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THE

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OF THE

Leading Millinery Establishment

Has been pronounced the Greatest Success ever achieved.

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We Lead in Prices
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We Lead in the Assortment,
We Lead in Exclusive Novelties.

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Ready Trimmed Bonnets

Worth from $5.00 to $12.00 each,

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These stylish little Bonnets, introduced by us several weeks ago, are still in great demand, and we experience some difficulty in keeping up the large assortment, embracing as it does over sixty different combinations.

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In Gold, Silver, Copper, and Cashmere Brocades, trimmed handsomely with velvet and ribbon, ready to put on the head, for $2.50 each. More elaborately trimmed and adorned with handsome birds, at $3.75 and $4.75 each.

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In all colors to match Dress Goods, trimmed with fine silk velvet and fancy feathers at $6.75 each.

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In all colors, fully trimmed, at $5.75 each.

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Fully trimmed with fancy feathers, ornaments, etc., at $3.75 each.

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Worth $20.00, $30.00, and $40.00, sold at the Bee-Hive at $10.00, $15.00, and $20.00.

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174 & 176 State-st.,

LEADING

Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

Orders by mail receive prompt and faithful attention.

RIBBONS.

If you desire to purchase the most fashionable styles and grades of plain, fancy, or staple Ribbons at the lowest possible prices, you will do well to come to the

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The Headquarters for Ribbons.

We keep a complete assortment of five distinct brands in

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IN ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.

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Desirable and undesirable widths and colors of Pure Silk Ribbon, at 5 CTS. PER YARD.

Black Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, warranted all Pure Silk, at 25 CTS. PER YARD.

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We exhibit over 150 various designs in Fancy Feathers and Birds at prices ranging from 5 CTS. upwards to $10.00 EACH.

Shaded Tips,

Very stylish, at $1.50 per bunch of three feathers.

Black Ostrich Tips

At 49c, 75c, 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, etc., etc.

Colored Ostrich Tips

At 49c, 98c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50, $5.50.

Black Ostrich Plumes,

Made Plumes from 75c upwards.
Real Double French Plumes from $1.25 upwards.

UNTRIMMED HATS

In STRAWS, FELTS, VELVETS, &c. Over 500 New Styles to select from.

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First in Goods,
First in Low Prices,
AND
First in the Hearts of the People.

THE FAIR

OF

E. J. Lehmann,

WITH ITS

MOUNTAINS of MERCHANDISE

AND

MIRACULOUS BARGAINS.

UNPRECEDENTED PRICES IN

UNDERWEAR.

75 cts. for a Gents' Scarlet Wool Undershirt.
85 cts. for a Gents' White Merino Undershirt.
25 cts. for a good quality Undershirt.
15 cts. for Children's Underwear in sizes 16 and 22.

Big Bargains in Blankets.

85 cts. for a pair of excellent quality Heavy White Blankets, 11-4 size; others sell for leaders at 95 cts.
$1.50 for a pair of Fine Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, extra heavy quality; others sell for $3.00.

Boss Prices in Horse Blankets.

An extra full size Horse Blanket for 75 cts.
An extra large two-strap Horse Blanket for $1.25; worth $2.00.

Boots and Shoes at Lower Prices than Ever Before.

75 cts. will buy a pair of Men's Elegant Hand-embroidered Slippers.
$1.00 will pay for a pair of Men's Every-day Walking Shoes.
35 cts. will purchase a pair of Ladies' Serge House Slippers.
$1.25 will pay for a pair of Ladies' Fine Kid Button Shoes with worked button-holes.
85 cts. pays for a pair of Misses' Grain Button Good School Shoes.
75 cts. will buy a pair of Children's Kid and Pebble Spring-Heel Button Shoes.

Buttons for the Million.

1 ct. per doz. for Fancy Dress Buttons.
3 cts. per doz. for Fancy Metal Dress Buttons.
5 cts. for Buttons worth 25 cts.
10 cts. for buttons worth 50 cts.

A "Knock-Out" in Notions.

A fine 3-ply Ladies' Linen Collar, with cape, for 10 cts.
1,000 yds. of Fine Lace at 7 cts.; sold as leaders by would-be competitors for 10 cts.
A fine quality Hemstitched Handkerchief for 10 cts.

The Largest Assortment of Ribbons in America.

All of the Halsted-Haines stock at the following prices:

LOT 1—CHOICE 2 CTS. A YARD, consisting of Plain Gros Grain Ottomans and Taffetas, Nos. 1½ to 4.
LOT 2—CHOICE 3 CTS. A YARD, consisting of Plain Gros Grain Satin and Gros Grain and Ottomans, Nos. 4 and 5.
LOT 3—CHOICE 4 CTS. A YARD, consisting of Satin and Gros Grain, Plain Gros Grain, Nos. 5 and 7. ALL-SILK GROS. GRAIN, No. 4.
LOT 4—CHOICE 8 CTS. A YARD, consisting of Plain Ribbons, No. 12; Plain Gros Grain, No. 12; Satin and Gros Grain, all silk, No. 4; All-Silk Gros Grain, No. 7.

Toys at Wholesale Prices.

A 11-inch Wax Doll, with hair, for 5 cts.
A 24-inch Wax Doll, with hair, for 25 cts.
A 27-inch Wax Doll, large head, for 45 cts.
A 30-inch Wax Doll, extra large head, with real hair (Special), for 75 cts.
A 4-key Accordion for 25 cts.

And Millions of Other Great Bargains at Unparalleled Prices at

E. J. LEHMANN'S,

"The Fair,"

State, Adams, & Dearborn-sts.

Open until 8 o'clock Saturday Evenings.

P. S.—Send for our New Catalogue.

COMING HOME!

FOR THE LAST TWO OR THREE WEEKS THE SUMMER WANDERERS HAVE BEEN COMING HOME. HOW MANY A FAMILY HAS BEEN MORE GLADDENED BY THE RETURN THAN THEY WERE BY THE DEPARTURE. WE'RE HERE AT OUR POST TO GREET YOU WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF FALL GOODS FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR—SUITS, FALL OVERCOATS, ETC., ETC.—AND IF YOU'VE HAD IN YOUR ABSENCE ANY CHANCE TO OBSERVE HOW BUSINESS IS DONE ELSEWHERE, PERHAPS IT WILL BE ALL THE MORE EASY TO CONVINCE YOU THAT HERE THE INDUCEMENTS ARE QUITE EXCEPTIONAL, AND CHICAGO IS BY NO MEANS BEHIND IN HER FACILITIES FOR DRESSING HER PEOPLE.

AS USUAL, WE'VE GOOD REASONS RIGHT HERE IN OUR (ONLY 120 FEET DEEP) LITTLE STORE FOR THINKING THAT NO ONE WILL SERVE YOU BETTER IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICE THAN WE, ELSE HOW WOULD WE DARE GIVE THESE LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATES TO EACH PURCHASER?

IN SPITE OF THE SOLICITUDE IT CAUSES OUR "FABLE-WRITING" NEIGHBOR, WE CONTINUE, TOO, TO GIVE A WATERBURY STEM-WINDING WATCH TO EVERY CUSTOMER BUYING HERE $12.00 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING OR MORE (EXCEPT OF MARKED-DOWN GOODS), OR AN EQUIVALENT CASH DISCOUNT IF YOU PREFER IT. OF COURSE YOU'LL SUSPECT "HIS NIBS" WOULDN'T NOTICE THIS DEPARTURE UNLESS IT HURT HIM BADLY. OUR INCREASED SALES MUST BE HURTING SOME ONE. WONDER IF IT IS THIS FELLOW WHO IS SQUIRMING SO?

F. M. ATWOOD,

104 & 106 Madison-st.,

C. O. D. CLOTHIER.

A MOB'S VENGEANCE.

Details of the Quadruple Lynching at Meadville, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The following particulars of the lynching of four negro prisoners confined in the jail at Meadville, Franklin County, Miss., have been received: At midnight of Saturday, the 20th, forty or fifty armed men rode up to the jail and awakened Jailer Porter with their knocking. Porter yielded to their demand for the keys. After posting guards on the outside in fear of possible interruption the party entered the jail and made an examination of the prisoners, of whom there were eight, all negroes. The leaders then selected and carried off the following four: Richard Taylor, charged with the murder of a negro, Barker, near Meadville; Monroe Williams, charged with the rape of a little girl named Bailard, daughter of a respectable white farmer near Veto; Tom Johnson, charged with the murder of a negro on the Mississippi Valley Railroad; Andrew Cassell, charged with robbing and burning the dwelling-house of Richard Sessions, near Knoxville. Four other negroes in jail for various offenses were questioned and left in the cells. Inquiries were made for Brown Sullivan, a white man who murdered a man named Freeman in Jefferson County, but who was to be tried at Meadville under a change of venue. Sullivan had not arrived. The four men named were hanged in the immediate vicinity of the jail—two to the limbs of trees inside the prison inclosure, one to the cross-beam of the jail-gate, and Williams to a tree outside the yard, his throat being cut. Contrary to the first report, there was no shooting. Everything was done quietly, and very few people in the town heard any disturbance or knew anything was the matter until the next morning. The lynchers were all white men and were not masked, but nobody appears willing to talk.

FIRE-BUGS.

Cleveland Thoroughly Frightened by the Bold Attempts of Incendiaries to Burn the City.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—This city is alarmed at the numerous but fortunately unsuccessful attempts at incendiarism during the last two days. The fire officials are thoroughly convinced that an organized gang of incendiaries are industriously at work. Both the great lumber fires on the flats were evidently of incendiary origin, and so pronounced at the time. Yesterday attempts were made to burn three of the most magnificent business blocks in the city—the Wilshire and Blackstone buildings, and Power Block, owned by Mr. Jacob Perkins, and the National Bank of Commerce Building. In each case only the vigilance of trusted employés prevented a conflagration. The fires were started just after the close of business hours. Waste-paper boxes and water-closets were the points of attack, and in each case ten minutes more time would have resulted in a disastrous conflagration. Today the attempts were repeated in two other blocks—the Brush Electrical Light Building, on Euclid avenue, and the Case Hall Building, on Superior street. In the former building the fire was started among the waste paper in a water-closet. In the Case Building the fire was started under the stage in the hall, proving conclusively that an incendiary had been at work. Extra patrols are being employed everywhere about the city.

Later.—The Fire Department was called out again tonight by the discovery of a blaze in a closet in a building occupied by Strauss, Miller & Orth, heavy dry-goods dealers. Again the fire was started in a closet used as a lumber-room, and fortunately had gained little headway when discovered and put out. No arrests have been made so far.

A FINE LAW POINT.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court Called Upon to Decide a Peculiar Case.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A jury-waived case is being heard by Judge Charles Allen of the Supreme Court in this city, in which the Merchants' National Bank seeks to recover from the National Bank of the Commonwealth the sum of $15,000. It appears that just before the failure of Benjamin Burgess & Sons that firm drew a check for $15,000 on the Merchants' Bank in favor of the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company. The check was deposited by the Loan & Trust Company in the Commonwealth Bank, which sent it to the clearing-house, where it was paid and charged to the account of the Merchants' Bank. The same day Mr. Franklin Haven, on being informed of the check, decided that Burgess & Sons had no funds, their account having been exhausted in extensive loans upon "sugar notes" secured by invoices, warehouse receipts, etc., and sent a messenger to the Commonwealth Bank demanding a return of the money paid on the check. The Commonwealth Bank refused to refund on the ground that the hour for clearing had expired four minutes before the demand was made, it being after 1 o'clock when Mr. Haven sent the messenger. The case will go to the full court for final settlement, and the rules of the clearing-house will constitute an important element in the case.

IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Arrival of Blaine and Logan at Cleveland—A Rousing Welcome.

The Plumed Knight Greeted with Cheers by the Enthusiastic Multitudes.

Effect of the Liquor-Men's Stand on the Situation—The Prospect.

INCIDENTS OF THE JOURNEY THROUGH NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine did not leave his rooms at the Tift House in Buffalo during the forenoon of today. He slept long and well, so that when he took his breakfast at 11 o'clock he said that he felt really rested from the prolonged fatigue of yesterday. He was met soon after breakfast by Gov. Charles Foster, Judge Foraker, and Mark Hanna of Cleveland, who came to pilot Mr. Blaine through Ohio.

The Ohio gentlemen had prepared a special train of two cars. One, the private car of President Newell of the Lake Shore, was given to Mr. Blaine and his men. The other was employed for the reception and transportation of local dignitaries. The day was more pleasant than yesterday. That such weather could have been had at the equinoctial period was a general subject of conversation. The sky was absolutely clear, while the crisp, cool air from Lake Erie modified the warmth of the sun. The first stop after leaving Buffalo was at Dunkirk. This is a sleepy, Democratic town, with a population of about 8,000 people. There were about 2,500 in the crowd at the station when the train stopped. The local committee here had built up a movable platform for Mr. Blaine, so that all present could get a better view of him than on the rear platform of the train. Mr. Blaine went on the platform and talked for a moment or two, greatly to the delight of the projectors of the platform idea. The last stop made in New York was at Westfield, a small hamlet of not over 500 people. They were all down at the station, however, and nearly pulled Mr. Blaine off the platform in their anxiety to shake his hand. The platform of today's special was not protected as the one was from New York, and so Mr. Blaine was in easy reach.

The run was made to Erie in very fast time. The special went all the afternoon at an average of fifty miles an hour. At Erie a stop of twenty minutes was made. Mr. Blaine left the train and accompanied by Judge Foraker ascended a stand about fifty feet from the track. Upwards of 5,000 people were present. Mr. Blaine never looked happier than when he stood in the bright sun, fondling his much-abused silk hat as he talked. He was in better spirits than on any morning since leaving Maine. He therefore made a longer talk than usual.

IN THE WESTERN RESERVE.

A brief stop was made at the little Village of Girard, and then the train dashed on, and at 2 o'clock reached Conneaut, the first Ohio town, the first station in the famous Western Reserve. Here stood over 2,000 sturdy-looking people, with a look of earnest, almost solemn resolution upon their faces, wholly different from the more excitable New York audiences. Here was also another new feature in the form of the reception. The Mayor of the town, Allan M. Cox, a deep-chested, stalwart-looking man, with black eyes, a brown, round face, set off by a sweeping dark mustache, began right from the heart of the crowd a speech of welcome. His voice was so deep, measured, and solemn that it sounded almost like a church-bell. There was a rugged simplicity and brevity about the speech which was most impressive. As the speaker was himself deeply moved, he thrilled his auditors with the mere tones of his voice, the rhythm of applause following many sentences. His most effective passage was when he promised Mr. Blaine when he arrived at the place where the ashes of the late lamented Garfield repose a welcome beyond anything he could receive anywhere else. Mr. Blaine's sympathy with the scene gave a gravity to his own manner as he replied. Then came an exchange of affectionate familiarities between him and the crowd. One group of boys came running forward with a great bouquet, which a young hero of the Reserve presented, with a funny swing, "In the name of the ladies, sir, of Conneaut, sir, to the next President of the United States, sir." One man said: "Ohio is the banner State for the Republicans!"

"I should hope so," retorted Mr. Blaine.

At Ashtabula a high stand had been built up against the water-tank of the station. The stand was decorated with flags. A portrait of Garfield was the most conspicuous ornament. Mr. Blaine was introduced to the crowd of 3,000 people, who stood up in the warm afternoon sun, by Judge Sherman.

Today's journey did not appear to have tired Mr. Blaine at all. He never looked better in his life than when he faced the Ashtabula audience. His healthy appearance was a constant subject of comment by the people. A stop of twenty minutes was made at Ashtabula. Speeches were made by Judge Foraker and District-Attorney Tenney. Mr. Blaine remained upon the stand during the greater part of the speaking.

After Mr. Blaine left the stand the crowd pursued him like so many long-lost brothers, and nearly twisted his right arm off before the train pulled him away. For a moment, just before starting, a dreadful accident was imminent. The crowd jammed up close against the rear car. The engineer started to back the train, but he recovered before the cars had done much more than move. One foot back and several would have been crushed.

At Geneva an evergreen arch bearing the word "Protection" in great black letters arched the track. Here an address of welcome was made by Mayor Smith, a tall, powerful man. It was like the opening address at Conneaut—brief, earnest, and to the point. There were 3,000 people about the white pine table, which was backed up against the train for the use of the speaker. After Mr. Blaine had made his brief response Gen. Foster spoke. He is a great favorite in the Western Reserve.

The last prolonged stop before reaching Cleveland was at Painesville. This, including the previous stops, was in Garfield's old district. Three Puritan-faced fifers and four iron-armed drum-pounders worked with great fervor as Mr. Blaine ascended the low stand at this station and only desisted upon the most urgent requests. The audience here was of the same size and character as at Ashtabula. Mr. Poindexter, a swarthy, olive-skinned, smooth-shaven clergyman, with long white hair, who spoke with the fervor of one of the early exhorters, was the principal orator at Painesville.

From Painesville to Mentor, Garfield's home, a distance of nine miles, the train was run at a slow rate, while the bell of the engine was tolled until Mentor Farm was reached. The train did not stop at the station, but was slowed up as Garfield's old farm was reached, when every one took a good look at the pleasant-looking country home. This was the last stop before reaching Cleveland, where exactly three years ago Garfield was buried.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Mr. Blaine did not rise this morning until about 10. He breakfasted in his room, and after breakfast received the Ohio delegation, headed by Gov. Foster, which had come to escort him on his way, and a smaller one from Chautauqua County. He also received many citizens of Buffalo who called to pay their respects. He was loudly cheered as he left the hotel at 12:30 to take the train.

AT DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 26.—At 12:48 Mr. Blaine left Buffalo by special train on the Lake Shore Road. He was accompanied by the Chautauqua County and Ohio delegations, the former headed by H. G. Brooks of Dunkirk, President of Brooks' Locomotive Works, and the latter consisting of ex-Gov. Foster, Judge Foraker, M. A. Hanna of Cleveland, and James Poindexter of Columbus. The first stop was at Dunkirk, where there was a large gathering. The local committee escorted Mr. Blaine from the car to a platform beside the track, where he could be seen by the people. Mr. Brooks introduced him as "James G. Blaine of Maine, the next President," and the crowd responded with great cheering. Mr. Blaine said:

"For the last two days I have been journeying through the heart of this great State, and have met everywhere the kindest reception. You add another to the many compliments I have received, and I thank you very sincerely for all that your reception implies. I don't in the least flatter myself that these great popular demonstrations are to myself personally. They are of a much higher and broader significance; they indicate the arousing of the people of New York to the great issues that are now embarked in a peculiar sense to their arbitrament. Of these issues it would be hardly becoming in me to speak; so I content myself with renewing my acknowledgments for the great compliment you pay me, and give way to a distinguished New-Yorker, who will speak to you on the questions of today. I will introduce the Hon. A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn." [Applause.]

Mr. Tenney had spoken only a few minutes when the signal was given to start. Mr. Blaine stood on the rear platform, and the people rushed forward, and as the train moved out slowly a number of men, evidently mechanics, climbed up and shook hands with him, while others shouted, "You'll hear from old Chautauqua."

AT WESTFIELD.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 26.—At Westfield, the last station in New York at which the train stopped, the people had assembled in large numbers, many ladies being present on foot and in carriages. Mr. Blaine, on being introduced, was greeted with three cheers and a tiger. He said:

"I am glad, at the last station I shall stop at in New York, to have the opportunity of again expressing to New-Yorkers my thanks for all the kindness I have received since I entered their State, and I thank you, people of Westfield, for this very kind reception."

Three cheers for the next President were then given.

AT CONNEAUT.

PAINESVILLE, O., Sept. 26.—Soon after the train crossed the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio it stopped at the little station of Conneaut, the first stop in the Western Reserve. Owing to some misunderstanding the people had only about an hour's notice of Mr. Blaine's coming, but there was a large gathering of men, women, and children, perhaps the most intensely enthusiastic crowd seen so far in the trip. When the candidate appeared, accompanied by Hanna of the Ohio Committee, the people cheered wildly. Just as Mr. Hanna was about to introduce Mr. Blaine ex-Mayor Cox, standing in the crowd, spoke as follows: "It is with pleasure that we welcome the illustrious citizen of Maine, the Hon. James G. Blaine, to the State of Ohio. [Cheers.] As you proceed, sir, your welcome will become warmer and deeper, and when you arrive at the city that holds Garfield's dust there will be the grandest ovation that that city has seen for many years. You are now, sir, on Ohio's soil. You are on the Western Reserve, the stronghold I might say of those principles which you have so ably defended in the past and which we expect and know you will in the near future maintain as the next President of the United States. [Enthusiastic and long-continued applause.] Again we welcome you to the soil of Ohio."

Mr. Blaine responded as follows: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I count it a matter of good fortune, as it is certainly a source of gratification to myself, that I enter the State of Ohio through the old County of Ashtabula. [Applause.] I have never visited this county but with a warm welcome, to which you today add another. I thank you sincerely and bid you good-by."

AT ASHTABULA.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—At Ashtabula there was another large and most enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Blaine had to leave the train and mount a platform where all the people could see him. Judge Sherman of Ashtabula welcomed him as follows: "In behalf of the Republicans of Ashtabula County I welcome you, Mr. Blaine, to the State of Ohio and to this county. You now stand upon the soil of the Western Reserve, whose citizens have ever been distinguished for love of liberty and zeal for the rights of man and good government, distinguished also for the statesmanship of a Giddings, of a Wade, and of a Garfield, martyred in the cause of human freedom, and we thank God today that the mantle of Garfield is about to fall upon you as the next President of the United States. [Great cheering.] You were his first Minister in the Cabinet, his close adviser and intimate friend in all the hours of his trial, in his short administration of this Government, and upon your great bosom his head rested for comfort and consolation when stricken down by the assassin. Your own State has spoken with a voice that is heard and shall be heard throughout this Union, defending you against the slanders of malice, indorsing your integrity and your statesmanship. Ohio will speak the second Tuesday in October with a voice more intensified and more tremendous in its consequences to the enemy than Maine itself. This Western Reserve, ever true to liberty, stands in the deadly and imminent breach whenever it is necessary to defeat the enemy, and when she speaks it means victory for the Republican party. I introduce to you James G. Blaine, the next President of the United States. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. Blaine said: "JUDGE SHERMAN AND CITIZENS OF ASHTABULA COUNTY: I have already said upon the border of your State that to me it is a peculiar gratification that I enter Ohio through the County of Ashtabula. [Cheers.] In our political divisions we look to States, and ordinarily the county is undistinguished beyond the limits of the State of which it is a part; but there are a few counties in the Union, like St. Lawrence in New York, Lancaster in Pennsylvania, and Ashtabula in Ohio, that by the intensity of their convictions and the force of their action have borne themselves to the front so far that they become political units in the contests of the Nation, and if you get their temper stirred and their energies called forth the consequence has generally been that the party which has defied them has been crushed in the conflict. ['Good.'] I hope that Ashtabula is aware this year of the responsibility that rests upon her. ['Yes, yes.'] I am glad to be welcomed within her borders. I come to this county always with a feeling of admiration for her people and with a precious memory of the friendships I have enjoyed with its public men. I thank you heartily for this kind reception and betake myself to my farther journey through your State." [Enthusiastic cheering.]

AT ERIE.

There was a fine demonstration at Erie before the train arrived at the station. As it was passing the Erie City Boiler-Works the workmen ran out and cheered. At the station there were also about 3,000 people full of enthusiasm. Mr. J. T. Downing of Erie was heartily applauded when he introduced Mr. Blaine as "a son of our own soil; a grandson of our revolutionary hero; a man who today is the first in the hearts of the loyal people of America." When the cheering had subsided Mr. Blaine said: "Although it is thirty years since I was a citizen of Pennsylvania, there is no spot on earth where I feel more at home. [Applause.] The associations of my childhood, and of my young manhood, and all that I cherished in early life are identified with Pennsylvania, and I always return to her with a feeling of affection which is not lessened, but deepened, by my long absence. I therefore feel today, in your kind reception, that I am met by brethren, by friends—indeed, I might say by kinsmen, because I hardly conceive it possible to assemble as large a number of Pennsylvanians anywhere upon the soil of the State without including some one with whom I am either nearly or remotely connected. [Renewed applause.] With all my attachment to the honored State of my residence, in which I have spent nearly all the years of my adult life, I have lost nothing of my love for old Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] I thank you sincerely for this demonstration of friendly regard, and with the haste of a traveler on an express-train I bid you good-by." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Downing introduced Judge Foraker of Ohio, who made a few remarks which were very favorably received. The people cheered enthusiastically as the train moved off, Mr. Blaine bowing his acknowledgments from the rear platform. The Reception Committee from Cleveland came on board at Erie, and also one from Ashtabula.

AT GENEVA.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—The little town of Geneva was all excitement. The people shouted and cheered, and all wanted to shake hands with the distinguished candidate, as those did who were near him. Mr. Blaine thanked them for their kind reception.

AT PAINESVILLE.

At Painesville the crowd was large and as enthusiastic as at any other point. Mr. Francis B. Grey, the Mayor, accompanied Mr. Blaine to the stand and said: "Fellow-citizens, the people of Gen. Garfield's old district need no formal introduction to James G. Blaine. I present him to you." [Great and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Blaine spoke a few words of thanks, and then introduced the Hon. A. W. Tenney of Brooklyn, who made a brief speech, which was loudly applauded. Judge Foraker also spoke, and so did the Rev. Mr. Poindexter of Ohio.

As the train approached Mentor it slowed up, and finally stopped to give those on board an opportunity to see the Garfield farm and catch a glimpse of the house through the trees.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland was reached at about 6. There was a great gathering in and around the depot. The winding roadway leading from the railroad level to the bluff on which the city stands was lined with men, women, and children, and when Mr. Blaine came out of the depot and was driven toward his hotel he received cheer after cheer. The office and the corridors of the hotel (the Kennard House) were crowded and, as at other places, there were some policemen present to clear the way and keep order. Mr. Blaine went at once to his room, but was soon called out by the Young Men's Republican Club, who came to pay their respects. He reviewed them from the hotel balcony.

In response to repeated demands for a speech Mr. Blaine said: "I thank you for this cordial welcome to Cleveland—a city that I always visit with pleasure and leave with regret. I thank the young men who do me the honor to call upon me so promptly. I think it a hopeful and encouraging sign that in the year 1884 the young men of the United States, more than at any time I have known, are taking an active and prominent part in the National contest. I augur from it good results. Again I tender you my thanks for the very kind reception you have given me, and bid you good night." [Cheers.] Mr. Blaine and party took supper at about half-past 7.

AT CLEVELAND.

A ROUSING RECEPTION OF BLAINE AND LOGAN.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Blaine and Logan captured the City of Cleveland tonight, as they will capture its political namesake in November. It is the event of the present campaign.

Logan got in at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, and a body of 600 of his old comrades in arms escorted him to the home of Gen. W. D. Leggett. There he rested until the evening. His trip from Wheeling was as continual a triumph as was Blaine's from Buffalo. Thousands thronged the way and cheered him to the echo.

James G. Blaine did not get in until this evening. He was to have arrived at 5:55 o'clock, but instead he got in thirty minutes late, hoping to avoid the crowd. Thousands were waiting for him at the Union Depot. He went to the Kennard House. The crowds flocked to it. He appeared on the balcony to bow his acknowledgments. Such a cheer as went up is seldom heard. It came from victorious throats. The procession in Blaine and Logan's honor did not move until 9:30 p. m. When it did it was a sight well worth seeing. Fifteen thousand torches were in line. Flags hung from the windows, Chinese lanterns were festooned across roadways and from tree to tree. Private fireworks exhibitions were going on at every corner. There were companies from every city in Northern Ohio in the procession. The mottoes carried on the flags and banners contained the pith of the Republican speeches of the present campaign. The protective-tariff record of the party was especially paraded. Gen. Logan stood on the permanent stand in the pavilion, Blaine on one erected under the walls of the post-office. Both were surrounded by the leaders of Ohio. Seven acres of ground usually covered with grass were densely packed with people, and a struggling mass of humanity pressed in on those in the square from fifty thoroughfares. As each company filed past and saluted, cheers rose in the air. Blaine and Logan were visibly affected. It was a grand reception, and has put new life in the already thoroughly-awake Republicans of the Western Reserve. There are 50,000 of them here tonight not residents of Cleveland. Mr. Blaine will rest here tomorrow, but will break his day by a trip to Ravenna, Portage County, and stay half an hour there.

THE CLEVELAND YELL.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine desired to be spared the double fatigue of a reception at the depot at Cleveland in order to save himself for the enormous reception planned for the evening, so his special train was run half an hour ahead of the time planned for its arrival, but in spite of this precaution there were a thousand spectators in the neighborhood of the monster Union Station. What is known as the "Cleveland yell" rang through the resounding arches of the station as Mr. Blaine alighted. He was driven swiftly to the Kennard House, where he was taken to his rooms before his arrival had become generally known. Fifteen minutes after his arrival upwards of 10,000 people thronged about the hotel, calling "Blaine, Blaine." He responded by coming out for a moment or two. He then retired to his room, where he took dinner with his most intimate followers. When evening came, it was evident that the promise of the Conneaut prophet had come to pass.

THE SCENE.

The spectacle in the great square of Cleveland when evening came was one of surpassing beauty and extraordinary interest. The night was mild, almost as in midsummer. The square contains ten acres, studded here and there by elms. Chinese lanterns and thousands of bright decorations and lights hung from every available point. The buildings about the square were filled. The square itself was packed by 8 o'clock, an hour before the procession had begun to move. The arrival of Gen. Logan in the afternoon had stimulated the excitement of the town. Early in the evening he had been driven about in an open carriage, followed by a cheering platoon of mounted veterans. The principal stand was upon the eastern side of the square, just under the shadow of the Government building. The stand was large enough to accommodate 100 people. It was brilliantly illuminated by two strong electric lights in front of the spot where the Republican candidates were to appear together for the first time. In this corner the crush of the crowd was very great. It was only through patience that the host of watchers avoided a panic in the pressure. It was estimated that fully 100,000 people stood in the square, while the left of Superior street—a very broad thoroughfare—was packed way to Erie street, a quarter of a mile away. It was thought by those who were present at the gathering at the Garfield funeral that the crowd in the square tonight was twice that in point of numbers.

AN ENORMOUS CROWD.

But this outdoor meeting was not all. At the Tabernacle 5,000 people gathered to listen to Hannibal Hamlin, while at the Armory Building there was a gathering of 3,000. Cold-blooded observers estimated the number of people in the streets of Cleveland tonight to be fully 150,000. These large figures may sound like exaggeration, but no exaggeration could improve the reality of this great demonstration. Judge Foraker at the main stand talked in a leisurely way to the crowd to help pass the time, but few listened. The entire interest was concentrated in waiting for Blaine and Logan. Every distant cheer would turn a thousand heads, with cries of "Here they come." In the neighborhood of 10 o'clock the crowd became very impatient. They refused to listen to the local orators who tried to pacify them. It began to spit a few drops of rain about this time. This increased the impatience of the watchers. They began to shout "Blaine" until the shout went up like the roar of an angry sea.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

In the midst of excitement the face of Mr. Blaine appeared at one of the upper windows of the foremost building overlooking the principal stand. At this the hoarse roar of the crowd changed to a yell of delight. But even now the watching was not at an end. It was fully ten minutes before Blaine appeared upon the stand, arm in arm with Gen. Logan. The rain had stopped. As the two candidates advanced to the front of the stand in full glare of the dazzling electric light they were greeted with a roaring shout that made even these two veterans blush for a moment. Both looked well and made a strong picture in their open trust with one another. Both seemed in

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The Management of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans have invited sealed proposals for concessions and privileges, to be indorsed proposals for privileges and addressed to E. A. Burke, Director General, New Orleans. Circulars containing detailed information can be obtained from the officers of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, as follows: Chauncey Drummond, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., New York; B. S. Pardee, 31 Milk-st., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Kutt, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia; J. W. Ryckman, Palmer House, Chicago; F. F. Hilder, 620 Chestnut-st., St. Louis; T. M. Barns, care of the Southern Exposition, Louisville, Ky.; A. J. McWhirter, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. A. Andrews, San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas Christian, Richmond, Va.; Homer Hamilton, Cleveland, O.; E. L. Roche, Charleston, S. C.; T. F. Plunkett, Hartford, Conn.; F. M. Williams, 23 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati.

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Fall and Winter Catalogue

Will be ready for Free Distribution Oct. 1st, and parties desiring a copy thereof will please send in their applications as soon as possible in order to receive one as soon as issued.

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MIJN HOLLANDER.

equal degree to share the plaudits of the audience. There they stood and watched with unflagging interest the most magnificent parade. Many of the companies which passed the stand were wholly military in their character. The richness of the uniforms and the excellence of the marching of the mounted and unmounted men commanded unbounded praise. The long line of flashing lights, with the side accessions of blazing rockets and red lights, made a spectacular display fully equaling anything ever seen in Presidential canvasses. After the parade Mr. Blaine was driven to Mrs. Garfield's house, where he will remain in quiet until Monday, with the exception of a short visit to Elyria tomorrow. It was after midnight, however, when he finally escaped to the privacy of Mrs. Garfield's house.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was four miles long, in good close order, and the military corps and East and West Plumed Knights did fancy drilling along the route amid ringing cheers. The principal companies in the parade were as follows: Blaine and Logan general corps, 200 men; First Ward Club, seventy-five men; Second Ward Club, colored knights, thirty-eight men; Atwater Drill Corps, forty men; Hudson (O.) Plumed Knights, seventy-five men; Seventh Ward Corps, Company A, eighty-eight men; Company B, fifty-eight men; Nineteenth Ward Drill Corps, eighty-five men; Elyria Drill Corps, seventy-three men; Ridgeville (O.) brigade, fifty men; Citizens' Republican Club of Akron, 200 men; Sixteenth Ward Club, seventy-five men; Twentieth Ward Club, Company A, seventy-eight men; Twentieth Ward Veterans, fifty men; Company B, fifty-eight men; Fourth Ward Plumed Knights, fifty men; Fourteenth Ward Blaine and Logan Guards, seventy-eight men; Nineteenth Ward Republican Club, forty-five men; Fourth Ward Cadets, Company A, sixty-nine men; Company B, thirty-six men; Sixth Ward Blaine Club, thirty men; Wellsville Club of rolling-mill men, sixty-five; South Euclid (O.) Corps, sixty men; Brecksville (O.) Corps, sixty-five men; East Cleveland Drill Corps, seventy-five men; Chagrin Falls (O.) Club, 100 men; Fourteenth Ward Blaine and Logan Club, seventy-five men; Brooklyn Mounted Republicans, seventy-five men in armor; Parma Mounted Blaine and Logan Corps, sixty men; North Royalton Mounted Blaine and Logan Legion, sixty-four horsemen; Twenty-third Ward Blaine and Logan Club, seventy-five men; Eighth Ward Plumed Knights, Irishmen, forty strong; Ninth Ward Drill Corps, 100 men; Tenth Ward Plumed Knights, with brooms, 107 men; Ninth Ward Glee Club, twenty men; Eleventh Ward Republican Club, eighty-five men; Company B, fifty-five men; Twelfth Ward Club, sixty men; Thirteenth Ward Veterans, 134 men, all over 50.

Twenty-fifth Ward Plumed Knights, seventy-two men; Thirteenth Ward Blaine and Logan Club, eighty-five men; the Eighteenth Ward Welsh Blaine and Logan Club, sixty men; Newburg Township Knights, sixty men; Twenty-fourth Ward Marching Club, ninety-four men; Newburg companies, 310 men; Eighteenth Ward Irish Blaine and Logan Brigade, ninety-eight men. Besides these there were dozens of straggling and uniformed companies. Some of the rear companies were stoned by a Democratic mob that turned tail when approached. Fifty-four bands were in the line.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—Before 8 o'clock Monumental Park, opposite the Federal Building, and the stand from which Mr. Blaine was expected to review the procession were densely packed and thousands were going away disappointed because they could not find standing-room in sight of the stand. At 9:30 Mr. Blaine was escorted by the local committee to the Federal Building, where a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to him while he was awaiting the procession. For a few minutes he stood, surrounded by friends, at a window and looked out. Some one outside recognized him and shouted his name. Immediately there were general and urgent cries of "Blaine," "Blaine," "Blaine," and he was forced to retire to an inner room until the time should arrive for him to appear on the stand. About 10 o'clock Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan, accompanied by ex-Gov. Foster, ex-Senator Hamlin, and other distinguished gentlemen, went out to the front of the stand and stood there uncovered while the people cheered, and yelled, and made all kinds of enthusiastic demonstrations. By this time not merely the park but all the adjacent streets were filled with a surging mass of humanity, and when the procession began to force its way through the scene became exciting and alarming, because there were many women and a considerable number of old and very young people in the crowd, and it seemed likely that some of them would be thrown down and crushed. However, nothing of that kind occurred, and the procession slowly made its way through, and was still passing and being reviewed by the candidates at half-past 11 o'clock. It is said that about 15,000 people from the interior towns came in for this occasion, and some of the clubs taking part in the procession came from places seventy miles distant. Before the review began Gen. Logan spoke briefly at one of the stands, and speeches were made by several other gentlemen.

AT COLUMBUS.

PREPARING FOR THE RECEPTION OF MR. BLAINE NEXT WEEK.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city are making big preparations for the reception of Mr. Blaine next Friday. There were rumors afloat that the State Committee had decided to change the route of Mr. Blaine, so that he would not arrive here till Saturday, but inquiry at the headquarters showed that no change would be made. He will arrive from Xenia and London by the Little Miami about 5 o'clock, and will be conducted by the Reception Committee and local campaign clubs to the residence of Mr. Henry Miller, on East Broad street, whose guest he will be. The State Committee has turned over the affairs to the committee. Chairman Collins is very desirous of making the event a memorable one. The officers of all the campaign clubs in the county held a meeting at the county headquarters on West Broad street this evening and elected a Commander and Lieutenant-Commander. At the citizens' meeting a committee of ten on arrangements was appointed. This city will furnish nearly 5,000 uniformed knights. The A. L. Morrison Blaine and Logan Club will turn out 200 uniformed men, of which 150 have been Democrats heretofore. Mr. Oglevee of the State Executive Committee is trying to arrange for about twenty-five speakers that evening. Stands will be erected on each side of the State-House from which speeches will be made by such men as Mr. Blaine, Senator Sherman, Prof. R. T. Greener, ex-Senator Windom, B. K. Bruce, Senator Harrison of Indiana, Senator Hale of Maine, Congressmen Boutelle, Reed, Taylor, Hart, McKinley, Robinson, and Morey, ex-Gov. Foster, and other prominent Ohio politicians. An effort will also be made to get Gen. Logan and ex-Presidents Hayes and Grant here on that occasion. The intention of the committee is to make it such a meeting as that held at Warren four years ago, which it has been said turned the tide in the Presidential campaign.

THE INDIANA VISIT

POSTPONED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Journal will say tomorrow morning that it is by no means certain that Mr. Blaine will be here Thursday next. His engagements in Ohio are such that he would be able only to make a flying trip from Cincinnati here, remaining for two or three hours. Of course this would be unsatisfactory both to Mr. Blaine, to the State Fair Board, and to the people of Indiana. A committee of Republicans and a representative of the State Board leave for Cleveland today to meet Mr. Blaine and confer with him, and a visit at a later date, when he could visit other points in the State than Indianapolis, will probably be arranged. Under the circumstances it is safe to say that he will not be here next Thursday, but will visit Indiana at another time.

THE SITUATION.

STANDARD OIL TO THE FRONT.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—While the mossbacks were celebrating and conferring at Columbus yesterday, John R. McLean of the *Enquirer* was quietly caucusing here in Cincinnati with Col. W. P. Thompson of the Standard Oil Company, State Senator Elmer White, Peter Schwab, the Butler County brewer, and other leaders of the coal-oil crowd from various parts of the State. Then he took the train for New York. McLean's movements the last three months, his present departure for the East, and the course of the *Enquirer* are prominent topics in all political circles at the present time. The *Enquirer*, while it holds the position of the party organ in Ohio, employs Republican correspondents who are permitted to write about as they please for at least eleven months in the year. The twelfth month generally finds them taking a vacation, while the paper settles down to solid Democratic work. This year the correspondents have been permitted to have their say rather longer than usual, while the editor was nursing hay-fever at Deer Park. The papers very soon connected his presence at the summer home of the Hon. S. B. Elkins with some mysterious and awful combination. He probably met Mr. Elkins socially, and found him a very pleasant gentleman, as everybody does with whom the young New Mexico politician comes in contact. But his Democratic enemies have circulated the tale that in his hours of idleness he effected arrangements by which the *Enquirer* was to throw its influence for Mr. Blaine. Nobody who knows McLean's intense Democracy listened to the story for a moment, but it has gained wide credence among Democrats, who are roundly berating him and his paper at the present time. The point of interest discovered by shrewd Republican correspondents was that he met Chairmen Gorman and Barnum at Deer Park; that he then made a flying trip to New York; then up to Albany; then out to Ohio; and after a three days' stay has started back East. In the last week his Republican correspondence has been absent from the *Enquirer* columns more than half the time.

At Columbus yesterday a member of the Democratic Committee said that they had McLean's promise that from this until election-day it should be entirely shut off. The appearance of double-leaded Democratic editorials and the disappearance of the adjective-loaded telegrams seem to bear out this assertion. Meanwhile, McLean's departure has but one cause assigned. It is said he has gone after the "boodle" promised by the National Committee for the deliberate purpose of carrying Ohio after the coal-oil fashion.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE OCTOBER RESULT.

The local liquor interest has been brought into harmonious relations, which for a time seemed to be broken up. H. B. Scharmen, President of the National Beer Brewers' Association, and one of the two heaviest brewers of New York, came out here early in the week accompanied by Henry Claussen Jr., who is Chairman of the Publication Committee of the association, and a meeting of brewers was held. Reports from the meeting, which was secret, vary slightly. All the breweries of Hamilton County, twenty in number, were represented. With one exception, every brewery will throw its influence with the Democrats. The one exception is C. Moerlein, and his influence, it is said, will not be exerted either way. The effect of this action will unquestionably be to solidify the liquor vote. Shrewd politicians here, in both parties, say it will not carry the same vote that followed the liquor-dealers into the Democratic camp last year, because the money-saving Germans in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities handed over to the Democrats by the coalition have become disgusted with the mismanagement of local affairs in those cities, resulting in increased taxation without adequate return of benefits. But the movement here is only part of a general plan being carried out all over the State, and the fact must be faced by the Republican leaders that they will be almost solidly opposed by the liquor vote. Up to within three or four days there has been some hope and expectation that it would be divided on the Presidential ticket. It may still divide in November, but not in October.

The situation is not without compensating features. The Democrats have been calculating on at least 20,000 votes being cast for the Prohibition ticket. Peter Schwab of the Democratic Central Committee says he is willing to bet on 15,000.

STRONG POINTS IN THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

But with a united liquor element supporting the Democratic ticket, the Prohibition vote will disappear almost entirely. The strong points, however, in the Republican canvass are not in that direction. The business and manufacturing interests are becoming alarmed at Mr. Hendricks' assertion that there is too much money in the United States Treasury. John Sherman in a very convincing speech at Columbus analyzed the $400,000,000 alleged surplus, and by showing that there is really only about $112,000,000 surplus, held as a fund for the redemption on call of a volume of paper currency three times as great, convinced every man who is at all conversant with business that the amount was barely large enough to insure the stability of specie payments. Mr Hendricks has attempted to juggle out of his position by quoting President Arthur's recommendations about reducing taxation. But in doing so the old Indiana wild-cat currency and greenback craze has crept to the front. Hard-money Democrats have become alarmed and Mr. Hendricks is being roundly abused. He went out of the Neil House at Columbus this morning unattended, save by an old broken-down party hack, and hunted around for a carriage in which to ride to the depot. The night before the streets had been swarming with people, presumably to do him honor. It was a sudden transition which he certainly felt, for he looked curiously about him as if in expectation.

Another feature in Republican favor is the continued approbation with which the people receive the tariff question. Republican speakers press it constantly. Democrats avoid it—ignore it wholly. The people are beginning to understand that they dare not discuss it. Even Frank Hurd is silent, and Speaker Carlisle at Columbus last night devoted his entire time to administrative reform.

EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.

"MR. BLAINE CANNOT HAVE ACTED DISHONESTLY"—"MR. CLEVELAND SEEMS TO ME A VERY SMALL MAN"—"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT MR. BLAINE OUGHT TO BE SUPPORTED."

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1884.—*Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey*—RESPECTED SIR: Some of my friends who do not feel satisfied that the Hon. James G. Blaine is an honest man have said that you thought so also. I claimed that you practically said that you believed him honest and fit to be President by accepting the position of one of the Presidential Electors-at-Large for the State of Connecticut. This my friends disagreed with. I told them that to make it plain I would take the liberty of writing you, having been intimate with your son Theodore on a canoe-trip down the Connecticut River, and having met you at your house while a student at Yale, and ask you if you considered the Hon. J. G. Blaine innocent or guilty of the charge that he used his official position to make money dishonestly. Having a great respect for your judgment, I will feel very much obliged to have your opinion. Very respectfully yours,

T. ALFRED VERNON,
No. 199 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn.

To Dr. T. D. WOOLSEY, Church street, New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20, 1884.—*To Alfred Vernon, Esq.*—MY DEAR SIR: It is true that I have formed the opinion that Mr. Blaine cannot have acted dishonestly in his transaction to which you refer. I based my opinion on Mr. Hoar's defense of him at first, as well as on the confidence entertained in him by Mr. Garfield, and by Messrs. Dawes, Hawley, and Edmunds of the United States Senate, who have long known him. As for the especial charges in the Fisher and Mulligan affair, I may refer you, especially, to a pamphlet which I suppose to be written by George Bliss of New York. May I add that the character of the President is only one out of several things to be considered in this election. More important is the general character of the two parties, and especially the reliance which can be reposed on the two parties in their interpretation of the Constitution, the moral and religious worth to be found in the two, and their past respect for the Constitution. And of no small importance is the ability and power of judging in the two men, now candidates of the two parties. Mr. Cleveland seems to me a very small man, and unable to act independently on important questions.

If, then, all things are put together, the ability and character of the two, the party supporting them, and the danger of throwing a great weight of influence on the men who brought on the War, there can be no doubt that Mr. Blaine ought to be supported. Your friend and servant,

T. D. WOOLSEY.

IN GENERAL.

MR. BLAINE'S APPOINTMENTS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In response to a telegraphic request from ex-Gov. Foster, Chairman Oglevee of the Republican State Executive Committee has made a slight change in the route of Mr. Blaine through Northern Ohio, by which he will touch at one or two additional points. Mr. Blaine and party will remain in Cleveland from this evening until Monday morning, leaving that day at 9 a.m. for Monroeville, where he will arrive at 11:40 a.m.; arrive at Sandusky at 12:30 p.m., Clyde at 12:45 p.m., Toledo at 3:30 p.m. He will leave Toledo Tuesday and visit the points named in former dispatches.

CAPT. FINERTY.

Congressman Finerty's appointments to speak in Ohio for Blaine and Logan, so far as made, are as follows: Youngstown, Saturday, Sept. 27; Cincinnati, Monday, Sept. 29, and Tuesday, 30; Chillicothe, Wednesday, Oct. 1, and Columbus, Friday, Oct. 3. Alexander Sullivan will speak with him at Youngstown and other places.

CAMPAIGN CHRONICLES.

Ben Butler's Party Making Serious Inroads Among Massachusetts Bourbons.

The Mass-Meetings in Boston Largely Attended by Democratic Converts.

South Carolina Republicans—The Northwest Booming for Blaine and Logan.

BEN BUTLER.

HIS ADHERENTS TURN OUT AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Gen. Butler's popularity, especially among the so-called laboring classes, was again illustrated tonight in a very striking manner. Meetings were announced in the interests of the People's party in Faneuil Hall and Tremont Temple. Long before the hour for the speakers to arrive both large halls, each with a capacity of nearly 3,000, were uncomfortably crowded, and an overflow-meeting was at once organized in the Melonaon, holding about 1,500, and this was crowded, while hundreds of people could not even get within hearing distance of the speakers. This is in striking contrast to the ratification meetings held a few weeks ago by the Cleveland Democrats, who did not muster enough to fill two halls. If these meetings are indications of the division of the Democratic vote of Boston between the old Democratic and new People's party, Gen. Butler will have many more votes in Boston and vicinity than will the Democrats with their Independent allies. Indeed, if estimates were based upon the attendance and the spirit of the meetings, Gen. Butler's following will constitute two-thirds of the men who voted for him last year. Alluding to this the *Journal* says: "We have believed from the first that Gen. Butler's ticket would draw at least 20 per cent of the Democratic vote in the State, but if the immense meetings he has held in this city, Lynn, and Lowell are indicative of his strength he will take half of the Democratic vote of 1883. This is now all the more possible because the Democratic managers are apparently doing very little effective work, while Gen. Butler's followers are active and aggressive in all the Democratic strongholds. The apparent strength of the People's party in Boston must impress politicians with one fact: that it has the power to defeat Mr. Collins in the Fourth District if it organizes for that purpose. Gen. Butler spoke at all of the meetings, and the old man was apparently in a very sound and vigorous condition, despite his hard and exhaustive labors of several weeks past. Cheers and sharp comment from the audience made a prominent feature of the meeting. New parties bring new leaders, and among the scores of dignitaries upon the platform at Faneuil Hall, the only face recognized by many on the floor was that of Mr. E. C. Carrigan of the State Board of Education, and he was soon called away to the overflow meeting in the Melonaon. Mr. J. H. O'Neil presided, and was greeted with a good deal of enthusiasm and an injunction from somebody to "knock out Collins." He responded with a retort to Gen. Collins' remark in his last Faneuil Hall speech, when he asserted that a Butler man who cannot be converted must be bought or intimidated. The People's party cannot buy, for they have no offices with which to purchase, and they refused to be intimidated by the so-called Democratic Convention that nominated Cleveland. It was enough for the People's party that Henry Ward Beecher [hisses] was the chief supporter of Cleveland in New York. Such a man vouches for the moral character of the Democratic candidate.

GIVEN A DRUM.

At this point Gen. Butler's slouch hat appeared above the stairway in the rear of the platform, and the meeting broke into long continued cheers. The band struck up and for a few minutes there was a great demonstration. Butler was clad in full evening dress, with the inevitable boutonniere. After the cheering and applauding had partly died away, one of the women who sat upon the platform, Mrs. L. M. Warner, turned to Gen. Butler and addressed him in eulogistic words for his stern uprightness of political career, and stated that she had been chosen to present to him a drum which had been used to inspire the troops at the battle of New Orleans under command of Gen. Andrew Jackson; she presented it to him not only as the worthy successor of Gen. Jackson and as the second hero of New Orleans, but also as the founder of the People's party and as the people's great benefactor. Gen. Butler accepted the drum in a few remarks and then spoke in much the same strain as at other places during the campaign, denouncing both of the old parties, but laying great stress upon his shabby treatment at Chicago, where the Cleveland people refused to listen to reason on the tariff question. Senator Grady of New York supplemented the General's remarks in a very vigorous manner, both at Faneuil Hall and Tremont Temple. There were occasional individual manifestations of Cleveland sentiment at Faneuil Hall, but the demonstrations in opposition to the Democratic candidate were everywhere overwhelming and emphatic.

THE SPEECH.

In his speech the General alluded to the fact that the band had played "The Girl I Left Behind Me," on his entering. "I suppose," he remarked, "that was about the nearest emblematic music the musicians could find to represent the two old parties I have left behind me."

The People's party, he said, needed no long platform or exposition of principles. It could be remembered by every one—a golden guide: Equal rights, equal powers, equal burdens, and equal privileges to all men under the law. [Applause.] For years the people had been performing a duty, so far as voting is concerned. And why had they not accomplished anything for themselves? It was because they only had the choice in voting between two candidates whose nomination was secured through working political machinery. There has not been an honest convention before Wednesday last in either party of this Commonwealth for years. As it made no difference who they nominated he could not see the use of cheating. But he had found out why they did it. Judge Endicott had said he would accept of the nomination if it was tendered with a reasonable degree of unanimity. So they put in 1,500 fraudulent votes in order to show that the nomination was with unanimity. [Cheers.] It is the miserable hounds who take pay from either side who do this business; and I am glad we have got rid of the men who sold us out last fall and would cheat us again. [Applause.]

The General then referred to the soldiers' pension business. It is part of the country's contract, and when it is paid an honest country has paid its debts. [Applause.] It makes no difference who is elected if the people get their rights. If you stand by me I may not be elected, but the people will win. I am a querulous old man, and tell all I know. I will tell you what my proposition is: It is to found a new party of the people; to sow the seed now which shall fructify and produce fruit hereafter. Whoever votes for me cannot throw his vote away, for although I may soon pass away, the people's cause will never pass away. The people's cause will never pass away; and another, better, stronger man than I will take up what I have laid down. God will raise up some man strong enough, bold enough, energetic enough to meet the occasion which shall call him forward.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A REPUBLICAN DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The following resolutions, which were referred to the State Executive Committee of the Republican party by the recent State Convention, will be officially promulgated by the committee at their meeting Thursday next:

"*Resolved*, By the Republican party in convention assembled, that we hail with proud satisfaction and intense delight the wise selection of standard-bearers made by the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1884, and that in the persons of those illustrious and brilliant statesmen—James G. Blaine and John A. Logan—we find all the true and requisit qualities combined to insure safe leadership, and reliable, firm, and efficient rulers of the great Nation of which we are a component part.

"*Resolved*, That we extend to these honored sons of the Nation assurances of our hearty and earnest support, pledging our best energies and untiring efforts to secure a victory complete and triumphant for the Republican party and the brave defenders of the faith.

"*Resolved*, That we renew our devotion to those grand and sublime principles of the Republican party which recognize the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and upon its altar will offer our all of sacrifice; that we recognize in the platform and resolutions as set forth by the National Republican party a full and sufficient guarantee of protection to life, liberty, and prosperity, and a safe chart by which the ship of state can be guided.

"*Resolved*, That with a free election and honest count we pledge to the standard-bearers of the Republican party the legitimate majority we lay claim to of 80,000, and charge at the doors of the Democracy of the State, if it is not secured, a deliberate perversion of the will of the people by a resort to vile agencies and methods such as should be discountenanced, denounced, and unqualifiedly condemned."

DR. HATFIELD

SANGUINE OF A BLAINE VICTORY.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Tonight the entire city is ablaze with torchlights and wild with Republican enthusiasm. A procession of 500, consisting of the Blaine and Logan Marching Clubs and the Business-Men's Plug-Hat Brigade, marched to the residence of Judge William Brown and escorted him, Dr. Hatfield, and the Rev. Frank Bristol to the opera-house, where they addressed a house packed to suffocation. Dr. Hatfield said he made his last political speech in Rockford four years ago for Garfield. Maine had just gone against us and we did not enjoy that fact very much. Mr. Blaine said to a friend of mine a few days before this present Maine election, 'If we carry Maine by a majority of 10,000 it will be satisfactory to the party.' We carried it by twice 10,000. Since that time this brilliant statesman has been making a journey through the country and I call your attention to the fact that such enthusiasm has not been witnessed among the masses of the people of this country at any time during the last fifteen years. I am strongly suspicious that this is what they call booming. There are three probabilities for the election of Blaine tonight where there was one for the election of Mr. Garfield.

PROHIBITIONISTS FOOLING AWAY THEIR VOTES.

"Perhaps I should apologize for being here as a minister, but I never understood that I surrendered all my rights and rid myself of all responsibilities as a citizen in becoming a minister of the Gospel. All my interests in political questions for thirty years are centered around the moral issues involved. I don't pretend to understand finances nor am I competent to discuss tariff and free trade. The moral issues have been slavery and whisky. I am here tonight because some of my friends are committing a great blunder. They are knifing the cause of temperance and prohibition in the house of its friends, and if I do not live to see the time when scalding tears will run down their cheeks because of this blunder it is because I do not understand the situation. The choice is between Cleveland and Blaine. I know Butler is talked of, and St. John, and Mrs. Lockwood [applause and laughter], and how many more of the different sexes I don't know, but they are not of any consequence. They have not the weight of a feather. You have got to take your choice between Cleveland and Blaine, else stand side by side with the hypothetical ass of the old metaphysical theologians—that is, the donkey between two bundles of hay, who could not make a choice and starved to death.

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON.

"With regard to these Democrats, they have put up a candidate for President of a moral character so utterly bad that it is an insult to all the decent men and the virtuous women of the United States. I would rather not mention the name of Grover Cleveland. I feel that one wants to take a brush and wash out his mouth and clean it after mentioning that name."

Dr. Hatfield gave Carter Harrison an advertisement. "For demagogy in manipulating the worst elements of society and in prostituting his conscience to his selfish ambition Carter Harrison has not his equal in the country." He was basing his expectations of election on the defection from Republicans to St. John.

VANDERBILT.

A TALK ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—"Everything," said William H. Vanderbilt this evening when asked how he viewed the general situation, "will come out right. This country is very elastic. It may be flattened, but like a rubber ball it will spring up again. After the Presidential election you will see things start up, and it will not be long before there will be booming trade, and the industries are going to revive. I noticed today a movement in steel rails, but," Mr. Vanderbilt added, with a laugh, "I don't think very many new roads will be built in a hurry. The country will come out all right. Five years hence the present state of affairs will have been forgotten. Really the whole thing is in Wall street. We are right here and are too prone to think that Wall street is the whole country. I'll venture to say that you can go 500 miles into the country and find nothing is felt or known of the depression. Things are going on unchanged with the men who make their living on their lands. It's the speculators who have felt it."

"Mr. Vanderbilt, have you determined how you are going to vote?"

"It would not be surprising if I did not vote at all. When I do vote I vote for men and not for party. Mr. Blaine is a smart man, and Mr. Cleveland is a good man—there is no doubt of that. I only hope that it will not be a walkover for either party. I do not think it would be a good thing, for it would tend to crush out the vanquished party. I hope the election will be close. A few weeks ago I thought Mr. Blaine was going to have a walkover. I don't know that there is going to be a change or that it is desirable at this time. There is not much difference between the parties in any respect. No matter which way the coming election goes the country is all right. It is bound to go on and be prosperous. In 1873 we had a panic. In 1878 the tide of prosperity and plenty had set in again. In the present instance it is simply history repeating itself. The ups and downs follow each other. This year may be good and next year may be bad."

"The story is revived that you are buying a control of West Shore?"

"I have not a dollar's interest in West Shore. And as for any harm it can do New York Central, in doing the harm it will hurt itself just as much as it hurts any one else. There is one thing I can't understand. That is, why the Erie let the West Shore use its road from Niagara Falls to Buffalo. It was at the time perhaps intended to hurt New York Central, but it hurt Erie as well. It was a good deal like the Erie furnishing capital for the West Shore to do business on. The New York Central would not allow the use of its road for another road to take its business away. I am interested in Erie, it is true, but it is not true that I had anything to do with the change in management or with the resignation of George R. Blanchard."

AT WASHINGTON.

MR. BLAINE'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—There seems to be a new hand at the helm at the State Department, and one that is much more friendly to Mr. Blaine. It was reported last winter that a certain dispatch which he had written to Minister Lowell at London, relative to the persecution of the Jews in Russia, had not been published in the regular volume of State Department correspondence. Repeated inquiries at the State Department as to the existence of such a document at various times were met with the response that the State Department had nothing that had not been published on that subject. Yet now there has been given out to the press, ostensibly from the State Department, this letter of Mr. Blaine's, with the statement that it has never before been published. The conclusion can only be, either that the State Department officials hitherto have been very ill-informed as to the contents of the files of the department, or that the Administration is disposed to take some new departure in the way of helping the ticket, and has gone so far as to put the State Department in the active line of politics, which has been contrary to its traditions. At all events, the fact is clear that this letter of Mr. Blaine's was not published in the regular diplomatic volume which contained other letters on that subject, and that it is now published. Why it was withheld is not clear.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS.

Acting-Secretary Coon, referring to reports that the National Republican Committee had requested that he assign Treasury agents to do political work in different States, says that such reports are entirely unfounded; that neither the National Republican Committee nor any person has made any such request of him, and he does not anticipate that they will.

NO FUSION.

Secretary Post of the Democratic Congressional Committee says that all attempts on the part of the Democrats of Pennsylvania to form a coalition with the Butler element have failed, and that each party will conduct a separate canvass. Congressman Henry Bingham of Philadelphia adds to the statement by saying that the Butler men not only refused to join forces with the Democrats, but declined all offers of aid from them. The Butlerites, he says, are determined to aid in no manner the election of Cleveland.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

A letter has been received here from Indiana stating that Congressman Holman, the famous objector, is very liable to be defeated. There is no disaffection in the German vote in that district, while hundreds of Democratic Irishmen will vote the Republican ticket.

LITTLE ROCK BONDS.

MR. BLAINE'S TRANSACTIONS WITH HIS MAINE FRIENDS OF THE MOST HONORABLE CHARACTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Maine correspondent of the *Journal*, writing on the campaign slanders against Mr. Blaine in connection with his sales of Little Rock bonds to people in that State, says:

There are no business transactions Mr. Blaine ever had with his Maine friends that have not been of the most honorable character. Among the gentlemen who purchased Little Rock bonds of Mr. Blaine were both P. F. Sanborn and Joseph Sanborn of Hallowell. When these bonds proved of little value Mr. Blaine redeemed them, with their coupons, which he received from Joseph Sanborn. Mr. Emory Sanborn, however, has Mr. Blaine's receipt for these coupons, and Mr. Blaine a long time ago said he was ready to pay a certain amount of money for the coupons, or would allow Mr. Sanborn whatever he might ascertain to have been their market value at the time he received them. Not even the most captious critic could find fault with Mr. Blaine in this matter, and this is the only case cited where he has failed to satisfy the purchasers of Little Rock bonds.

That Mr. Blaine's generosity in the matter may not rest upon our word alone, though we have the best of reason for making the above statement, we will introduce a letter from Mr. C. B. Haseltine of Belfast, one of the executors of the estate of the late A. W. Johnson of that city, who also was a purchaser of Little Rock bonds. The letter was sent to the *Maine Standard*, but its publication was refused. It is as follows:

BELFAST, Sept. 16, 1872.—[Editor *Maine Standard*.]—Your paper contained an article a short time since reflecting on Speaker Blaine for an alleged want of good faith in dealing with the estate of the late A. W. Johnson of this city in the matter of certain bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company. I did not see the article at the time of its issue, or I would more promptly have written a correction. Allow me now, as one of the executors of Mr. Johnson's estate, to say that your information is entirely erroneous. I desire further to say that Mr. Blaine's conduct in the whole matter was that of a gentleman and a man of honor. The business matter between Mr. Johnson's estate and Mr. Blaine was altogether private and personal, and I can see no reason for dragging it before the public. But, should I remain silent under the circumstances, I would seem to give my assent to the truth of the charges. *Opposed as I am to Mr. Blaine politically, I feel constrained to bear my testimony to his just and honorable conduct in all business transactions with which I have had any knowledge.* Mr. Blaine has had in his possession more than a year the amplest assurance from me in writing that his course toward the Johnson estate *was in the highest degree honorable, and more than could have been ordinarily expected in business transactions.* As I cannot believe you would intentionally injure Mr. Blaine personally, I am sure you will be glad to publish this explanatory note, *and I particularly request that any other paper that may have made the same charges will also be just enough to give this note a place in its columns.* Very respectfully,

C. B. HASELTINE.

The italics in the letter are its author's. Mr. Haseltine is a man of wealth, has had large experience in financial transactions, and always was and always will be a Democrat. At the present time he is one of the Democratic candidates for Presidential Elector in this State, and still persists in his defense of Mr. Blaine freely upon the street and everywhere. When the editor of the *Maine Standard* refused to do justice to Mr. Blaine a copy of the above letter was forwarded to the editor of the *Kennebec Journal*, and was thus preserved as a public testimonial to Mr. Blaine's integrity. Need anything further be said to prove Mr. Blaine a man of the highest integrity in business transactions?

TAMMANY.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Those who attended the meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization tonight in the expectation of hearing a discussion of Tammany's straight ticket were wofully disappointed. Mr. Kelly called the committee to order at 8 o'clock, and asked the committeemen to report, as their districts were called, on the condition of the party. It was not until the Twelfth Assembly District was reached that there occurred any signs of disaffection. Then Mr. Maurice F. Houlahan said that an investigation was in progress, and that those in the party who felt that they could not support the National ticket would be requested to retire.

A letter was read from Mr. Thomas F. Grady resigning as a member of the General Committee and the Committee on Organization. After adjournment one the officers said, when asked why nothing was said about the ticket, "You didn't expect that Tammany was going to give itself away, did you? Wait until after the convention. Nobody knows yet who is slated and who is not, and nobody will know until after the convention is over."

GEN. HAWLEY.

REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM IN ROCK ISLAND—THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

The Hon. John B. Hawley of Chicago, who took part in the Oglesby reception and mass-meeting at Rock Island Wednesday evening, returned to the city yesterday. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, Gen. Hawley said that the Republican enthusiasm in that section of the State is just now something extraordinary. He had lived the greater part of his life there until four years ago, when he came to this city to practice law, and, though thoroughly acquainted with the people and the political feeling of the district, was intensely surprised at the demonstration of Wednesday evening. The people of Rock Island and adjoining counties poured out en masse and took the town by storm; 2,663 torchbearers by actual count, of whom about 500 were mounted, paraded the streets; an endless array of Blaine and Logan uniformed clubs poured in from the surrounding districts, including Davenport, Ia., and the city was a blaze of illumination, the whole making one of the finest displays ever seen in the West outside Chicago. He was convinced that the county would be carried by at least 1,500 majority, and that McHenry County would give at least 2,000 majority. He was satisfied that the Eleventh Congressional District would go Republican by a handsome majority.

Gen. Hawley wants it understood that he is not doing any active political work this campaign, not having the time to spare, and only spoke at Rock Island because his old friends there insisted on having him down.

ILLINOIS.

OGLESBY AT ROCHELLE.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Gov. Oglesby addressed 3,000 people this afternoon on the fair-grounds. Five hundred torchlights were in procession tonight, Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Dustin, and the Hon. R. Ellwood speaking to 5,000 people. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

STEPHENSON COUNTY.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Hon. John C. Garver of Rockford addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering of Republicans at Cedarville tonight. The Republicans of Freeport are making preparations for a big meeting to be held here the 8th of October. The speakers will be ex-Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa and the Hon. M. C. Quinn of Peoria. The Blaine and Logan Clubs of the surrounding country will be invited.

WEST AT BLOOMINGTON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—After a great deal of advertising on the part of the local managers, Gen. West of Mississippi, candidate for Vice-President on the National Labor party ticket, made his first appearance in Bloomington, speaking to a small audience this evening.

QUINN AT GENESEO.

GENESEO, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Hon. M. C. Quinn spoke to the Republicans of this city tonight. He raked the Democratic party fore and aft. A large number of Irishmen were present, and he undoubtedly made converts of some of them. Freeman's Hall was crowded to hear the speaker. The Plumed Knights gave a torchlight procession.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists of Jo Daviess County met in mass-convention at Apple River today and made the following nominations:

Circuit Clerk—C. M. Renshaw, Nora.
Coroner—James Crummer, Elizabeth.

Delegates to the Senatorial Convention were chosen as follows: J. C. Spare, J. D. Cookson, Robert Scott, S. T. Eade, Isaac James, L. F. Farnham, and Joseph Cox. Dr. E. W. Beebe of Elizabeth, Jo Daviess County, was indorsed for the Legislature.

A BOURBON RALLY.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Counties of Montgomery and Macoupin will hold a Democratic rally at Wild Rural Park, this county, tomorrow. Gen. John M. Palmer and the Hon. John R. Eden, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, will be present and address the assemblage.

KNOX COUNTY.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Hon. J. S. Starr and the Hon. O. P. Cooley made addresses to a large Republican rally at Victoria this evening. The meeting at Knoxville, where Maj. McClaughrey spoke, was one of the most enthusiastic held in this county.

CARLIN RESIGNS A SURE THING.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—W. E. Carlin, Democratic candidate for Auditor of State, has resigned as a candidate for the Legislature in the Thirty-seventh District. The Jersey County primaries have instructed for Henry C. Massey for Representative in his stead. It is understood that the Senatorial District Committee will make him the nominee.

MARIA LOOKING FOR GROVER.

WATSEKA, Ill., Sept. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At the political meeting held here last week the delegation from Milford had a man dressed up in woman's clothes to represent Maria Halpin. She bore a banner inscribed: "I'm looking for Cleveland." A small kid by her side carried one inscribed: "So am I!" This created an immense amount of fun.

JOHNSON COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

VIENNA, Ill., Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee of Johnson County, held at Vienna, Ill., the following resolutions were adopted by order of the committee:

WHEREAS, The *Johnson County Journal* keeps at the head of its columns the Republican ticket, thereby deluding the general public and leaving the impression that it is the official Republican paper of the county; and

WHEREAS, The County Central Committee of this county have been credibly informed that the influence of the *Johnson County Journal* has been purchased by the Democratic party, and that it is now being run in the interest of that party; that it is continually copying and publishing articles detrimental to the Republican party; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this committee, that we denounce such hypocritical methods of electioneering as wholly dishonest, and request the editor of the *Journal* to take the Republican ticket out of his paper.

Resolved, That the editor of the *Journal* be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and that they also be published in the Vienna *Times*, the Republican paper of this county; and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, Mo., TRIBUNE at Chicago, and *State Journal* at Springfield, Ill., and that the Republican press throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions to help ventilate this political fraud.

W. E. BEAL,
Chairman County Central Committee.
WILL GILLMAN, Secretary.

CARTER HARRISON AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The great Carter Harrison show has come and gone. The speakers arrived at 10:35 on the Wabash. Many met the train and formed a procession and escorted Carter to the hotel. The speech was perfectly non-committal. There was no allusion to protection, revenue, high license, or prohibition. No public measure was presented or advocated. He alluded to a charge that he favored saloons, but he had been into but five saloons. He had seen many Republicans at his meetings, and concluded that they cared but little about the party. He would make it his special mission to show them that they should leave the Republican party and join the Democrats.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Carter Harrison addressed a fair crowd at Waverly this evening. The rain interfered somewhat with the audience. His speech was mainly a laudation of himself. He was followed by the Hon. William Springer and the Hon. Alfred Orendorff. This evening the same trio spoke at the opera-house in this city in the order named. Harrison's remarks were scattering and full of praise of himself as Mayor of Chicago, and what he would do if elected Governor.

CANNON AT URBANA.

URBANA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Republicans held a very large and successful meeting here tonight. Despite the falling rain, the streets were full of people to a late hour. The Hon. J. G. Cannon made an address. There were 500 torches in procession and a large company of horsemen.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT PROHIBITIONISTS.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Prohibition Convention for the Senatorial district at their convention at Virden nominated the Rev. S. M. Connor of Virden for State Senator and Henry Miller of Waverly for Representative.

WISCONSIN.

RIVAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The torchlight demonstration made by the Republicans last Saturday night stirred the Democrats to attempt to plan something on a still larger scale. They set down Friday night, Oct. 3, as the time of the parade, and are straining every nerve to swell the number of torchbearers. The Republicans have quietly made arrangements to make another turnout Saturday, Oct. 4, and have added very largely to the membership of their marching clubs. They expect to parade 700 torches on that occasion. The Democrats finding that a flank movement has been planned are now considering the idea of changing the date of their proposed parade, and even propose to hold it the same night as the Republicans.

MADISON SCANDINAVIANS.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Scandinavians of Madison today organized a Blaine and Logan Club, which is in a most flourishing condition. The club will hold a meeting in the Republican Wigwam next Tuesday evening, at which K. J. Fleisher and A. J. Vinge, influential citizens, will speak in Norwegian, and J. T. Erdall and E. W. Helms in English. Thereafter meetings will be held frequently. The club has a large membership, which is constantly increasing, and among those who have joined are many who were deluded early in the campaign into signing Cleveland and Hendricks papers. In one boarding-house in the Third Ward twelve Norwegians were found today who had been induced by the landlord to sign such papers under the assurance that the Democratic party was the right one with which to identify themselves. Not understanding the facts regarding the two great parties, they had taken the landlord's word, but when the truth was revealed to them by their Scandinavian friends they lost no time in repudiating the false faith and signing the Blaine and Logan paper. A very large number of such reclamations are looked for. The club will institute branches in every town in the county, and enter into the campaign vigorously.

AT OSHKOSH.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A grand demonstration was held here tonight by the Republicans. Col. Feathers of Janesville addressed an immense gathering of people at the opera-house. Delegations came from Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, and Fond du Lac by special train, and a torchlight procession was formed. Thousands of people were upon the streets.

AT TOMAH.

TOMAH, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Col. John C. Spooner of Hudson, Wis., delivered a speech this evening to a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting held under the auspices of the Blaine and Logan Club of this place.

DANE COUNTY.

STOUGHTON, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—At the Third District Republican Convention of Dane County, held here today, H. C. Adams was renominated for the Assembly on the fourth ballot. As the district has nearly 1,000 Republican majority his election is assured. This evening, after a fine parade, in which uniformed knights from Edgerton, Fulton, and other neighboring places took part, a magnificent meeting was held in Opera Hall, where eloquent addresses were delivered by Maj. S. S. Rockwood of Janesville and Jerry W. Rusk of Milwaukee. Following this a strong Blaine and Logan Club was formed which promises to be a power for good in this vicinity. Stoughton is one of the leading Norwegian strongholds in the State, and an impression prevails that this nationality is bolting Blaine to a dangerous extent. Careful inquiry, however, develops the fact that this is entirely erroneous, and that they are adhering to party lines closer than ever before.

THE BRAGG-DELANEY CONTEST.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—In the Second District Democratic Congressional Convention deadlock at Beaver Dam, where Gen. Bragg, Delaney, Sumner, Sawyer, and Dick are struggling for supremacy, 118 ballots have been taken, but no choice made.

MICHIGAN.

THE QUESTION OF FUSION.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—John Heffron, a leading Greenbacker, said this morning he did not know whether there would be fusion or not. He said: "We have become tired of waiting for the Democrats, and shall hold our convention Oct. 8. The Greenbackers will nominate what they think should be their share of the ticket. It includes Sheriff, Prosecuting-Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, and Coroner. Then we shall adjourn and await the actions of the other conventions."

"Will the Greenbackers indorse the rest of the ticket of either party that will indorse their nominations?"

"Yes, sir, I think so. I don't know whether the Democrats will do it or not, but as they have had office so long it looks as if they meant to go it alone. The Republicans may look with favor on the scheme, which will certainly give them the other offices in the county. If no fusion is made the convention will again meet and complete the ticket to be voted for at election."

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Republican Convention of the Eleventh Michigan District concluded its labors today by nominating the Hon. Seth C. Moffatt of Grand Traverse for Congress. This was brought about the third day of the convention by unanimous consent of the other candidates, these being the Hon. Jay A. Hubbell of Houghton, the Hon. John Q. Adams of Negaunee, the Hon. I. D. Stephenson of Menominee, and the Hon. Henry W. Seymour of Sault Ste. Marie. The long session of the convention was caused by the presence of two contesting delegations from Marquette County, which in turn were caused by contesting delegations from two wards in Negaunee. The Committee on Credentials reported that in their judgment each delegation should be allowed to cast half of the vote of the county, and brilliant speeches were made for and against the report by the Hon. H. O. Young of Ishpeming and Messrs. Tim Nester and Col. C. Y. Osborne of Marquette. It was feared at one time that a split would take place, and as a compromise candidate Mr. Moffatt was placed in the field and nominated by acclamation upon the first ballot. The Eleventh Congressional District may be relied upon for a rousing majority for Blaine, Logan, and Moffatt at the polls next November.

A SET-BACK FOR THE STURGIS FUSIONISTS.

STURGIS, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A couple of weeks ago the Republicans of this place went into Burr Oak Township and raised four Blaine and Logan poles, two of which were for former Democrats. The fusionists here were somewhat chagrined thereat, and determined if possible to find a disaffected Republican in the same locality. Yesterday they went out to the man's house, nine miles from here, 100 strong, and raised the pole. The man was A. H. Thurston. Today F. B. Ainger, editor of the *Journal*, received the following letter, which explains itself:

"*To whom it may concern:* As there has been a Demo-Greenback-Butler-anything-to-beat pole erected in the highway in front of my door against my wishes, and as silence on my part would imply my indorsement of the same, I take this method of informing the public that I do not indorse it, and that all the honor, if honor there be, rests upon other shoulders than mine. Respectfully, A. H. THURSTON."

The above has created a perfect panic among the Democrats and Greenbackers of this vicinity, and they are the sickest-looking set one ever knew in this county.

INDIANA.

THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Greenbackers and Anti-Monopolists met in mass-convention today at the opera-house for the selection of candidates for Congress from this (the Thirteenth Indiana) district. The assembly was called to order and presided over by the Hon. John S. Bender, candidate for State Senator, of this city. After the preliminary organization, the convention nominated for the long term D. K. Harris of Michigan City, La Porte County, and for the short term the Hon. B. J. Shively of South Bend, St. Joseph County. After the nominations speeches were made by the candidates and other prominent Greenbackers present. The Greenbacker candidate for President, the Hon. B. F. Butler, addresses them here Oct. 8.

HAMMOND DEMOCRATS.

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—This evening the campaign was opened by the Democrats with a torchlight parade with about 300 men from Indiana and Illinois, headed by a band of music.

AT GOSHEN.

GOSHEN, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city opened the campaign here tonight in a splendid manner with a torchlight procession of 500 lamps. O. P. Morton delivered an address that was well received and will prove beneficial to the party.

AT VALPARAISO.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Republicans of this city held another large meeting tonight. The crowd was too large for one man to address, so Maj. Calkins, candidate for Governor, spoke to one part and Judge Baldwin of Logansport to the remainder. Bruce Carr and R. R. Shiel, State candidates, were also present, and made brief addresses. Previous to the speaking there was a large torchlight parade. The crowd in town tonight was the largest in attendance at any political gathering thus far this year.

EX-SENATOR M'DONALD.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana was at the Palmer yesterday for a few hours. He expressed himself as confident that Indiana would be carried for Cleveland and Hendricks by from 8,000 to 10,000 majority. A Republican victory in Ohio, he said, would not endanger the State, although they would be compelled to redouble their efforts. He had never seen in his recollection such a red-hot campaign as was now being waged in the Hoosier State. In regard to Ohio, the Senator did not seem very confident. He thought the State was naturally Republican, and the wool interest, which last year supported Hoadly, was now hostile to the Democratic party.

IOWA.

SENATOR ALLISON AT BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Republican campaign in this city was formally opened tonight. In the early part of the evening there was a torchlight procession, which was participated in by seven or eight hundred uniformed Plumed Knights, who marched through the principal streets of the city. The streets and sidewalks were filled with people, who at intervals lustily cheered the procession. After the parade Senator William B. Allison and the Hon. Thomas Crafty of Chicago spoke at Grimes' Opera-House, which was jammed. Many were unable to gain admission. The speeches consisted of a review and comparison of the records, candidates, and platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties. The speeches were frequently interrupted by long and enthusiastic applause. The demonstration was certainly the finest and largest that has occurred in this city for a long time, and its effects will no doubt be felt throughout the remaining time between this and election-day.

AT KELLERTON.

MOUNT AYR, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Hon. A. P. Hepburn addressed a large and enthusiastic Blaine and Logan meeting this evening at Kellerton, twelve miles east of here. There was an immense turnout.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOT FRIGHTENED BY G. WILLIAM CURTIS.

PRINCETON, N. Y., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—W. G. Webster of Illinois, the first man appointed as an employé in the Treasury Department at Washington under the new Civil-Service law, addressed the College Blaine and Logan Club this evening. The meeting was enthusiastic, and is a new departure in the history of college politics here. Mr. Webster said that George William Curtis, President of the Civil-Service Commission, had sent circulars to all the clerks in Washington setting forth that it was their duty to take no notice of politics. The speaker claimed that he was now on his vacation and was justified in spending his time as he saw fit.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS MADE YESTERDAY.

Eleventh Michigan District—Seth C. Moffatt, Republican.
Nineteenth Pennsylvania District—W. A. Duncan, Democrat.

THE RATE FOR COAL-MINING.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—An application will be made to the courts next week for the appointment and license of a trades tribunal to determine the rate of mining in railroad coal-mines for the winter months. The operators have given notice that they cannot pay more than the present rate, which is three cents per bushel, but it is probable the miners will ask an increase of one-half a cent per bushel.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Rock River Conference Rapturously Applauds Bishop Warren's Eloquent Tribute to Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Smith Found Guilty and Expelled—The Temperance Resolutions Unfavorable to St. John.

The Central Illinois Conference Inquiring into Pastor Collins' Case—Adjournment of the Unitarians.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

THE REV. MR. SMITH EXPELLED.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—When the conference opened this morning there was an unusual amount of curious interest depicted on the countenances of all present. There were more laymen and ladies present, as well as a large crowd of unorthodox curiosity-seekers. Every seat was filled and available standing-room was eagerly sought for. The occasion of this added interest was evident when Dr. Dandy, Chairman of the committee on the Smith case, came forward with the verdict of the jury of fifteen. They had been in almost continuous session until 1 o'clock this morning. The decision was a plain document in few words, reading thus:

In the case of Robert M. Smith, referred to the Select Committee, said committee find that the first specification is sustained by the evidence; that the second specification is sustained by the evidence; and that the specifications sustain the charge; and they also determine that said Robert M. Smith be and is hereby expelled from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The document was signed by the full jury of fifteen. The charges of which he was found guilty are adultery and attempted adultery. From the body of the church there rose the man upon whom this terrible stigma had been attached. He was evidently greatly shaken by the verdict, for he has frequently expressed himself this week as confident of acquittal. Yet he succeeded in controlling himself sufficiently to notify the conference that he should appeal to the higher church court, and then, accompanied by his wife and a young lady friend, he quietly left the church. The young woman is said to have attached herself most devotedly to the disgraced dominie ever since the charge was entered, and in spite of the admonitions of friends has consoled him by her almost continuous presence and sympathy. Mr. Smith insists still that it was a conspiracy, and states that he shall seek redress in the courts of law. The two widows are said to be again restored to full standing in the Sterling church over which Smith presided.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The next matter of importance—and evidently not secondary in interest to the Smith verdict in the minds of the assembled throng—was the report on temperance. With this came another surprise. Instead of a partisan report, offering the opportunity for an acrimonious debate, as anticipated, it was wholly free from any party color, and could not well be distorted into the shadow of an indorsement for the St. Johnites.

The lengthy resolutions were read by Dr. George. He prefaced them with the remark that always heretofore the resolutions adopted in regard to this all-absorbing topic had been very brief, but at the present time, while all the parties are earnestly discussing the question, it is proper that the report cover the whole field. The report was the unanimous opinion of the entire committee. Party politics in nowise enters into the report, he said, nor is it fitting it should. But this great question should be discussed fearlessly apart from any party standpoint.

The resolutions recognized the work of the Woman's Temperance Union, and insisted, though partisan words were not proper in the pulpit, the clergy should uphold temperance in all the land. They affirmed that no candidate of any party not in sympathy with the temperance cause is worthy of support, but that it is the duty of all good citizens in the primary meetings of their respective political organization, to remonstrate against the nomination or indorsement of candidates who indulge in or tolerate the use of intoxicating drinks. The habit of candidates setting up free drinks was deplored, as inducing many young men to drink and reformed men to be led back to the evil habit, and making moderate drinkers confirmed drunkards. The 1,000 open saloons in the District of Columbia is a bad example. The transportation of imported liquors into inland towns, under Federal protection, in defiance of adverse State or municipal laws, and the growing number of breweries and saloons in the Territories testify that the liquor traffic is a National evil and crime and ought to be prohibited by the organic laws both of the States and the Nation. The resolutions commended to patronage certain railroad lines for enacting a prohibitory liquor law, discharging all employés who use intoxicating drinks, even in moderation, and whether on or off duty, thus giving a practical business testimony in favor of total abstinence and in favor of the proposition that all men who habitually use brain-poisons are unsafe men to be trusted with valuable property and invaluable human lives. They urged conscientious citizens to refuse their ballots to candidates who are personally immoral or who resort to corrupt agencies and influences to secure nomination and election. The resolutions close as follows:

Resolved, That we greatly rejoice in the fact stated by our Bishops in their quadrennial address and embodied in the report of the Committee on "Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition" and adopted without dissent by the General Conference, that "in the great struggle for prohibition which has occurred in some of the Western States the position of our people has been one of unyielding devotion to the principle of constitutional prohibition," and we heartily approve and indorse the declaration of the General Conference that "the proper attitude of Christians toward this traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affiliations, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interests of the liquor traffic."

During the reading the conference was fairly carried away with its enthusiastic indorsement of the sentiments expressed. Every resolution was greeted with rounds of applause.

ELDER MANDEVILLE'S BLUNDER.

Elder Mandeville of the Rockford District made a blunder which excited a roar of laughter, which burst out afresh for ten minutes. When the clause was read reciting the declarations of the Brewers' Congress, "We will sustain no candidate of whatever party in any election who is in any way disposed toward the total abstinence cause," Brother Mandeville, who had not been following the reading closely, caught the words "total abstinence" only, and supposing it to be a tribute to the principles of the prohibition cause, clapped his hands energetically. The whole house roared and applauded. As soon as quiet had been gained a droll brother up in front moved that Brother Mandeville be made an honorary member of the Liquor Dealers' Association. This aroused another outburst of applause.

Bishop Warren called them to order with the remark: "The brother is all right. He only follows the good old Methodist rule, 'Say amen, hit or miss.'"

There was no debate whatever upon the resolutions, Dr. Hatfield merely moving to insert an unimportant word, and it was passed with a rush.

BISHOP WARREN'S TRIBUTE TO MR. BLAINE.

The following candidates for deacons' orders were admitted to full connection with the church: John C. Butcher, H. Lea, M. M. Bales, A. M. White, P. H. Swift, C. M. Stuart, W. H. Locke, J. M. Cormack, J. R. Woodcock, L. C. Warrington, M. L. Norris, J. A. Matlock, J. M. Griswold, James L. Backus, Bertrand A. Dickens.

This afforded the new Bishop the first occasion for a lengthy address, which he improved to admirable advantage. His remarks were eloquent, his diction charming, his fund of illustrations most touching and appropriate. He found opportunity to proclaim, in an indisputable manner, his political affiliations, by a warm tribute to James G. Blaine, which was the more telling because wholly unexpected. Referring to a due subordination of one's individual preferences for the sake of winning men, the Bishop said: "Allow an illustration. There is a city where vast manufacturing interests fill its atmosphere with superabundant smoke. The people are justly proud of their position as a manufacturing centre, and slightly sensitive about any allusions to their limited sunlight. A minister came to that city to preach a trial sermon. He opened his first service with excessive coughing and exclaimed, 'This smoke is exceedingly offensive and irritating to my throat.' People could scarcely hear him with patience, and not a man would have given a vote toward extending him a call. Soon after there came another sort of a man, one accustomed to win men. He strode down to the front of the platform, raising a little cloud at every step, glanced eagerly into the partially-illuminated space before him, and exclaimed with a voice like a trumpet, 'This smoke—I like it. It tells of your great booming industries that are the source of wealth at home and fame abroad.'"

Tumultuous cheers broke out from the immense audience. The man who thus secured the sympathies of his hearers in the first sentence was James G. Blaine. The Bishop resumed: "I interpret your cheers as an acceptance and indorsement of the Pauline doctrine, that in consonance with truth and righteousness we are to be all things to all men, that we may win some. You cheer in recognition of his knowledge of human nature, his manly way of meeting obstacles and surmounting them."

It was thought by some that the Bishop intended to make a direct allusion to the moral character of the Democratic candidate for President, when he said later on, as a man's private character and political record cannot be separated, so Christianity and manhood cannot be sundered. His whole address was masterly, dignified, impressive, and a marvel of rhetorical purity. The impression upon the members of Rock River Conference, who heard him for the first time, was most marked, and St. John will have fewer followers than before the Bishop was heard from.

TOBACCO.

The candidates then rose and were asked the customary questions. When the tobacco question came up, and all responded that they would not use tobacco in any form, there was an outburst of applause.

BROTHER GAMMON EXPLAINS.

Brother Gammon, who was part proprietor of a mill which ran Sunday, explained that the superintendent was responsible for this breaking of the Lord's day, and it was without the speaker's concurrence.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. COLLINS.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Central Illinois Conference, now in session at Kewanee, appointed the Rev. Messrs. Hunter, Arnold, and Underwood to investigate allegations brought against the Rev. W. M. Collins, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. In July Mr. Collins was directed by the official board of his church to take a vacation until the conference, in consequence of reports alleging that he had been injudiciously familiar with a woman of his congregation. This Mr. Collins did, but several weeks ago he mysteriously disappeared at Cleveland. A thorough search has since been instituted, but no trace of his whereabouts has been discovered. The report of his having been murdered or drowned at Cleveland has been widely spread. An opinion prevails among many here, however, that he has gone to some unknown point to wait until the conference has adjourned. Friends have thus far been loath to believe him guilty.

[The Rev. W. M. Collins, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Galesburg, Ill., took a vacation, going to Buffalo, July 4. The 20th of the same month he started for home from Buffalo on the propeller India, via Cleveland to Detroit, thence to Chicago, where he intended telegraphing to his wife with reference to the train which would convey him to Galesburg. Mrs. Collins anxiously awaited news from the propeller, and heard of its arrival in Detroit, but received no intelligence from her husband. She sent a communication to the Captain of the boat, asking him whether he remembered Mr. Collins, and if he was a passenger on his boat. She received a reply, in which the Captain stated that when the boat reached Cleveland about 6 o'clock in the evening nearly all the passengers, including Mr. Collins, left the boat for the purpose of taking a look at the city. At 11:45 o'clock at night the boat left Cleveland, and when the morning following the steward made the rounds for the purpose of collecting the tickets he was unable to find Mr. Collins. His stateroom was found undisturbed, and he made up his mind that he was accidentally left behind in Cleveland. Mrs. Collins, who was almost distracted at his strange disappearance, sent a communication to the pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland, in which she stated that he left his home for rest; that he was almost broken down in health, as he was overworked; that he was unable to walk erect, and complained of dizziness and considerable pain in his head; and that she was in constant dread of attack of brain-fever or softening of the brain. The police have not been able to discover the missing man or obtain the slightest clew to the mystery.]

THE UNITARIANS.

END OF THE CONFERENCE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The National Conference of Unitarians brought its five days' session to a close tonight. The biennial session has been attended by 2,000 persons. A large number of resolutions were passed, including those favoring the disuse of intoxicating beverages; also urging National assistance for educational purposes; also that $50,000 be raised by churches annually for missionary work; that annual collections be made for a building fund; that the council hold two sessions before the next National Conference; that Unitarian clubs for social coöperation be organized; and that a special meeting of the National Conference be held in Boston in 1885 at the dedication of the Unitarian Building. The usual resolutions of thanks to the presiding officers and others were passed. A farewell sociable was held tonight. Delegates leave for home tomorrow.

IOWA METHODISTS.

A BUSY DAY.

SPIRIT LAKE, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—This is the third day of the thirteenth annual session of the Northwestern Iowa Methodist Conference. The session has been full of interest to the members, and much routine business was transacted. The devotional exercises in the morning were conducted by the Rev. R. C. Warren of Sac City, after which a class of seven young men were examined and admitted to full connection. The class was addressed instructively by Bishop Andrews. In the afternoon there was a meeting of the Women's Foreign Mission, addressed by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Carter, and the Rev. Messrs. Whitfield and Brown. The heavy rain this evening is interfering seriously with the exercises, an important feature of which is the centennial sermon by the Rev. Bennett Mitchel.

A BRIGHT VIEW.

The Labor Situation as Seen by a Pennsylvania Manufacturer.

Mr. George T. Oliver, a millionaire iron-manufacturer of Pittsburg, Pa., is in the city on business. He was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening. When questioned as to the outlook in his city from a labor standpoint, he said: "Your Western idea that an uprising of the laboring-classes in our district is unavoidable is entirely erroneous. The iron-manufacturers in Pittsburg employ more men than any other industry there, and, since the laborers have signed the scale, any outbreak is impossible. It is true the coal operators may have some trouble with their men. But as the mining districts are some miles from the city any outbreak in that quarter will not affect us. Then, again, since the successful introduction of natural gas coal is not in such demand, and has fallen off in price from 20 to 23 per cent. Our laborers are of the better class and are not nearly so susceptible to the Socialistic doctrine that is being freely aired at different points throughout the country. Besides, there is a fair demand for what is called the specialty manufactures, so that there will be plenty of work. We also look for an increase of business when the Western crops reach market. Money is fairly easy. The failure of the Penn Bank destroyed confidence for a time and caused a general tightening of the money market; but a very perceptible laxity in this respect prevails at present, and although the break is still fresh, there is a general feeling that the crisis is over."

ROUGH ON THE GUARDIANS.

Loafers sit on the Clay statue steps to such an extent that policemen are obliged to stand up leaning against gallery posts at Canal and Royal streets.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

RAILROADS.

The Transcontinental Managers Separate Without Adopting the New Pooling Agreement.

The Central Pacific Hangs Back—Desperate Outlook for the Colorado Pool.

The Nebraska Pool the Sole Result of Two Weeks' Work—New Rates to the Southwest.

The Transcontinental Association Adjourns Without Completing Its Pooling Agreement—Indications of More Troublesome Times.

The indications now are that all the hard work done during the last two weeks to establish a new pool on California business will have been in vain. The roads forming the new Transcontinental Association instead of coming nearer to an adjustment of the existing difficulties are gradually getting wider apart. A meeting of the association was to have been held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning for the purpose of acting upon the remaining provisions of the new agreement, about which no unanimity could be reached at the meetings lately held. But few of the roads were represented when the meeting commenced, and as no information had yet been received from Mr. J. C. Stubbs of the Central Pacific, who went to New York Wednesday afternoon to consult with his people regarding the disposition of the business from the East via New Orleans and the Oriental & Occidental Steamship Company's business, an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock p. m. Later a short dispatch was received from Mr. Stubbs stating that he had not yet been able to get a decision from the officers of his company, and that he did not know how soon he would be able to give any definit information. Thereupon Commissioner Ristine called the meeting together, and it was decided to adjourn until next Wednesday at Omaha, by which time it is expected the Southern and Central Pacific people will be ready to announce what they mean to do.

The fact that Mr. Hoxie of the Texas & Pacific would consent to sign the agreement upon the express condition only that he may withdraw at any time after giving five days' notice, if he should find that the St. Louis & San Francisco is not maintaining rates, causes much uneasiness, and it is the opinion that unless the Texas & Pacific joins the new pool unconditionally on the same terms as the other roads the agreement cannot stand. The fact that the St. Louis & San Francisco refuses to join the combination leads to the suspicion that it does not mean to maintain rates, and that it is acting in the interest of the Santa Fé, with which it is closely allied. The impression prevails that neither the Southern Pacific nor the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé means to have the pool established on the proposed plan unless they are guaranteed the lion's share of the California traffic. As these two roads have an independent pooling agreement between themselves, they have but little to lose if the pooling agreement is not carried out, and they can afford to take an arbitrary position in the matter.

Not only are transcontinental affairs far from being settled, but all the other affairs which the meetings during the last two weeks attempted to adjust are still in a most unsatisfactory condition. Little hope is entertained that the agreement regarding the Utah and Colorado traffic will be ratified by the Presidents, it being understood that President Strong of the Santa Fé is strongly opposed to the arrangement, and that he will refuse to assent to it. The indications are that the truce will end Oct. 6, by which time the Presidents are expected to announce their decision.

The only thing that has been accomplished during the two weeks' sessions that will be of any benefit to the roads is the stopping of the severe competition on Nebraska ranch cattle business and other business from competing points in Nebraska. The arrangement on these matters will hold good until Dec. 31, and by that time the cattle movement, which is heaviest during October, November, and December, will have been disposed of; the roads will then again be in a good position to go on with their fight about the tripartite affair. It is commonly admitted, that the theory heretofore advanced by THE TRIBUNE, that these temporary truces were effected merely for the purpose of enabling the Nebraska roads to secure paying rates on the cattle business, a war on which during the next three months would have inflicted serious losses upon all the lines interested in this traffic, is correct. Nothing at present indicates that any of the agreements made at those meetings will extend beyond Jan. 1, 1885.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of North America.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Grand Lodge of Locomotive Firemen resumed business today, Grand Master Arnold in the chair. The report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was taken up. Among the recommendations was one to change the name of the order to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen of North America, which was adopted. By this change Mexico will be included within the scope of the society. There are many members residing in Mexico at present, but as yet they are not organised. Steps to that end will be taken at once, now the jurisdiction of the brotherhood can be constitutionally extended so far. The following telegram has been received by the Grand Secretary:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The American Train-Dispatchers' Association sends greetings, and hopes you will put yourselves on record as to the necessity of a more uniform system of train rules and signals. ISAAC H. MCEWEN, Secretary.

This communication was referred to a special committee, who have prepared their report, in which they strongly affirm the necessity of steps being taken in the direction indicated, but they will make no suggestions in view of the fact that a meeting of railway superintendents is now being held at Boston to consider the matter. The Railway Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts have already taken action to compel the railway companies in that State to adopt a uniform coupler for passenger-cars, leaving it to the managers of the roads to decide upon the system they will adopt. Grand-Organizer Stevens pointed out that in Chicago as many as twenty companies, most of them having different rules and signals, used the same tracks.

C. S. Wheaton, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, sent the following dispatch from Elmira, N. Y.:

Regret that I cannot come. Please accept our best wishes for the success of your order.

The brotherhood's ball last night was a great success, over 700 being present, including Lieut.-Gov. Robinson and Mayor Boswell.

New Southwestern Railway Association Rates.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley of the Southwestern Railway Association gives notice that the following articles in car-loads—viz.: bark, tanners'; blocks, paving, wooden; box stuff, except cheese-box stock and egg-box stuff, in casks or bundles; lumber, walnut, maple, cherry, ash, hickory, oak, gum, and other hard woods; posts, cedar and fence, wooden—will be subject to the following rates to Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and St. Joseph: From Detroit and Toledo, 24½ cents per 100 pounds; from Chicago and common points, 18 cents; Peoria, 15½ cents; East St. Louis, St. Louis, and points north on either bank of the Mississippi River, to and including Rock Island, 13 cents.

From the points in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio named in the tariff of agreed through rates and divisions dated July 10, the rates, until further notice, on the above described property in car-lots to the Missouri River points named will be as shown in that tariff under the head of "soft lumber," etc. Upon shipments via Missouri River points to junction points in Kansas, the rates to the Missouri River will be the same as authorized above.

Commissioner Midgley also gives notice that, taking effect today, Southwestern Railway Association circulars Nos. 24 and 25, both dated June 2, naming arbitraries to be applied from either bank of the Mississippi River, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, and Leavenworth, will be changed to read 12 cents per 100 pounds upon walnut, maple, cherry, ash, hickory, oak, gum, and other hard woods, in car-loads, coming from the territory described in said circular, instead of 11½ cents, as provided in circular No. 20, dated June 16.

Inspecting Car-Coupling Devices.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—The Railroad Commissioners completed their preliminary hearing of the car-coupling investigation this morning, no less than 172 different inventions having been presented for consideration. This afternoon the Commissioners inspected the operations of a number of couplers in actual use, visiting East Boston and the yards of the Fitchburg, Boston & Maine Railroad. Tomorrow will be devoted to the exhibition of couplers upon other roads, commencing with the Lowell Road.

The Receiver of the New York & New England Denies Recent Sensational Rumors.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Receiver Clark of the New York & New England Railway Company contradicts most emphatically the statements of the Hartford *Post* and reprinted by Boston dailies in regard to the alleged critical condition of the affairs of his company. Mr. Clark says:

"When I took charge of the affairs of the road we had $1,500,000 worth of rolling-stock belonging to other roads in our possession, and, as we had stock enough in my opinion to do our own business, I thought it a wise and prudent course to discontinue the use of the stock belonging to other roads and returning it to the owners as soon as practicable. The engines now idle result from this cause, and they will be returned to the roads owning them as soon as convenient. We are not hampered at all in doing our business with our own rolling-stock. Some of it is not quite so pretty as the discontinued stock, but it is substantial and serviceable, and answers the purpose.

"The statement," continued Mr. Clark, "that it is contemplated to place an assessment of $7 per share on the stock at the forthcoming stockholders' meeting is too ridiculous to need refutation. It is impossible to do such a thing because there is no warrant of law to justify it. It is probable that at the stockholders' meeting a vote will be passed to issue preferred stock, as provided by the act passed by the Legislature last winter."

Miscellaneous Items.

The condition of Mr. E. P. Ripley, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, was slightly improved yesterday, but he is not yet out of danger.

Mr. H. E. Tucker has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, with headquarters at Chicago, in place of J. L. Whelan, resigned. The appointment takes effect Oct. 1.

Notice is given of the completion of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad from New Orleans to Memphis, a distance of 455 miles. Connecting roads are requested to place on sale at once coupon tickets via this line.

Vice-President Kimball of the Rock Island has given notice to agents and shippers that hereafter no lumber must be loaded on flat cars to extend beyond the deadwoods at the ends of the car. Agents must decline to forward cars not loaded in accordance with this order.

Mr. C. M. Gray, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore, in charge of the company's freight business in this city, was taken seriously ill Thursday night. The physicians have hopes that he will pull through all right. It will be some time, however, before he will be able to be about again.

Owing to the death of B. F. Mills, General Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, the passenger affairs of that company have been turned over to Mr. J. E. Hannigan, chief clerk of the passenger department, to whom all communications relating to passenger affairs should be addressed at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mr. R. A. W. James has resigned his position as Secretary of the Danville & St. Louis Railway Company. He has accepted the appointment of lecturer at the Siege of Paris panorama in this city. It is probable that the duties of secretary of the Danville & St. Louis will be undertaken by the ex-President, Mr. Malcolm Peters.

At a meeting of passenger agents in the Kansas City agreement yesterday afternoon at Kansas City, a resolution was adopted ruling out the Burlington lines until payment is made of the fine recently assessed. Officials of that system, as well as those of other lines, state that they will maintain rates pending a settlement of the difficulties.

The officers of fast freight lines and of other railroad companies issuing through freight way-bills over the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railway Company are informed that at the request of officers of connecting roads who ask more time for preparation, the notice of this company dated Sept. 11, establishing a minimum rate on east-bound through business, is postponed until further notice.

The General Freight Agents of the roads composing the Western Trunk-Line Association held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Vining's office to confirm the new tariffs of the various temporary pools in which it is interested. Another meeting will be held today. The General Freight Agents of the Nebraska roads also held another meeting yesterday, perfecting the new tariffs on Nebraska buusiness in accordance with the new agreement.

There is no change in the Eastern freight situation, and rates are being cut even more freely than before. Grain rates were being quoted by all the lines at 15 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, and provision rates at 20 cents. Joint-Agent Moore received a dispatch from Commissioner Fink yesterday stating that he expected that the difficulties would be adjusted at the Presidents' meeting next Tuesday. He could see no reason why the roads should slaughter the rates as they are doing, as they could receive no benefit therefrom. They would have to even up the business at the full tariff rates.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company informs agents and connecting lines that the following new stations are now open for business: Tipton, Rowen, Belmont, Amsterdam, Garner, Madison, Ocheyedan, Sibley, Little Rock, Ellsworth, and Luverne. In billing to the above-named points from local stations the following distances should be used: Elmira to Tipton, 17 miles; Dows to Rowen, 7 miles; Dows to Belmont, 15 miles; Dows to Amsterdam, 20 miles; Dows to Garner, 33 miles; Dows to Madison, 42 miles; Lake Park to Ocheyedan, 15 miles; Lake Park to Sibley, 24 miles; Lake Park to Little Rock, 29 miles; Lake Park to Ellsworth, 39 miles; Lake Park to Luverne, 52 miles. Until further notice the distance tariff for 370 miles will be used for greater distances.

JOLIET JOTTINGS.

Increased Insurance Rates—Deaths of Convicts—Colored Camp-Meeting—Freight-Cars Robbed—Notes.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A committee from the State Board of Underwriters have been readjusting fire-insurance rates in this city. They have rated the special fire risks clear up. In some instance where risks have been taken at 2½ per cent it is now raised to 6 per cent. There is considerable dissatisfaction expressed by business-men over the action of the committee, and there is talk of an organization for mutual protective insurance by business-men of this city.

The following-named convicts have died in the prison hospital during the present month from consumption: Herman Schlack, who was sent from Freeport in 1883 for forgery on a two-year sentence; Thomas Tracey, sent from Chicago in 1881 under a four-year term for robbery; James Williams, sent from Galesburg in 1883 for five years for burglary.

The directors of the new Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railroad held a meeting in this city Wednesday, and decided to push work on the new line at once. The directors are Henry H. Evans of Aurora, E. E. Wood of Chicago, Daniel Robertson of Joliet, D. H. Newton and James S. Newton, of Holyoke, Mass.

A colored camp-meeting is in progress at the driving-park, in this city, to continue for ten days. A party of colored chorus singers from Texas are one of the features, and the meeting is drawing large crowds nightly. Sunday afternoon next they will celebrate the "Feast of the fatted calf" and have a regular jubilee.

Walter Fay, Ed Wilson, Edward Hutter, and Brian Camp were arrested in this city last night charged with robbing freight-cars on the Chicago & Alton Road.

The pay-rolls of the Joliet Iron & Steel Mills for the last four months have been about $62,000 per month. It is said the mills have orders ahead enough to run them the next two months, when it is expected they will have to shut down until next spring.

The twelfth annual State Convention of Illinois Young Men's Christian Associations will be held in this city Oct. 9, 10, 11, and 12.

A FINE DISTINCTION.

The distinction is nicely drawn in a Las Vegas newspaper, as follows:

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A STAGE-coach and a gentleman to play the banjo.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Rapid Spread of the Disease Among the Frisbie & Lake Herd in Kentucky.

Dr. Salmon Gives Some Alarming Figures—Immediate Action Necessary to Check the Plague.

Inspectors Appointed for the Indiana State Fair—No Cattle at the St. Louis Exhibition.

KENTUCKY.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN THE FRISBIE & LAKE HERD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The pleuro-pneumonia is spreading rapidly among the Jersey herd of Frisbie & Lake at Cynthiana, the total up to today being fifteen cases. The firm value the herd at $40,000, but the appraisers, who complete their labors tomorrow, will fix the figure at much less. Some excitement was caused in Jessamine County by the announcement that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out there, but on investigation it proved to be Texas fever. The appraisers of the Cynthiana cattle make their report to the assembled breeders tomorrow here.

DR. SALMON'S REPLY

TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to whom was referred by the Commissioner of Agriculture the letter of Elmer Washburn, President of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange, inclosing resolutions adopted by that body, the point of which was

. . . For the purpose of determining beyond question whether or not the disease now declared . . . to exist . . . in the State of Illinois is contagious, the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange hereby places at the disposal of the Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, ten head of cattle, . . . to be placed among any cattle in the State of Illinois which by the honorable Commissioner may be declared to be afflicted with contagious "pleuro-pneumonia," and allowed to run and feed with the cattle so diseased, in the same manner as cattle run and feed together on the farm, for the period of three months, etc.

acknowledges the receipt thereof, and says in reply:

These resolutions assume that there are two points in the reports of the officers of the Department of Agriculture which are so improbable and so questionable that experiments involving the loss of three months' time in the efforts to control the disease should be made before a definit conclusion is reached, or a decided course of action adopted. These contested points are: (1) Does a disease exist on the premises and to the extent reported? (2) Is this disease contagious pleuro-pneumonia?

The first question needs no experiments to decide it. It is a matter of fact which any person or any association can easily determine by visiting the affected herds, or even communicating by letter with the owners. Nothing has been concealed in the reports that have been made. It seems to me, therefore, that the implied suggestion that the reports of this disease were "utterly without foundation in fact" was made without reason, and is unworthy of further consideration.

Admitting, as a fact which cannot be successfully contested, that a disease exists at the places and to the extent reported, we may take into consideration the second question which you have raised—viz.: Is this disease contagious pleuro-pneumonia? It is a fact that the disease in question has been seen by a considerable number of good authorities and that none of these have expressed a doubt of its being pleuro-pneumonia. There is plenty of good evidence that the animals have been sick and have died, and that in all cases there was inflammation of the lungs and pleura—in other words, pleuro-pneumonia. More than 600 animals, in all, have been exposed, and ninety cases of pleuro-pneumonia have so far resulted in spite of vigorous efforts to arrest the disease. A large number of these animals have been examined after death, and in every one of these have been found the characteristic appearance of the lungs described the world over as peculiar to lung-plague. In three of the large herds the outbreak is still in progress. In by far the largest herd it has only just commenced, and in two others there will probably still be additional cases.

As a matter of fact, therefore, the test of communicability has already been made on a scale compared to which the little experiment proposed by the Live-Stock Exchange sinks into insignificance. After 600 animals have been exposed and ninety have become affected, the infection in every instance being traceable to one original herd, it appears somewhat ridiculous to be asked to leave all of these cases out of consideration and to rely entirely upon the results which follow from the exposure of ten animals.

An experiment of the kind you propose would require at least three months to produce definit results, and it might be four or five months before a sufficient proportion of the animals were attacked to furnish satisfactory proofs of contagion. Within that time we hope to have the West freed from every vestige of the disease, and this will almost certainly be accomplished in Illinois by the slaughter of all affected animals. It is difficult to see what bearing such an experiment could have, therefore, on our course with the present outbreak. Pleuro-pneumonia is a most dangerous disease, which once distributed widely over the country would almost defy our most vigorous efforts to control it. It has already been considerably scattered, and but for the prompt action taken to suppress sales it would probably be today in double the present number of herds.

I desire to remind you in this connection that the official reports of a responsible officer of the Government, selected because of supposed competency in the work upon which he is engaged, cannot be justly compared with the idle rumors started by irresponsible men to which the resolutions refer. The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry feels that, whatever may be the opinion of the Live-Stock Exchange, he has done his duty and all that was within his power to protect the enormous cattle interests of the country from an insidious plague that threatens their destruction.

In what precedes I have endeavored to show that the proposed experiment is unnecessary and uncalled for. To allow animals suffering from this dangerous disease to live and graze on the pastures of Illinois, as you propose; to go beyond this and deliberately set ourselves about propagating this scourge in the very heart of the stock-growing region of America—to follow such a course for three or four months and in the meantime to allow the plague to gather renewed headway in other localities would be idiotic and inexcusable. A well-known cattleman said to me a few days ago that it would be criminal, and I fully coincide in his opinion.

There are other parts of the country where these objections do not apply, and there we have been for months testing the contagiousness of this disease and shall impartially report the results.

Hoping that you will see in the facts presented above a sufficient reason why I should decline the proposition of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange I remain, etc.

INDIANA.

STATE FAIR INSPECTORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture today appointed Dr. J. Elliott of this city and Dr. G. G. Fering of Columbus, O., veterinary surgeons to inspect cattle placed on exhibition at the State Fair. They will be on the lookout for contagious diseases, and more particularly for pleuro-pneumonia. Cattle will be admitted to the stalls and will there be examined by the two veterinarians.

President Mitchell defends the action of the fair managers in admitting cattle to the fair on the ground that the inspections will amply protect all exhibiters. He says it would be foolish to follow the example of the Illinois fair managers, who excluded only Jersey cattle, while all breeds are equally subject to pleuro-pneumonia. In his opinion there will be no more danger from pleuro-pneumonia at the State Fair than there was of hog-cholera a few years ago, and epizoötic among the horses. Both hogs and cattle were then admitted to the fair without bad results.

MISSOURI.

CATTLE EXCLUDED FROM EXHIBITION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—The directors of the St. Louis Fair Association decided about a week ago to exclude Jersey cattle from their fair this year, owing to the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia among them. Today they determined to exclude all cattle from the exhibition. There will therefore be no cattle show at the fair this year.

MONTE CARLO AGAIN.

Particulars reach me of yet another distressing suicide at Monte Carlo. The victim was a young man named Ernest Nittiski, a Pole, who had been residing in London. For the last month he occupied a room at the Hotel National, Avenue de la Gare, Nice, going to the gambling "hell" nearly every day. As he spoke French, English, and German well, and always paid his bill regularly (with the exception of the dernière note), he was regarded with great favor at the hotel, and great was the surprise when the other evening, shortly before 8 o'clock, two shots were heard in his room. The door was burst open, and the unfortunate Nitiski was found quite dead. In his pockets were a franc and a half and three keys, one of which fitted his portmanteau, and a gold watch. On one finger was a diamond ring.—*Life.*

THE DEATH-ROLL.

President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio Joins the Silent Majority—Other Deaths.

JOHN W. GARRETT.

DEATH OF THE WELL-KNOWN RAILROAD MAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—As the first rays of this morning's sun peeped over the Blue Mountains on the little cottage at Deer Park, John W. Garrett, the great railroad magnate, breathed his last. The end was peaceful. For twenty-four hours he had not taken any nourishment. His vitality was remarkable. When Mr. Robert Garrett was telegraphed at New York Wednesday that his father was dying he sped through to Deer Park on a lightning special, as the eminent physicians in attendance upon the case had declared death was only a matter of a few hours. But Mr. Robert Garrett reached his father's deathbed, as did also Mr. Harrison Garrett and other relatives, twenty-four hours and more before life yielded its hold upon the man. Prof. Allan P. Smith said yesterday that he would surely not live until sunset, but as the shadows of his last night on earth thickened the old man appeared to rouse himself from the stupor into which he had fallen. He looked up at his daughter and at his son Robert. They clasped his hands and returned his smile. His pulse beat stronger, he breathed more easily, and the doctors appeared astonished. Then in an hour or two his pulse had almost ceased to beat. The family hung breathless over the dying man waiting for the last gasp of life, when suddenly he rallied again, a smile played about his face, and he recognized those around him, but could not speak to them. No outward sign indicated the struggle between life and death. After midnight, however, he appeared to sleep. It was the drowsiness of death, from which he never more rallied, and at 5:25 this morning he breathed his last.

SEEKING HEALTH.

Mr. Garrett had not been in good health since 1882. His visit to Europe in the summer of 1883 was largely for the benefit of his health, and while there he was several times seriously ill. After his return he was greatly overcome by the shock of his wife's death, and before long disease of the kidneys developed. This was considerably alleviated by the trip to Wood Lake and Long Branch, but about the first of this month he became much worse, the disease of the kidneys being complicated with other serious ailments, and for the last two or three weeks he has been growing weaker and weaker. His condition, however, was not such as to excite grave apprehensions of speedy death until late Monday last. Ever since the sad accident to Mrs. John W. Garrett, which resulted in her death the 13th of last November, Mr. Garrett has separated himself almost entirely from the active cares of the business to which for many previous years he had so closely devoted himself. From the day of the accident until the day of his wife's death he was with her always.

IN MOURNING.

When the announcement of Mr. Garrett's death was telegraphed from Deer Park this morning the news was sent all along the company's lines, and all the railroad offices and shops draped in mourning. The flags on the city-hall, Corn and Flour Exchange, and other public buildings are at half-mast and many prominent business houses show emblems of mourning. The flags on all the steamships in the harbor are also at half-mast. One thousand workmen have been employed by the company along its lines to drape the buildings and other property of the road. The locomotives that have left Camden Station today are draped.

REMOVING THE REMAINS.

A special train of private cars, including Mr. Garrett's car Maryland, arrived at Deer Park this morning in charge of Mr. John W. Davis. The remains were put in an ice casket and placed in the dead President's private car. Mr. John W. Davis and Mr. Andrew Anderson accompanied the remains, and in the other cars were Mr. Robert Garrett, Mr. Harrison Garrett, and the other members of the family. When the funeral special arrived here this evening a large crowd of the employés of the company were at the depot. The remains were taken to the residence of Mr. Robert Garrett, on Mount Vernon place.

ACTION OF THE RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

At a special meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio directors today resolutions expressing regret at the great loss the company had sustained and sympathy for the family were passed. The resolutions also declared that "the community has lost one of its most eminent and exalted citizens, his children a beloved parent, and the railroad one of the most eminent men that have ever lived. Mr. Garrett has in his lifetime built himself a monument more durable than either metal or marble. He has made for himself a good and great name that will last until time is no more."

Special meetings of the Corn and Flour Exchange, the Stock Exchange, and other commercial bodies were held and appropriate action taken.

A biographical sketch of the dead railroad king was printed in Thursday's TRIBUNE.

OTHER DEATHS.

JAMES B. STONE.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—James B. Stone, a second-cousin of President Arthur, died here today, aged 55. He was interested with the late Senator Sholes in the organization of the Northwestern Telegraph Company. He has resided here since 1869. The remains will be taken to Milwaukee for interment.

COL. L. M. MORTON, A VETERAN JOURNALIST.

BRADFORD, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Col. L. M. Morton, for several years night editor of the Bradford *Era*, and a veteran journalist well known throughout Pennsylvania, died this evening in Montreal, where he was visiting friends. His disease was consumption, from which he has been suffering for several years. His age was 48. He leaves a wife and five children residing in this city.

HENRY BYRD.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Henry Byrd, the well-known portrait-painter, died here this morning, aged 79. He had been married several times, and left several families. His last young wife bore him two children, still infants.

LOST IN THE LAKE.

An unfortunate accident occurred off the harbor last evening which resulted in the drowning of one man. Early in the evening a small fish-boat put out from the piers and headed for South Chicago. It contained a man named Donald McKay and another whose name could not be learned. The wind was blowing fresh from the southward and there was considerable sea running. The boat made poor headway, and a passing vessel was asked to take her in tow. McKay threw a line to one of the vessel's crew, but the line was too short and caused the boat to capsize. McKay clung to the boat and was saved. His companion attempted to swim ashore, but sank from sight. At midnight McKay and the life-saving crew were searching for the body of the man who was drowned.

UNDER A CLOUD.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Emmett H. Goff, a young man who has long held a high social and business position in Brockport, where he was born and brought up, and was implicitly trusted, is said to have left for parts unknown, leaving behind him a young wife and child. It is said that he has lately been doing an irregular insurance business; also that he leaves a large amount of indebtedness to Rochester and Brockport parties, much of it borrowed money. He is also charged with forging the name of C. W. Peake, a former partner in the insurance business, to two notes which are held by private individuals, and it is claimed that another note in Peake's name, payable to Goff's order, which was also a forgery, was discounted at the bank. Goff, it is claimed, secured quite a large amount in borrowed money and indorsed notes from different citizens before leaving.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department—An Incident of Judge Gresham's Installation.

Mexico's Policy Under the Administration of President Diaz.

The Treasury and Post-Office Departments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Nothing more is known here about the final disposition of the Treasury and Post-Office Departments. Judge Gresham's friends have been active today in endeavoring to make it understood that an incorrect interpretation should not be given to anything he may have said yesterday to the effect that his acceptance of the position would be only temporary. The whole matter, of course, has been discussed with the President at Raritan today. Judge Gresham is expected back at his desk Monday or Tuesday. The understanding, so far as the Post-Office Department goes, is that Frank Hatton will be promoted to be Postmaster-General. He has the confidence and friendship of the President in a special degree, and is thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office, which, in fact, he has performed for a great many months since he has been occupying the position of Assistant Postmaster-General. It has been stated that the Treasury portfolio was offered both to ex-Secretaries Boutwell and McCulloch, but the report has not been verified. Secretary Boutwell, however, is reported to have recently said that twice since President Garfield's death he had been invited to a place in the Cabinet. The only name mentioned in connection with the Post-Office Department, except that of Hatton, is Congressman Harry Bingham of Pennsylvania, who for a long time was Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices, and who was once Postmaster at Philadelphia. Mr. Bingham, who is here, says that he is well pleased with his position as Congressman, to which he has just been renominated, and of his reëlection in that district there is no doubt.

Advices from Mexico Regarding Diaz's Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Advices from Mexico state that Gen. Diaz's policy includes liberal changes in the tariff laws of the Republic. At present the tariff legislation offers a premium for smuggling as well as a means of maintaining an army of custom-house officials. A gentleman recently returned from Mexico says it is probable that the Zona Libra will soon be abolished, though an effort is to be made by wealthy border influences to extend its area. An interview with Gen. Diaz recently by parties in San Francisco gives assurance that the new President will favor the most radical reductions on articles of common utility, on which the tariff is now practically prohibitory. On the Texas and Arizona borders the custom-house officers no longer pretend to interfere with the small purchases from the American side. There is scarcely any attempt to disguise these purchases. American travelers, however, are seized with avidity, and every possible article is made to pay duties. The Texas frontier from Brownsville to El Paso is a nest of smugglers. It is the intention of Gen. Diaz to present a law modifying the fiscal system. Among other things it is proposed to abolish the State custom-house service, the majority of the several States having so voted; to establish a system of National banks like our own; and to levy an internal-revenue tax to take the place of the abolished taxation upon fermented and spirituous liquors. Wines, brandies, and cigars are the principal articles smuggled into the United States from Mexico. A post in Northwestern Texas contains a sutler's store stocked with the finest liquors, to the amount of $75,000, which were smuggled.

Gen. Diaz has again expressed himself as determined to put an end to the Chinese tariff, to bring about the abolition of the custom-house force as nearly as possible, and to promote reciprocal trade. His influence has been largely felt in bringing about the new Postal Convention, by which letters are to pass through both countries at the domestic rate of our own—two cents and a half an ounce.

A Deaf Man's Midnight Experience.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A ludicrous incident occurred Wednesday night in connection with the administration of the oath of office at midnight to Judge Gresham. Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, concluded that the oath must be administered before midnight, and, after notifying Judge Gresham of his appointment, he started to find Judge Wylie, of the District Court. Mr. Adee is exceedingly deaf and afflicted with an impediment in his speech. Judge Wylie had retired, and when the doorbell rang he put his head out of the window to see what was wanted. "I want to see Judge Wylie," replied Mr. Adee. "What for?" came the reply. "I want to see Judge Wylie," again shouted Mr. Adee. This sort of conversation lasted for several minutes, until at last Judge Wylie was made to understand that he was wanted at Judge Gresham's house, but as Mr. Adee could not hear what was said, and the Judge could not understand, confusion resulted. Finally a policeman was summoned by Judge Wylie to remove the supposed intruder. Adee attempted to explain, but the officer could not understand Mr. Adee, and only replied, "Come on here and explain when we get to the station-house."

On the way down Judge Gresham's servant met the pair, and succeeded in inducing the officer to take the Secretary of State to Judge Gresham's house. In the meantime the messenger proceeded to Judge Wylie's and explained the matter, and Judge Wylie accompanied him to the house and administered the necessary oath. The story leaked out, and is the talk of the town today. Judge Wylie and Secretary Chandler enjoy the joke, but Mr. Adee does not.

The Liquor-Dealers and the Shipping Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The liquor-dealers throughout the country are evidently much exercised over the recent adoption by the Internal-Revenue Bureau of a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court in Kansas. Under the new ruling no wholesale or retail liquor-dealer can ship liquors per express C. O. D. to any point without having a United States license of $25 at each place of delivery and collection. Circulars are being issued by the trade to customers calling attention to the decision and order of the Commissioner, which effectually stops the C. O. D. branch of the business. Some of these circulars are vigorously worded in denunciation of what is termed "this outrage upon the liberties of the people which must, however, be submitted to for the present," and those to whom they are addressed are requested to pay in advance when ordering goods to avoid the complications and taxation created by the new order of things. It is understood that petitions are being prepared in several quarters for the repeal or modification of the ruling by the Commissioner.

A New Bond Call—General News Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued a call for the redemption of $10,000,000 bonds of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, the principal and accrued interest to be paid the 1st of November next.

Seth A. Tuley, alias Philip Nolan, a Post-Office Department clerk, was arrested yesterday on a charge of violating the bankrupt laws of Indiana. After his arrest it was learned he was wanted in Indiana to answer another charge, that of attempting to defraud a life-insurance company. It is said that seven or eight years ago Tuley insured his life in the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Milwaukee for $8,000, and after paying two or three premiums disappeared; that shortly afterwards his wife removed from Indianapolis, where they had been living, to New Albany, and from the last-named place filed an application for payment of her husband's insurance, accompanying the application with what purported to be proof of his having been drowned while crossing a creek and of the interment of his remains at New Albany; that the insurance company was about to pay the policy on Tuley's life when they learned that he had been seen subsequently to the date of his alleged drowning, and that since then they have been looking for him. In July last Tuley, who then and since has called himself Nolan and said he was from Texas, was appointed, under the civil-service rules, in the Post-Office Department. Since his arrest he has admitted that his name is Tuley and that he is wanted in Indiana for attempting to defraud the insurance company. He was sent to Indiana last night.

The Tribune.

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GLASGOW, Scotland—Allen's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.

PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1323 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. McCaull's Comic Opera Company in "Falka." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. "The White Slave." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, near State. John McCullough in "Virginius."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, north of Washington. Barry and Fay in "All Crazy." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, north of Randolph. Variety Entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. "Pavements of Paris." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre.
Halsted and Jackson streets. W. J. Scanlan in "Friend and Foe." Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick-st. corner Division. Geo. H. Adams in "Humpty-Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
South Side—Clark street, near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. West Side—Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
Corner North Clark and Kinzie streets. Theatrical Entertainments at 2 and 8 p. m.

New Dime Museum.
Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Siege-of-Paris Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front. Twelfth Annual Inter-State Exposition. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Casino Roller-Skating Rink.
State and Twenty-fourth streets. Music, skating, etc. Morning, afternoon, and evening.

Base-Ball.
Lake-Front. Game between Providence and Chicago Clubs at 3 p. m.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1884.

IT is quite probable that Frank Hatton will be appointed Postmaster-General.

THE Peruvian rebellion is reported to have collapsed and the leader Caceres is a fugitive.

ANOTHER attack was made on the Salvation Army in Switzerland yesterday at Nyon.

CARTER HARRISON made one of his usual speeches about himself at Havana, Ill., yesterday.

THE Wisconsin Scandinavians are actively organizing in the interest of Blaine and Logan.

OWING to the prevalence of the cholera the Papal Consistory at Rome will not convene until December.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., has been selected as the location of the new Western branch of the National Soldiers' Home.

THERE were eight new cases of cholera and five deaths in the Spanish Provinces of Barcelona and Alicante yesterday.

MONDAY Mr. Blaine will visit Monroeville, Sandusky, Clyde, and Toledo, remaining at the latter place until the following day.

TWO CORVETTES built for the Chinese Government at Kiel have been prevented from leaving that place under the German flag.

THE City Council of Cork refused to express approval of the action of the Mayor in inviting the Duke of Edinburg to that city.

IT is reported that Judge Gresham will succeed Justice Bradley on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States in a few months.

THE imports of dry goods at New York for the week ending yesterday aggregated $3,062,660, against $2,264,000 during the corresponding week of last year.

MR. JOHN W. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died at Deer Park, Md., yesterday, after a lingering illness. He was in his 56th year.

BY a vote of 18 to 9 the Limerick Councilmen have refused to make an assessment for the payment of the extra police tax, though the amount has been reduced by Lord Spencer.

THERE were 452 new cases of cholera and 212 deaths in Italy yesterday. At Naples there were but ninety-five deaths, which is a great falling-off. At Genoa there were twenty deaths.

PLEASANTS HENDERSON, a farmer residing near Galesburg, has brought suit for $15,000 against Justice Craig of the Illinois Supreme Court. The action arises out of the divorce suit brought by Henderson against his wife, in which it was sought to implicate the Judge.

THE Chicago wheat market was active and stronger yesterday, with more encouraging foreign news. Other markets were tame and mostly easy. As compared with Thursday, pork closed 50 cents higher for October and 20 cents lower for January, lard 5 cents lower, meats 10 cents lower, wheat 1½ cents higher, corn 2 cents lower for this month, oats ⅛ cent higher, flaxseed and barley 1 cent higher, and rye steady.

A SMALL army of Chicago officeseekers are vowing vengeance on the Democratic county ticket because the County Commissioners have failed to make places for them according to promise.

REPORTS have been brought to the English camp at Suakin by friendly Africans that Osman Digma, the Mahdi's lieutenant, has now but 200 followers. The others have dispersed through lack of supplies.

IT is stated that Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, will make but a formal acknowledgment of the protest of France, Austria, Russia, and Germany against the suspension of the Egyptian sinking fund.

IN bidding farewell to his Midlothian constituents who have received him so enthusiastically, Mr. Gladstone said the Peers ought to be very careful and study the best means to prevent the overthrow of their order.

THERE is trouble between the fusionists in Detroit over the county offices. The Democratic section of the fusion party want to grab all of them, the Greenbackers want one-half, and if they do not get that proportion the fusion will be at an end.

AT the meeting of the Republican Cook County Central Committee yesterday the names of nine members of the Executive Committee to have charge of the campaign were agreed on. The two members for the Fourth District are yet to be named.

TWO OTHER attempts were made by incendiaries yesterday to set fire to buildings in Cleveland, O. The people are very seriously alarmed at the persistency of the incendiaries. It is now generally believed that there is an organized gang of the villains.

EFFORTS, apparently successful, have been made during the last week to array the solid liquor vote of Ohio on the side of the Democratic party. The effect of this move, it is thought, will be the almost total disappearance of the Prohibition vote in the State.

AFTER three days' balloting Seth C. Moffat was nominated yesterday for Congress by the Republicans of the Eleventh Michigan District. Among the defeated candidates was Jay A. Hubbell. The district is now represented by Congressman Breitung, Republican, who was elected two years ago by 6,500 majority.

DISPATCHES received by THE TRIBUNE from nearly every county in the State as to the operation of the Harper High-License law and its effects are unanimous in asserting that the law has been a most beneficial and salutary one. Under its operation the number of saloons has been diminished about 20 per cent; those that remain are more carefully conducted, and there has been much less drunkenness and crime than formerly. The law has also proved an excellent revenue measure, greatly relieving the taxpayers, and at the same time providing for needed improvements. As a consequence, the act is very popular all over the State, even among the better class of saloonkeepers, and any attempt to repeal it will be stoutly resisted at the polls.

MR. JOHN V. FARWELL addressed a large and appreciative audience in the Fourth Ward, Chicago, last evening on the issues of the campaign. He said the Prohibitionists were by their course aiding the Democrats, the protectors of free whisky. They were aiding the very power which they thought they were fighting. Mr. Farwell said he thought at one time there was something in the Mulligan letters, but after a careful perusal of them and after reading Carl Schurz's indictment of Mr. Blaine he became convinced that the latter was an honest man. He had only used his knowledge to make a little money. He had not used his position nor prostituted his office. Ex-Speaker Collins also addressed the meeting.

MR. BLAINE and his party resumed their journey westward at 12:30 yesterday. A delegation of Ohioans headed by Gov. Foster, Judge Foraker, and Mark Hanna of Cleveland met the party at Buffalo and formed an escort. A very large crowd assembled at the depot to bid them farewell. The first stop was at Dunkirk, where Mr. Blaine briefly addressed an enthusiastic gathering of 3,000. At Erie over 5,000 people had assembled to welcome the next President. He spoke at greater length at this point than has been his custom since he left New York, referring to his early life in Pennsylvania. The first stop in Ohio was made at Conneaut, where he was addressed by the Mayor in behalf of the people who had turned out to a man to welcome Mr. Blaine. At Ashtabula 3,000 people assembled. A portrait of Garfield hung over the platform from which the distinguished traveler addressed his enthusiastic and sympathetic audience. At Geneva the Mayor presented an address of welcome, which was indorsed by the applause of 3,000 citizens. A stop was also made at Painesville. The train as it approached Mentor slowed up and the engine bell rang. Cleveland was reached early in the evening, and Mr. Blaine was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

WHEAT OR MEAT?

The wheat-raisers of the West have been advised by THE TRIBUNE not to sell their wheat at the prices fixed by the gamblers of the Board of Trade and of Wall street, and not to plant as many acres with wheat this fall as last. They may thus, we told them, "let the consuming power of the world catch up with their supply. Just now the farmers are suffering from overproduction of wheat. The remedy is to produce less of that cereal." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* quotes this from our columns and expresses a very vigorous dissent. Its position is fairly stated in the following paragraph:

> The facts of the situation, which are as clear as the sun in an open sky, are that the losses in the present wheat crisis are tenfold greater to the European farmer than to the American; that the former is at a point where he must of necessity give up the contest, and that the American farmer is therefore in a position in which he may begin to command the situation. Two wrestlers have wearied each other in a long struggle, but one is finally helpless, while the other has still an ample reserve of strength. At this crisis THE TRIBUNE advises the fresher and stronger to yield the palm to his despairing adversary and rest from his labor! H. Kains Jackson, probably the most popular authority in England, in a letter recently published in Dornbusch's *List*, asserts that English farmers will immediately reduce their wheat crop 1,000,000 acres, and French farmers 5,000,000 acres. This means a reduction of 35 per cent. If the general production of Europe be reduced only 25 per cent there will be a new demand on the next harvest for 200,000,000 bushels added to the normal, or an aggregate deficit in Europe of 500,000,000 bushels.

This is energetic but not deep. Farmers are not wrestlers or duelists. The cannibalistic competition to which the *Courier-Journal* urges the American farmer would not exterminate his foreign rival. Even if all the predictions of our esteemed contemporary about the abandonment of wheat-culture in Europe were fulfilled the farmers of England, France, and Hungary would remain in their places, and their ground would still be there. The first year the markets felt the pull of the extra demand for the 200,000,000 bushels of which the *Courier-Journal* speaks prices would rush up so high that every one of these foreign agriculturists would go back to raising wheat. Our competition cannot obliterate the men or the lands of the wheat-raising countries of Europe, and the moment a profit reappeared in the business of producing wheat they would all go at it again.

The belligerent farming recommended by our critic to the farmers of the West would be a useless war, because, wage hostilities as many years as we might, we should at the end find our enemies fresh and smiling and in better shape than ourselves. Its policy is neither good war nor good business. It urges a fight which does not kill, and a business which loses money. The cold end of this burning question, and the one of which our farmers will find it best to take hold, is that it is a waste of time, labor, and money to raise wheat that sells for less than it costs. As we have shown, the moment the market turns so as to give our producers a little profit the wheat-growers of other countries will flood the markets with surplus. What is a market worth in which you can deal only at a loss?

Meat is the farm product for which there is the most demand, and is the only one of which the price has steadily advanced the last half-century. If we keep at unprofitable wheat-raising and drive out our European competitors we invite them to cut into this field, which is naturally ours, and raise the hogs, and beeves, and sheep with which we might supply their market and our own. While we are waging war to retain a worthless control of the wheat market they will go into the production also of butter and cheese. We shall thus place ourselves in a position to be cut in the most savage manner at both ends of our agriculture. Our farmers are superior in intelligence, capital, ability to change when needed, and in the command of vast tracts of the best and cheapest grazing lands in the world, and our advice to them is to take possession of the meat and dairy field and let simpler tillers of the soil fight for supremacy in the wheatfields.

GONE OVER TO MONOPOLY.

The New York *Evening Post* in a leading editorial defends Gov. Cleveland's veto of the Five-Cent-Fare bill. From such a source it is certain the best possible statement of that side of the case will be made, for the editors of the paper are strong advocates of the election of the monopoly candidate, Cleveland, to the Presidency; they are on the ground where all the facts of the case are at command; they are men of ability, and they are quite at home in the principles involved, having in past years been among the stanchest disseminators of the principles they now oppose. If they cannot sustain the veto no one can.

An Indianapolis gentleman asked the editor of that paper these questions:

> *Editor Evening Post*—DEAR SIR: At the request of several dissatisfied Republicans I write to ask you to state in your next issue the official reasons for Cleveland's veto of the "Five-Cent-Fare bill," the "Twelve-Hour bill," and the bill relating to the "Mechanics' Lien law." By doing so you will greatly oblige, yours, etc., N. F. THOMAS.

Let us take up their reply in order:

> I. The General Railroad law of the State provides that the "Legislature shall not, without the consent of the company, reduce the rates of fare on any road unless the profits of the road exceed 10 per cent of the capital [actually] expended, and shall only make such reduction after an examination by the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Controller has shown that the profits exceed that limit." In the case of the elevated roads no such examination had been made at the time of the veto, and the companies denied that their profits exceeded that limit.

The refuge taken under the act of 1850 is of no value, for the elevated roads were not incorporated under that act, *but under special charters*. So that point is gone. Commissioner O'Donnell of the New York Railroad Commission said on this very subject:

> The elevated railroads are not chartered or operated under the General Railroad act of 1850, but under special charters. Under the charters by which they are created the Legislature has reserved its sovereign right under Art. 8 of Sec. 1 of the Constitution of the State "to alter, or amend, or repeal" at any time each and every one of these charters. There is no contract between the people of the State or the City of New York with either of these roads not to reduce the fare thereon.

Says the *Post*:

> II. Subsequently an examination was made by the Railroad Commission, consisting of one Democrat, one Republican, and one Anti-Monopolist, and it was discovered that the profits were less than 10 per cent.

This is not the truth, as the *Post* well knows. The commission made two reports. The majority, which is favorable to the "L" road interest, found that the net earnings were but 8 per cent. The minority found that the net earnings were 10.88 per cent on the $22,250,608 of capital actually expended, and recommended that the fare be reduced to five cents.

> III. The special acts under which the elevated roads were built contained a contract between the city and the companies, in which the fares now charged were agreed upon, and the stipulation made that they "shall not be changed without the mutual consent of the parties."

Every one of these acts which relates to the elevated roads was subject to the constitutional right of legislative amendment or repeal, as the *Post* knows. This power is reserved in express words in these acts. The thirty-fourth section of the Rapid-Transit act of 1875 provides that the "Legislature may at any time annul or dissolve any incorporation formed under this act," and this power of annihilation carries with it the lesser power of amendment.

> IV. There was also a similar contract between the Rapid-Transit Commissioners and the companies, regulating the fares on the part of the city and agreeing that no reduction should be made until the profit exceeded 10 per cent on the capital invested.

The sole power given the Rapid-Transit Commissioners was to fix the highest or maximum rates to be paid. They had no authority to make any contract or agreement or even any report to the city on the subject of fares. The records of the Common Council show just what the city bound itself to in the report of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners. It was as follows:

> *Resolved*, That this board, on behalf of the corporate authorities of the City of New York, hereby gives its consent to the routes adopted by the Commission on Rapid Transit.

That is all the city ever did. It adopted the routes. Not a word was said nor a thing done about the fares.

> V. The "Five-Cent bill" was, therefore, a direct breach of contract as made by the State under the General Railroad law,

The elevated roads were not incorporated under the general law, as the *Post* knows, and if they were that law was under the State Constitution, which says that any corporation laws or charters "may be altered from time to time or repealed."

> another direct breach of contract by the State under its special law,

Every one of the special laws reserved the right to make any change the Legislature wished.

> and a third direct breach of contract by the city under the Rapid-Transit laws.

There was no contract about fares under the Rapid-Transit laws, as the *Post* is well apprised of; the city bound itself only to the routes.

> VI. Above and beyond all, it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the passage of a law by any State impairing the obligation of contracts.

The Supreme Court in the Granger cases, in the New Orleans slaughter-house case, in the Spring Valley water case from California has distinctly supported the rights of State Legislatures to change charter "contracts" made by preceding Legislatures when such a change was demanded by the public welfare. The principle is stated by the Supreme Court in the case of Stone vs. Mississippi (101 U. S., 814) in this way:

> No Legislature can curtail the power of its successors to make such laws as they may deem proper in matters of police.

By "matters of police" the Supreme Court says it means "the right government of the State."

Not only has the Supreme Court of the United States taken this broad ground in defense of the right of Legislatures to alter or amend charters or "contracts," as the *Post* calls them, but the highest court of its own State so lately as 1877 has said:

> The Legislature which has created them may regulate the price which they [railroads] shall charge for the transportation of freight and passengers. . . . Such legislation violates no contract, takes away no property, and interferes with no vested right.—[The People vs. Boston & Albany R. R., 70 N. Y., 570.]

The laws creating the elevated roads reserved the right to the Legislature to make any changes it deemed necessary.

The Constitution of the State said the Legislature could at any time alter or amend any corporate law or charter.

The Court of Appeals of New York said that under the immemorial doctrines of the law the Legislature could make such changes even if the power to amend had not been reserved.

The Supreme Court of the United States says that no Legislature can make a contract with a corporation which a subsequent Legislature cannot, for "the right government of the State," change as it thinks best.

In the face of all this Gov. Cleveland decided that the action of the New York Legislature in changing the price which a previous Legislature had given the elevated roads the right to charge was "unconstitutional," and the New York *Evening Post* knowingly misrepresents the law and the facts to defend him in his wrong-doing.

The issue is simply this: Shall the corporations rule the country or the country rule the corporations? The *Post* and Gov. Cleveland say: The corporations are beyond control, and may rule the country.

What do the people say? They will answer the question Nov. 4.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

As the election in Ohio, only distant a fortnight, is an important turning-point in the Presidential struggle, it is well that Republicans should regard the prospect intelligently and realize exactly what is to be overcome in the October contest.

Last year Hoadly was elected Governor by 12,500 majority on a very full vote and after a hard fight on both sides. The Republicans had Judge Foraker, a popular soldier, for their candidate, and made a good fight, but were badly beaten. They not only had to contend with the Democrats and the liquor interest, but also with the Greenbackers and Prohibitionists. It was the defection on the liquor question that cost them the State.

In 1882, the Congressional year, Newman (Dem.) was elected Secretary of State by a majority of 19,115 (the Prohibition and Greenback candidates receiving together 17,500 votes). Newman was the special champion of the liquor interests and had been a prominent actor in the fight against the Scott moderate-license law, and rallied the entire liquor vote of the State to the Democratic ticket. The head of the ticket this year is Secretary of State, and Newman is running for reëlection, and expects to secure his old vote. He is the strongest candidate on the Democratic ticket, and will poll more votes than any one else on that side. Against him the Republicans are running Gen. Robinson, a good, and reputable, and fairly-popular man. The Democrats intend to make Newman's vote the test of the struggle, if he runs ahead of his ticket, and will claim that as their Cleveland strength in the November election, and if Newman is elected they will claim the State for Cleveland. On the other hand, if his opponent, Robinson, is elected, it is morally certain that the State will go for Blaine and Logan by a much larger majority, and even if Newman should be elected by 3,000 to 5,000 majority the Republicans will be justified in claiming the State in November, because Blaine and Logan are much stronger than Robinson.

The Republicans in this contest are fighting to recover the State, and at the very outset are confronted by Newman's majority of 19,115, which they must overcome, besides meeting the fire-in-the-rear of the Democratic stool-pigeon, St. John. If they carry the State by *any* majority, it is absolutely certain that Blaine and Logan will have the State in November decisively. Even should Robinson be beaten and the rest of the ticket elected, the State will be safe in November. The test, therefore, is not on the Newman-Robinson vote, but on the vote of the average ticket. If the Republican October ticket wins, or nearly wins, Blaine and Logan will sweep the State in November. As to the Irish and German vote, it is impossible to forecast it with any certainty. The disaffected Irishmen who are going to vote for Blaine and Logan have not said that they will vote for the Republican State candidates, and many Germans who will vote for the Democratic State candidates, or for Newman, will vote for Blaine and Logan. Such is the outlook in Ohio as nearly as it can be stated at the present time.

ORIGIN OF LAND-GRANTS.

Carter Harrison and other stump-orators on the Democratic side are in the habit of arraigning the Republican party on the charge of having squandered the entire public domain in grants to railroads. "Now see what a plain tale shall put them down."

The origin of granting public lands to assist in public improvements dates back as far as 1827, and the practice was followed extensively to secure the construction of canals. But land-grants on a large scale to encourage the building of railroads were inaugurated by the Democrats under the leadership of Senator Douglas. The grant obtained by Douglas for the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad proved to be of greater value than the entire cost of constructing the road; the stockholders have realized more money from the sale of lands than they put into the company. It was necessary to resort to log-rolling to secure the concession for the Illinois Central Railroad. The South demanded its share. Various sections clamored for similar gratuities. The result was that Congress, under the auspices of the Democratic party and with the approval of a Democratic President, voted away 53,000,000 acres of public land—about equal in area to the two States of Ohio and Illinois. The land donated at that time was not the refuse and sterile acres of the Western desert, but the choice lands of the Western and Southwestern States; much of it has since been sold as high as $25 an acre, and perhaps the average price has been as high as $8 or $10 an acre.

When the Republicans came into the control of Congress and the possession of the Government they followed the precedent set by the Democrats and ceded lands to the companies which undertook the construction of the Pacific railroads. The Republicans had many good reasons to justify their course which the Democrats could not give. The Republicans continued a policy which had been established by the Democrats, and had apparently received the approval of the people. They made grants for the construction of transcontinental railroads which involved so enormous an outlay that private capital could not be induced to assume the work without Government aid. And they voted away lands which were worthless without railroad development in order to increase the value of the alternate sections which were retained by the Government.

It may be added that in all the land-grants made to railroads there has never been a party division. Members of both the Republican and Democratic parties have voted for or against them in about equal proportions, according to their individual views or sectional interests. But the origin of the policy was Democratic. It has been by no means wholly bad. The development of the country and the improvement of Government lands have compensated in all cases where needed railroads were projected; the robbery of the public has been in the excesses and abuses of the system, and it was these which induced the Republicans to abandon the policy. There has been no land-grant since 1871, about the middle of Grant's first term. Of late years the effort has been to recover public lands from corporations which have failed to comply with the terms of the grants. This movement has been led by Congressman Payson of Illinois and Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska—both Republicans. Some progress has been made in this direction, and more would have been accomplished at the last session of Congress if the Democratic House had not been so dilatory in the passage of the necessary bills that the Senate had not the time to consider and concur in them.

Now for the application: Isn't it unfair and dishonest for Carter Harrison and other Democratic speakers, in the face of this record, to denounce the Republican party as a land-grabbing party and to endeavor to impress upon the people that they have been robbed of their lands by Republican jobbers? If there is any party responsibility in the matter it attaches to the Democrats, who inaugurated the policy. If any party credit is to be given it should go to the Republicans, who discontinued the policy when it came to be abused. But it is too much to expect of Democratic speakers and newspapers that they be honest. If they were their material for campaigning would be lamentably meagre. All that can be done is to expose their lies as far as it is practicable to do so.

A FAMILY ROW.

The Democracy in the West is not altogether a happy family. There is a first-class row around the fireside and the members of the household are belaboring each other right and left, when they should be engaged in fighting the common enemy. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* seems to be responsible mainly for the fuss. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is of the opinion that the *Enquirer* gang will sell out the party to Blaine if they are able to do so. It declares that "Gath" is hard at work in Blaine's interests and that the *Enquirer's* Washington correspondent is a red-hot Blaine man and is betting that the Republicans will carry Ohio on pointers furnished him by McLean himself. The St. Louis *Republican* has also mixed into the row, and states without any evasion that "the "Cincinnati *Enquirer*, whose editor is virtually the manager of the Democratic "campaign, is making every effort to "elect Blaine," and that nothing like an honest effort is being made by the present leaders to carry the State. It closes its jeremiad by saying: "Let no Democrat be deceived "about Ohio. It would be against common "sense to expect success where success is not "desired by the men in control of the campaign."

Another one of the combatants whacking away right and left is that most pusillanimous and contemptible of all the Democratic organs in this country, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which is regarded even in its own party as a public nuisance, although it represents the sentiments of the Indiana Democracy and is the mouthpiece of Hendricks by natural affinity. This paper also is firing away at the *Enquirer*, and from day to day wants to know how much it gets for the "Gath" letters from the Republicans and how much it gets for keeping solid at the Republican headquarters.

The unique feature of this very pretty quarrel is, that while the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the Indianapolis *Sentinel* are both throwing mud at the *Enquirer* the *Sentinel* is also whacking away with all its might at the *Courier-Journal* and charging it also with doing underhanded work for Blaine and trying to elect the Republican ticket. As a reward for its work, the *Sentinel* proposes, if Blaine is elected, that Mr. Watterson shall have the place of *valet de chambre* or keeper of the robes of the royal chamber as the only post that will enable him "to do toady acts" for the Plumed Knight and his family, and says: "Since the beginning of the libel suit "the *Courier-Journal* has managed to find a "little time for supporting Mr. Cleveland "between its religious work of championing "Blaine in the libel suit and denouncing the "defense."

This is certainly a very pretty fight as it stands, though the muddle is not very intelligible. It is quite certain that the editor of the *Enquirer* is managing the Ohio campaign for Cleveland, that he has put money into the general corruption fund, and that he expects his share of the spoils which the National Democratic Committee in their recent circular promised to all who should furnish them with money. And yet we have three of the simon-pure Democratic organs declaring he is at work for Blaine and is selling out the State; and, on the other hand, while that flower of the Democracy, the *Courier-Journal*, is making such charges against him, along comes that other Democratic flower, the *Sentinel*, and charges Mr. Watterson with toadying to Mr. Blaine. Meanwhile the *Enquirer* goes calmly on its way, advocating Cleveland on one page and Blaine on the other, without much regard to the mud which its party associates are throwing at it, and the *Courier-Journal* continues assailing Blaine as a monster of corruption and declaring that the *Sentinel* man ought to have been shot for maligning him. It is a sort of "Go-it-husband, go-it-bear" fight, but meanwhile it never seems to have occurred to any of the crowd that if the *Enquirer* should come out flat-footed for Cleveland and go to abusing Blaine it would lose about half its circulation. Whether this is true of the *Courier-Journal* also we are not advised.

THE MULLIGAN LETTERS.

We invite the attention of THE TRIBUNE's readers to a careful and impartial analysis of the correspondence between Blaine and Fisher which is printed in another part of this issue. That the review is careful is manifest from the perfect familiarity it shows with the letters and the whole case. That it is impartial is evident from the fact that it is from the pen of Mr. Parke Godwin, the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, who started out in the campaign with a deep-seated prejudice against Mr. Blaine, and who reached his present conclusions only after examining the last batch of letters given to the public by Mulligan and comparing them with the letters produced in 1876. Mr. Godwin's high character and his former distrust of Blaine, aroused by the first series of Mulligan letters, entitle his recent judicial investigation, resulting in complete exculpation of Mr. Blaine, to the confidence of every fair-minded man.

Mr. Godwin's principal conclusions may be briefly restated as follows:

1. That Mulligan never had a right to the letters in his possession, both Blaine and Fisher having demanded a return of the same, and that the publication of a part of them in 1876 and the withholding of others eight years were a violation of decency, fairness, and the law.

2. That the common impression that Mr. Blaine "went down on his knees" to beg the return of the letters is false, and the statement was disproved by the very men whom Mulligan cited as witnesses of the scene.

3. That Mr. Blaine did not suppress any of the letters in the original batch, and that this fact is proved by the appearance in the second batch of the only missing letter, showing that it had not passed into Blaine's hands.

4. That the charge that Mr. Blaine had sold seventy-five bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company through Thomas A. Scott was absolutely disproved by sworn testimony.

5. That Mr. Blaine "did nothing in Congress with reference to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad which was improper or out of the ordinary course."

6. That Mr. Blaine was never a partner in the contract for building the road, that he obtained his bonds upon precisely the same terms on which they were sold to others, and that the sales he made of the same to his Maine friends involved him in ultimate loss, owing to the guarantee he gave, instead of expected profit; in fact, Blaine was treated "worse than others" on account of the bad faith of Fisher and Caldwell.

7. That the correspondence shows Blaine to have been a poor man after he had served ten years in Congress during a period full of corrupt opportunities.

8. That all the criticism visited upon Blaine, when analyzed, proves to be aimed at the language he used, the most offensive construction being put upon the same, and is in no sense justified by his acts.

9. That Blaine never had, and persistently refused to take, any interest in the block of Northern Pacific securities which were offered to him and which he endeavored afterwards to secure for Fisher and Atkins.

10. That his efforts to obtain a bank charter were in the line of the usual practice of Congressmen at a time when banking privileges were distributed arbitrarily, and that his conduct was in no respect different from the common practice among members of the House and Senate to solicit appointments to office for constituents and friends.

The justice of these conclusions and some others which we have not mentioned will be recognized immediately by those who have made themselves familiar with the Mulligan letters; all others who desire correct information should read Mr. Godwin's entire article and discover his reasons for the faith that is in him.

THE opponents of Mr. Blaine are nearly all taking refuge in the waste paper of the Mulligan-Fisher letters. They are in a condition of dilapidation unusual in a Presidential campaign, and they seek to hide their nakedness, and bruises, and sores with a few flimsy old scraps of paper.

THE singular fact is chronicled by a San Francisco paper that, notwithstanding the remarkable decline in the prices of wheat, there are more sellers at the low quotations than at the comparatively high ones of last year. The same thing is noticed in England. An English correspondent of *Bradstreet's* says the extremely low price of wheat has created something like a panic among the farmers of England. Present prices are lower than any made previously in this century. English farmers cannot grow wheat at anything like the prices at which American and Australian wheats are now being laid down in Liverpool, "and I do not believe," he says, "that farmers in any part of the world can raise wheat at these prices. It is supposed the ryots of India can 'lick creation' in cheap wheat production, but according to Dr. Hunter, the Statistician of the East Indian Government, who testified before the Indian Railways Committee of the House of Commons, the Hindoos require a price equivalent to 44 shillings a quarter in London instead of 29 to 33 shillings (the present range of prices for Indian wheat) before they can afford to extend the area of wheat cultivation." The English farmers, this writer says, cannot afford to hold their wheat, and the only hope he sees of keeping prices up to even their present level is in the wholesale feeding of live stock with wheat, now the cheapest of all foods for cattle in proportion to its nutritive qualities. From several points in England threats are heard from the farmers that they will feed their wheat to their cattle rather than sell it at these figures.

THE penny organ of hate and Mugwumpery wholly suppressed in its 5-o'clock edition yesterday the Associated Press report of Blaine's triumphal journey from Buffalo to Erie. The *Journal* had a good report.

IT is not all smooth sailing for the Mugwumps. Every now and then they are brought up with a round turn by the Democrats for their conduct. The entire Bourbon pack is now after the New York *Times* because it advises the few Mugwump admirers of Cleveland in Ohio to vote the Republican State ticket in October. The New York *Star*, for instance, says: "Ninety per cent of the adult male population of the United States, excluding idiots and Indians not taxed, will accept the October result as foreshadowing the outcome of the National election a month later." This is all very true, but perhaps the *Star* does not stop to consider that the *Times* may have given up Ohio as hopeless.

MR. ELKINS is of the opinion that Joseph Harper, and not George William Curtis, led Harpers' publications out of the Republican camp, and that his motive was revenge because Blaine would not let him have the book. He bases his idea upon the fact that Curtis, after Blaine had been nominated, came into a meeting with Mr. Elkins and heartily coöperated in the selection of a Vice-President. He says that Curtis spoke very highly of Gen. Logan, and was deferred to in the meeting about the choice. But Mr. Alexander McDonald, who is connected with the Harpers by marriage, says that Elkins is wrong, and that Curtis played the traitor, and that in former years Mr. Fletcher Harper Sr. frequently said the greatest trouble he had found in his establishment was to keep down the effeminate and sporadic follies of George William Curtis, who was as prone to go wrong as the sparks to fly upward. The present campaign terminates Curtis' market value as an editor.—*Gath.*

BISHOP OBERLY and other Democratic statesmen of his kind are circulating extracts from CHICAGO TRIBUNE editorials of eight years ago in relation to the Mulligan letters. With characteristic duplicity and meanness these extracts are printed without dates or any identifying marks. Ignorant voters, to whom Bishop Oberly principally addresses his appeal, are left to infer that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE now entertains the sentiments which were expressed by it immediately before the Cincinnati Convention in 1876. We have read these extracts carefully through, and the sum of them is this: That the nomination of Mr. Blaine—in *1876*—would be injudicious; that if nominated—in *1876*—the Republican party would have to fight a defensive and possibly a losing campaign; that the charges against him had not—in *1876*—been sufficiently refuted. Well, what of it? This is not the year 1876. We are not running Mr. Blaine on the issues of that year. Since 1876 a flood of light has been thrown upon these charges. New and convincing evidence of their groundlessness has recently been produced. They have been met and refuted—pulverized in every part and parcel. They are exploded, burnt out, used up. We know there is nothing in them. Every candid and honest man who has examined the subject knows that Mr. Blaine's conduct was upright and honorable in all his dealings with Fisher. Ask ex-President Woolsey of Yale College, as honest and able a man as breathes, what he thinks of them. Ask Senator Hoar, Gov. Robinson, Henry Cabot Lodge. Ask the Republicans of Maine, who a few weeks ago gave Mr. Blaine a certificate of character signed by 80,000 people who knew him best. Ask the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, which first caused all the evidence in the case to be printed and circulated in pamphlet form and then indorsed Blaine by almost an unanimous vote. We have nothing to take back or apologize for. We are glad Mr. Blaine was not nominated in 1876. We are glad he has been nominated in 1884. Hayes only pulled through by a scratch in 1876. These charges in 1876 had a vitality which has since departed from them. They might have defeated Blaine then, when there was not time to meet them fully. They are dead now. They cannot hurt him. So we rejoice that Mr. Blaine is nominated now, and we advocated his nomination partly because we believed it was due to him as a tardy act of atonement and justice by the Republican party. If there are any voters so foolish that they prefer the arguments used against Mr. Blaine's nomination in 1876, when the facts were only half before the public, and that half insufficiently understood, to the arguments which are now used for his election, after eight years of calm reflection and examination of all the circumstances, we can only say we pity the mental condition and moral perversity of those men. They are qualified to act with the Democratic party and to occupy the deserted camping-grounds of Republicans, as Democrats have done the last thirty years. But they will not injure Blaine any more than the Democrats who crawled over the face of the earth four years ago marking "329" on every clean thing injured Garfield.

A DEMOCRAT remarked yesterday: "This is the dullest campaign I have ever known; there is no interest in it at all." A listener replied: "You tell the exact truth—but only so far as your side of the house is concerned."

NO MAN who supported Garfield can honestly object to Blaine. Gen. Garfield's offenses while member of Congress were, as we have believed and always asserted, venial errors arising from inexperience and the real guilelessness of his nature; but they were *overt acts*. Now, no Independent Mugwump, Democrat, or kicker can truthfully say that James G. Blaine ever *did* anything wrong in Congress. His record is absolutely spotless. The worst that is alleged against him—falsely alleged—is that he offered to use his influence improperly. That he ever did so use it nobody can decently say. Mr. Blaine was completely exonerated by the report of the Crédit Mobilier Committee, while Garfield had only at the best a Scotch verdict. Blaine refused to have his pay as Speaker increased, and with his own hand struck a provision therefor out of the bill when both Houses passed the Salary Grab act by large majorities. Blaine never had a ruling reversed during his six years' service as Speaker—a record without parallel, we believe, in the annals of Congress; nor was any ruling ever assailed publicly or privately, when he was Speaker or since, on the score of partiality or undue influence or improper motives. Yet the Scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites who pretend to find in Mr. Blaine's career some material too strong for their dainty stomachs were enthusiastic supporters of Garfield. They are either not competent to judge of the facts in the case or they are not honest in their judgments.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* revels in the sweet consciousness that Carl Schurz is "a patriot who loves his adopted country and is always ready to lift up his voice in her behalf," though it fails to add that he does it for and in consideration of $250 per lift.—*Phila. Press.*

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* is alarmed at the prospects in North Carolina. It warns its readers the Democrats must not expect a walkover there, as in Georgia, and says:

> The people of Georgia do not know at this time what Republican opposition is, but there is quite a different condition of affairs in North Carolina. In that State there is a well-organized Republican faction which contains many thousands of white men, not a few of whom are ex-Confederate soldiers. This large contingent is of course a tremendous rallying-point for an almost solid mass of voters, who come to the polls periodically, so that North Carolina is, like Virginia, a perpetual battle-ground for Democracy. The present campaign in that State is a bitter one.

One cause of Democratic alarm is conceded to be the intellectual vigor of the Republican leaders. The Wilmington *Star*, the organ of the North Carolina Democracy, for instance, says that the Democratic candidate for Governor, who has been making a joint canvass with his Republican opponent, has lost ground at every meeting, and urges him to withdraw from any further joint discussions. It is intimated he will consent, having had enough of Dr. York, his competitor.

ONE of the four Independent Republicans of Chicago has recently returned from a visit to Gov. Cleveland, and pronounces him "a modern Hercules." Evidently he intended to say Samson. There was a Delilah in Samson's case also.

IF any one knows Cleveland it is Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, the foremost man among the civil-service reformers of New York, and previous to this time the leading Independent of that State. It was in Mr. Rogers' office that Cleveland studied law, though he could make nothing of him as a lawyer, and probably was not averse to his leaving the law and taking on with the office of Sheriff and hangman for fees. At a great meeting of Buffalo Independent Republicans last Monday evening Mr. Rogers, who was in Europe when the nominations were made, came out squarely for Blaine and Logan, and it may be added that the whole meeting followed his example. In the course of his address, Mr. Rogers examined Cleveland as a civil-service reformer, and said:

> Read, I pray you, my fellow civil-service reformers, Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance. If he is brave enough to overrule his party, probably he will say something to show it. Read it and see how bravely he avoids saying a word for the Pendleton bill or the competitive system. My friends, do not deceive yourselves. Grover Cleveland is, as he is everywhere careful to inform us, a Democrat. You will always find him with his party. If that party comes into power it will have its own utterance and the entire history of the civil-service reform, in which you and I have so much interest, [illegible] any favor at its hands. And if you will allow me just one word more on this subject, I will add that in my judgment the only way to make

Democratic party really serviceable is to do as we have done before: keep them in the minority. A Democrat in the minority is a good enough civil-service reformer. But beware of him in the majority.

THE Democrats having assailed Mr. Blaine's character and his family without avail have now commenced on his kidneys, and are howling Bright's disease. We shall soon expect to see a catalog of questions as to his physical condition submitted to him for reply. Meanwhile, Bright's disease or any other disease involving brightness will never be charged against Cleveland.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Joaquin Miller will lecture next winter. It is hoped that by careful management he will earn enough to get his hair cut.

The London *Lancet* says that beer-drinking enlarges the heart. Chairman Barnum should start a keg of beer in the direction of Mr. William English at once.

Prof. Proctor predicts that in 15,000,000 years water will have entirely disappeared from the face of the earth. The future of Kentucky is indeed a bright one.

Gen. Scales, who is running for Governor of North Carolina, slipped off the side of a mountain last week and fell 100 feet. Gen. Scales is evidently practicing for election-day.

The present managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press* is a graduate of Amherst College, and was for several years connected with the Springfield *Republican*. Adverse circumstances seem to have no effect on some men.

Miss Drake of New York, 30 years old, millionaire's daughter, has eloped with a 21-year-old coachman who has a blonde mustache. As there are two Drake girls left, people owning young men with blonde mustaches would do well to keep them in the back yard.

The sun is set; and in his latest beams
Yon little cloud of ashen gray and gold,
Slowly upon the amber air unrolled,
The fallen mantle of the Prophet seems.
From the dim headlands many a lighthouse gleams,
The street-lamps of the ocean; and behold,
O'erhead the banners of the night unfold;
The day hath passed into the land of dreams.
O summer day beside the joyous sea!
O summer day so wonderful and white,
So full of gladness, and so full of pain!
Forever and forever shalt thou be
To some the gravestone of a dead delight,
To some the landmark of a new domain.
—From "Coney Island Bases," by John Kelly.

"I cannot sit on your lap."

Regally beautiful was Beryl Hopkins as she stood there that soft June night in the dim, half-light that filtered through the exquisitely-draped portiere separating the parlor of her father's magnificent residence from the conservatory into which she and Harold Holdsack had sauntered. From childhood Beryl had always loved flowers—bright, sunny flowers, whose vivid colors set off to the best possible advantage the statuesque lines of her queenly form—and now as she stood among them, blushing roses on one hand and pale, delicate lilies on the other, it was no wonder that the soft flesh tints and bewitching curves of her face and arms fairly intoxicated Harold Holdsack and made him more madly in love than ever with this Juno-like girl who had promised that ere the autumn tints on the heather had faded she would crown the bliss of courtship with the sacred halo of a wifely love and devotion.

And to whom the lips that had been wont to give him kisses—sweet, rapturous, we-are-the-only-ones-for-this-brand kisses that set his brain in a whirl and almost broke his suspenders—had said to him the words with which this chapter opens, he was for a moment unable to reply. The lights seemed fading away, black clouds o'erspread the horizon of his existence, and sore-eyed Care stood [illegible] upon the summit of a life that such a little while ago seemed to hold only joy and hope.

But it was only for an instant that this weakness mastered him and, drawing himself up proudly, he said: "Why can you not sit on my lap? I know of course that the words you have spoken mean that we are not to marry; that—"

"What!" shrieked the girl in an agony of grief. "Not marry! My God, Harold, and did you for an instant think that my love for you had faltered; that to be your wife was not the sole ambition of my life? Ah, this is indeed too much," and turning away she silently watered a horse-geranium with the hot, bitter tears of sorrow and remorse.

"Then you still love me!" he asks.

"Better than ever"—the words coming slowly between large, hand-made sobs.

"Then why will you not sit on my lap?"

"Because," she answers in tones that thrill his very blood, "I do not desire a bow-legged husband."—From "Love's Sacrifice," by Murat Halstead.

CURRENT NOTES.

A convict in the State Prison recently engraved the ten commandments on a silver quarter. If a quarter looked as big to him as it does to some people, he might have got the book of Exodus and the 119th Psalm on it without disturbing the mint inscriptions.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A medical writer says that the cholera microbe is shaped like a comma, and that 10,000 to [illegible] of them placed lengthwise would make an inch. Catching microbes and placing them lengthwise would be a nice pastime for the coming long winter evenings.—*Norristown Herald.*

A very "old soldier."—The Ever-busy B. (desultorias)—"Why not another conference? Good! Conducted this time in our own beautiful tongue. Better!! And as John Bull is too interested in his domestic affairs to think of anything else—heh!—we shall have to meet without him! Bah!!!"

"You look distressed, Mr. Slowpay; what's the matter?"

"Matter enough: I've lost my pocketbook."

"That is bad. Much in it?"

"No; that's what worries me. I'm afraid some poor man will find it, and if he does it will ruin him."

Algernon—Here's a house that seems as if it would suit us, Eliza; close to Hyde Park corner, you know!

Wife of his Bosom (passionately humane)—What! live near St. George's Hospital!—and hear the shrieks from the dissecting-room? Never!!!—*Punch.*

The Laird's brother-in-law (from London)—"It's very strange, Lachlan! I'm having no luck—and yet I seem to see two birds in place of one! That was surely very strong whisky your master gave me at lunch!"

Keeper—"Maybe aye and maybe no—the whusky was gude; but any way ye dinna manage to hit the one bird o' the twa!"—*Punch.*

An Austin colored man, with protruding eyes, rushed into Justice Tegener's office and exclaimed: "I wants Cal Jones, who libs next door to me, put under a million dollars bond ter keep de peace." "Has he threatened your life?" "He hab done dat berry ding. He said he war gwine to fill de next nigger he found after dark in his hen-house plum full of buckshot."—*Texas Siftings.*

PERSONALS.

The only negro in Athol, Mass., is dead. He had a white wife, and the obituary notices say that she was countenanced in refined society. The man was the Rev. John N. Mars, once Presiding Elder of the Washington Methodist Zion Conference.

The death of James L. Claghorn of Philadelphia calls attention to his collection of about 40,000 engravings. Its most valuable print is an impression made by Albert Dürer from a gold plate engraved for insertion in the Emperor Maximilian's [illegible] case. Only a few proofs were taken, and then the lines were permanently filled with enamel. The space of an inch in diameter is occupied by the figures of a crucifixion scene.

When it was known that the end of Mark Pattison, the well-known rector of Lincoln College and Oxford, was near, Cardinal Newman wished to visit him. The rector declined, dreading the agitation which the expectation of such an interview would cause; but the Cardinal probably saw in the refusal a real desire for the meeting if it could be arranged without this nervousness of anticipation. Therefore he went to Oxford when the dying man was somewhat better, was admitted, and had a long interview.

"I was introduced to James Gordon Bennett when he was in Omaha the other day," remarked a well-known gentleman, "and I must say that I was not very favorably impressed with him. He took off his hat with his right hand in regular [illegible] fashion, and allowed me to hold out my hand for him to shake. It was rather embarrassing, but I managed to hold it there until he put his hat on his head again, and then he shook hands. I felt like giving him the shake direct just about that time. He has aped English manners so much that he has either forgotten the American fashion of shaking hands or else purposely avoids it. However, I sized him up pretty well. He has dull, expressionless gray eyes, wears a ragged mustache, and his face shows the wrinkles and crows' feet of fast living. He wore a plain Scotch suit, cut in English style, and he would readily pass for an English dude on his first visit to America."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Spain Alarmed at a Widespread Renewal of Carlist Activity.

An Irishman Driven Insane by Imprisonment on a False Charge.

The Military Critics Still Sneering at the Nile Expedition—A Baseless Sensation.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

A RENEWAL OF CARLIST ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—There is a notable revival of activity among the Carlist leaders throughout Spain, and especially in the Provinces of Catalonia and Valencia. This fact is attracting serious attention at Madrid, where the demands of the Carlists and other extreme Catholics are daily becoming more imperative and arrogant. The Government of Premier Canovas has hitherto chiefly feared the Liberals and the extreme Republicans of the Zorilla school. In order to curb the growing power of these parties the Government has in many cases thrown the weight of its support on the side of the Carlists. The latter have thus become convinced that they will hold the balance of power in the Cortes, and are pursuing an aggressive policy for the first time since 1876 on the strength of that belief. It is now said that the Ministers sorely repent having interfered in the elections in behalf of the Carlists, and find that, instead of being merely tools to be used for a purpose and then thrown aside, they are likely to prove inconveniently powerful, either as allies or opponents.

RESULT OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The alleged Invincible, Kilmartin, who after being wrongfully convicted of the murder of a bailiff, was released from prison yesterday through Mr. Thomas Sexton's efforts and in consequence of the confession of the real murderer, Garby, who recently died at Malden, Mass., passed through Dublin today on his way to his home in the Arran Islands. He was recognized by several, who knew him or had seen him during his trial, but there was no demonstration.

Kilmartin is physically in good health, but his mind is a wreck. He is in a constant state of nervousness, fear, and dejection, but it is believed that these symptoms will pass away eventually. In the meantime the Government is being urged to give Kilmartin an allowance which will enable him to subsist for a few years until his mental recovery is completed.

THE WRECK OF THE WASP.

The wreck of the gunboat Wasp off the Donegal coast continues to be a fruitful topic of discussion in the London papers. All deplore the disaster, and some of the more outspoken do not hesitate to say that it is a disgrace to British seamanship. They say that the Wasp must have been far out of her course, and that fact was inexcusable when she was known to be off a dangerous coast, and was not bound on any mission which required urgent dispatch. The fate of sub-Lieut. Thomas S. Guppy, who went down with the ship, is particularly sad, as he was the last of five brothers, all of whom have perished either at sea or in battle.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

The military critics are making merry over the latest additions to the outfit of the Egyptian expedition which have been ordered by the war office. They include cork jackets and life-belts, which are said to be of antiquated patterns and likely to prove as unserviceable in use as they are unsightly and unsoldierlike in appearance. There are also large supplies of champagne, soups, jellies, and other luxuries, which are said to be only for the use of invalids, but which, in the eyes of the critics, look uncommonly like the preparations for a military picnic on a large scale.

AN UNFOUNDED SENSATION.

The *Morning News* of Paris, a paper recently started by two exceedingly enterprising Americans, contained last Wednesday an elaborate story of the elopement of an elderly American journalist with an English Peeress of wonderful beauty. No names are given, and as there is no reference to the story in any other paper, either in Paris or London, it is universally regarded as a sensational invention.

A count of noses shows that not one of the well-known correspondents of American newspapers is missing from his accustomed place in London and the Scotland-Yard authorities deny positively that any elopement of a Peeress has been reported to them.

YOUNG BISMARCK.

The report recently published in the *Standard* to the effect that Count Herbert Bismarck was about to succeed Count G. von Munster as German Minister to England is stated on good authority to be at least premature.

EGYPT.

THE REBELS DISORGANIZED.

SUAKIN, Sept. 26.—Messengers from the friendly tribe of Amarars came into Suakin today. They ask for a supply of food and arms to enable them to continue their successful campaign against the Hadendowas. The messengers declare that the rebels are unable to move on account of many of their number who are suffering from wounds. The great leader, Osman Digma, has only 200 followers at Tamai. The rest of his adherents have been dispersed through want of supplies. Handoob is unoccupied and the road to Berber is clear of the enemy for many miles.

BRIGANDAGE INCREASING.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 26.—Brigandage is seriously increasing in the interior of the country. Lord Northbrook, the British High Commissioner, has gone to examine into the matter.

THE CAMEL CORPS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The contingent of the Guards who are going to Egypt to form a part of the camel corps left for Portsmouth today. Thousands of persons witnessed their departure, and cheered them heartily. The rest of the volunteers for the camel corps to the number of 800 left Aldershot today. They started off in high spirits.

THE PROTEST OF THE POWERS.

CAIRO, Sept. 26.—It is expected that the Egyptian Government will simply make a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the protests against the suspension of the sinking fund, which were presented yesterday by the representatives of Germany, Austria, France, and Russia.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON ENGLAND.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—*Le Paris* urges the Powers to inform England that she has gone too far in prompting the Egyptian Government to break international law in regard to the Egyptian finances. "England," the same paper says, "cannot be allowed to dispose of Egypt as she likes." The *National* expresses belief that in consequence of the protest of the Powers England has already resolved to modify the financial measures which she expected to enforce in Egypt.

GLADSTONE.

HIS TOUR IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Mr. Gladstone, on leaving Midlothian, thanked his constituents with much warmth of expression for the encouraging reception accorded him throughout his tour. Many honors which they had shown him were due, he believed, to the great cause which he represented.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in Carlisle today. Among other things of like tenor he said: "In the present crisis the Lords ought to study the best means to provide that the House of Lords shall not fall. This end can be best secured by their acting with moderation and prudence."

THE CHOLERA.

IN ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 26.—Reports of the ravages of cholera throughout Italy during the last twenty-four hours give a total of 453 fresh cases and 212 deaths. At Naples there were 201 fresh cases and 95 deaths, as against 242 cases and 105 deaths the preceding twenty-four hours. At Genoa there were five fresh cases and twenty deaths.

IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—During the last twenty-four hours there has been a total of eight fresh cases of cholera and seven deaths in the provinces of Barcelona and Alicante.

IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 26.—Reports from the provinces in the south of France announce three fresh cases and three deaths by cholera today.

BROTHERS IN GOOD WORK.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Cardinal of San Felice has arrived at Resina. Seeing the Garibaldians wearing the historical "Red Shirts," succoring the cholera patients, he approached them and shook hands warmly. The Cardinal was much moved. He expressed admiration. The people loudly cheered the Cardinal and Garibaldians.

SOUTH AMERICA.

GEN. CACERES A FUGITIVE.

PANAMA, Sept. 17.—Advices from Lima state that the revolution is apparently drawing to a close. The ill-success which attended Gen. Careeres' attack on Lima served to dampen the ardor of the revolutionists and strengthen the Iglesias Government. The number of killed on that occasion was only about 150 on both sides. A great moral effect was caused throughout the country by the Government's success. Sig. Picarso, the Italian Consul, had his patent withdrawn for sympathizing with the revolutionary party. This is the second case of the kind. Careeres is at present a fugitive, flying from place to place, and still doing all in his power to injure the established Government. All his officers captured will be tried by court-martial. The condition of affairs throughout the Republic seems to be regaining its normal standpoint.

CHURCH AND STATE IN CHILI.

The great question at present in Chili is the definition of the relations between Church and State. There has been a good deal of discussion of the subject in Congress, but liberal ideas seem to prevail. Complete separation of the Government and the Church seems probable.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE POLICE TAX.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—The Corporation of Limerick rejected—15 to 2—the proposition to provide for the payment of the special police tax as reduced by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Mayor announced that Patrick Egan, President of the Irish National League in America, had cabled his approval of their action.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURG.

CORK, Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of Cork today a motion expressing approval of the Mayor's action in entertaining the Duke of Edinburg gave rise to an exciting debate. It was evident the sentiment of the corporation was opposed to the motion, and it was withdrawn without being put to a vote. The Nationalist members left the meeting singing "God Save Ireland."

LOOKING FOR DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The authorities have ordered increased precautions at Dover to prevent the landing of dynamiters endeavoring to reach London from the Continent. English detectives accompany each steamer crossing the channel, narrowly scrutinizing each passenger, and subjecting all baggage to the closest examination.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS

ARRESTED BY THE HUNDREDS.

KIEV, Sept. 26.—The students assembled in groups notwithstanding the prohibition and the military dispersed the gatherings. Numbers were wounded, and there were 340 arrests.

The assembling in groups was forbidden, owing to recent seditious disorders which the military suppressed.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

GERMANY'S CAUTIOUS POLICY.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The German Government has forbidden the new corvets Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen, built for China, to leave Kiel under the German flag.

CABLE NOTES.

Herr von Schloezer, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, has arrived in Rome once more. He will present Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, today a note indicating the basis on which Prussia is prepared to resume negotiations with the Vatican.

The meeting of the Salvation Army at Nyon, on the northwestern shore of Lake Geneva, was attacked by a rabble yesterday. The windows of the building in which the Salvationists were assembled were smashed, the doors forced, and the furniture destroyed.

A private dispatch from Rome states that, owing to the prevalence of cholera in Italy, the Papal Consistory will not convene until December. In order, however, that Archbishop Ryan may attend the Plenary Council at Baltimore in November in possession of the full power of his rank, the Pope has granted Archbishop Ryan a special rescript giving him all the authority that the pallium confers. A cablegram to that effect has just been received by the Archbishop.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Three Traitors.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Grover Cleveland, who betrayed the woman who trusted him, adding infamy by sending her to a mad-house and his son to a poor-house.

Thomas A. Hendricks, who, born and educated in the North, turned traitor during the Rebellion, and with voice and pen aided the enemy.

Judas Iscariot Fisher, who betrayed and swindled the friend who trusted him, and sold confidential letters for thirty (or more) pieces of silver. A WOMAN.

Not Turned Adrift.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article in THE TRIBUNE of this date headed "Turned Adrift" is, so far as my knowledge of and connection with the case is concerned, an entire misrepresentation of the facts throughout.

1. Aug. 28 the woman Martin was pronounced insane in the County Court by a jury. Previous thereto she had been examined by Dr. Marr and Dr. Cross, the Assistant County Physician, both reputable practitioners in this city. In that proceeding I had nothing whatever to do, and was not present in court.

2. Both myself and Mr. Martin were absent from the house when she was arrested for disorderly conduct. For nearly a month she has been in the habit of creating a disturbance in the street there, and every resident thereabout has been annoyed at her conduct; and they or any of them had a perfect legal right to protest against it, which they did.

3. She was not turned into the street at 10 at night, or at any other hour, and her trunk thrown after her. About a month ago she did leave at about that hour, and insisted upon taking and did take her trunk with her, after repeated invitations to remain till morning. Her relations with Martin were not generally known until within a few days.

4. Martin did not admit on the trial in the Justice's court that he struck her, but, on the contrary, vigorously denied it.

5. She was held in her own recognizance to keep the peace, which item is the nearest to the truth of any contained in the article in question. The whole article is but a condensed statement of her story. After seeing the woman in some exhibitions of her peculiar eccentricities to consider her insane is the hight of Christian charity. A. S. McGUIRE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Garrett L. Joice, with half a dozen aliases, is under arrest at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station on five charges of larceny. The complainants keep boarding-houses, and are Mrs. Parker, No. 2611 Prairie avenue; Mrs. Wilson, No. 66 Twenty-fourth street; Mrs. A. L. Smith, No. 1828 Indiana avenue; Mrs. Kohler, No. 361 Dearborn avenue; Mrs. J. C. Wickersham, No. 58 Dearborn street; Mrs. Lincoln, No. 194 Lincoln avenue; and Mrs. Lowe, No. 88 Washington boulevard. His method was to answer advertisements for boarders, and during the first night would ransack the house and make off with portable articles.

Baron Bernhardt von Duesberg, a descendant of one of the oldest and most aristocratic German families, died at the County Hospital Thursday from pneumonia, aged 46 years. He came to this country in 1860 and served under Prince Salm-Salm on the staff of Gen. Blenker in the Union army. Baron Duesberg squandered a fortune of $100,000 during his residence in this country, and has been supported by a brother in Germany.

A disreputable woman followed John McCabe into the street from a house on Pacific avenue and fired five shots at him, one of which lodged in the calf of his leg. Annie Finnegan and Delia Walsh were arrested, but McCabe could not identify them.

THE FAR WEST.

Verdict Against an Express Company for Money Lost in Transit—Frank Frisbie's Sentence.

Col. Frost of Santa Fe Seriously Injured—A Young New York Woman Lost in a Colorado Snow-Storm.

A BIG VERDICT.

AN EXPRESS COMPANY PAYS FOR ITS NEGLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In the case of Nelson Bennett against the Northern Pacific Express Company the jury rendered today a verdict in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $19,500. This case has been in the courts some time and has attracted much attention in consequence of its peculiarities. Bennett is a big railroad contractor. Some time ago he sent the sum of $19,500 from Portland by the Northern Pacific express to Ainsworth, Washington Territory. The package arrived at its destination safely, but before it was delivered into the hands of Bennett it was stolen from the office. There were some irregularities, and the express company refused to pay Bennett on technical grounds. The latter brought suit and recovered the sum lost with interest. The verdict amounts to almost $20,000.

FRANK FRISBIE.

THE DEFAULTER RECEIVES A LIGHT SENTENCE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—This morning Frank Frisbie, the noted defaulting exchange teller of the First National Bank, received sentence. The court imposed a sentence of only one year's imprisonment. This is the very lowest penalty allowed under the statute of Oregon. Much suprise and indignation are expressed over Frisbie's light sentence.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

COL. FROST OF SANTA FE SERIOUSLY HURT.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Col. Max Frost, Register of the United States Land-Office, had a narrow escape late this afternoon. While driving a fractious horse on Palace avenue the animal became unmanageable; suddenly wheeling, it upset the buggy, throwing the Colonel violently against the stone steps of ex-Secretary Riethe's residence. He received several cuts, and the severe concussion caused intense pain in his back and limbs, but fortunately no bones were broken, and he remained perfectly conscious. He is now sleeping quietly under the influence of morphine, but the extent of his injuries cannot be fully determined.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A YOUNG WOMAN FROM NEW YORK PERISHES IN A SNOW-STORM.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 26.—Miss C. I. Welton, a wealthy young lady of New York City, perished in a snow-storm last Tuesday night while descending Long's Peak. Miss Welton had been spending the season at Colorado Springs, visiting Pike's Peak and other points of interest. A few weeks ago she went to Estes Park, stopping at a hotel. Monday evening she walked over to the house of a guide named Lamb, living at the foot of the peak, and engaged the son of Mr. Lamb, 19 years of age, to act as guide in ascending the peak next morning. At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning she left the house and safely ascended the peak, but encountered a fierce snow-storm, during which the lady became completely chilled. Young Lamb assisted her in the descent the best he could until about 9 at night, when her strength entirely failed, and he carried her for half a mile, when, finding his own strength failing, he told her the only chance of saving either of their lives was for him to leave her and go to his father's house, seven miles distant, for assistance. He left her at 10 o'clock and returned with assistance at 4 Wednesday morning, finding the lady frozen to death. The remains were taken to Longmont, and will be sent to New York. Miss Welton was highly refined, a great lover of Nature, and very self-reliant. A heavy snow-storm prevails in the mountains tonight.

THE CHINESE LAW.

A VERBAL OPINION BY JUDGE FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Judge Field today in a Chinese habeas-corpus case on argument before him expressed a verbal opinion that the intention of Congress in passing the Chinese amended act of 1884 was to exclude parole evidence, thus shutting out all Chinese who left the United States previous to the passage of the act of 1882. Judges Sawyer, Hoffman, and Sabin had previously ruled otherwise.

FINANCIAL.

The St. Louis Malleable-Iron Company Forced to the Wall.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The St. Louis Malleable-Iron Company, whose works are situated on Market street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, made an assignment this morning to John T. Davis for the benefit of their creditors. The company was thought to be on a firm financial basis until within the last two days, when it was rumored that it was in trouble. No suits had been filed against it of any importance, but one or two attachments for small amounts were threatened, so the officers of the company, in order to protect all parties, deemed it best to make an assignment. In the deed filed this morning the assets are listed as follows:

Buildings and leasehold	$77,000
Machinery and fixtures	58,000
Pig-iron and scrap-iron	8,000
Manufacturing product and product in process of manufacture	15,000
Outstanding accounts	3,000
Total	$111,000

The liabilities, as roughly estimated by Mr. B. G. Farrar, the Secretary of the company, are:

Third National Bank	$30,000
Pig-iron notes due St. Louis, Chicago, and Detroit houses	6,000
Floating indebtedness for current expenses	5,000
H. M. Filley for salary and money advanced	15,000
Total	[illegible]

The St. Louis Malleable-Iron Company was incorporated in 1874, with a cash capital stock of $75,000. The works were formerly known as the Wrought-Iron Cape Springs Malleable-Iron Works, and were run by George M. Shapleigh & Co. The company was formerly composed of H. M. Filley, President; Oliver B. Filley, Vice-President; and Richard Filley, Secretary; but Mr. Richard Filley retired about three years ago, and Mr. B. G. Farrar, the present Secretary, took his place. Mr. B. M. Filley, the President, is the largest stockholder, owning fifty of the seventy-three shares of capital stock. Mr. Oliver B. Filley is at present out of the city, and upon his return some immediate steps will be taken to make satisfactory arrangements with all creditors and open up the foundry under new auspices. Mr. H. M. Filley attributed the temporary embarrassment to the large number of improvements recently put on the works to enable them to fulfill their contract with the Wrought-Iron Range Company. This contract was one of the largest ever let in the West. It called for 40,000 ranges, and involved between $200,000 and $250,000. Work on it began last November, and was in progress at the time of the assignment, the contract being about one-third completed. The $30,000 due the bank was borrowed to make the requisit improvements, and all surplus capital was expended in the same way. In addition to the above contract the company has large contracts with M. O. Nelson & Co. and Johnson Bros. & Ferriss. The works are in excellent working order, and Mr. Filley expresses perfect confidence in an early resumption. Mr. Farrar said, in response to a question as to the cause of the assignment: "It was done more to protect our larger creditors, and especially the Third National Bank, than because of an immediate necessity for it. We had a number of small bills due here and there, and creditors were pressing us, one or two threatening to attach. The banks were close with their money, and we could not meet these bills. If one attachment had been made others would have followed, and simply complicated matters, so for the interest of all parties we thought it best to assign and obtain an opportunity to settle in a more leisurely and advantageous manner."

"Do you think you will resume?"

"I see no reason why we should not. The assignee, Mr. John T. Davis, is a very capable man, and we feel sure that arrangements will soon be made to enable us to resume."

The Newcomb-Buchanan Whisky Failure.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 26.—The excitement over the Newcomb-Buchanan failure is on the wane and is succeeded by a spirit of quiet investigation. Most of the foreign holders of the firm's paper, who were here yesterday busily engaged in looking up the whisky on which they held receipts, went away last night, a majority of them satisfied that their property was actually in existence. Nothing has been heard of the whereabouts of the Buchanans, and it is their absence which has caused the apprehensions of the public to be so grave. Work on a tabulated statement of all whisky in warehouse, some 75,000 barrels, is progressing very rapidly considering the character of the job. Two small duplications of receipts for fifteen barrels, held by local banks, were found today. A. M. Sink & Co. of New York appeared before the assignees and their counsel this morning for the purpose of looking up 5,000 barrels of whisky in the Buchanan warehouse on which they hold warehouse receipts. So far as the investigation of the matter proceeded everything is all right.

Failure of Hardware and Agricultural Implement Dealers.

ATCHISON, Kas., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The failure of Hagaman & Wynkoop of this city is announced. They were dealers in hardware and agricultural implements. The liabilities are given at $20,000 and assets at $15,000, with creditors in Kansas City, St. Louis, Moline, Chicago, Massillon, O., and Rock Island, Ill. Jacob Wynkoop, father of one of the proprietors, had a mortgage on stock for $7,000, and is in possession. Good management may pay dollar for dollar if creditors agree.

Amount of the Dividends Payable in Boston in October.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in October amount to $7,007,198, or about $457,000 less than for October, 1883. Of the fifty-nine banks in Boston, five pay 5 per cent, five 4 per cent, two 3½ per cent, sixteen 3 per cent, twenty-three 2½ per cent, five 2 per cent, one 1½ per cent, one passes, and one not decided.

Other Failures and Business Complications.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Taylor, Mattison & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds, assigned this afternoon. The liabilities and assets are not known, but the indebtedness is mainly local.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court this afternoon the Hon. Andrew Howell, Circuit Judge, appointed Frank E. Payne as receiver of the defunct Adrian Savings Bank, better known as the Louis Bank. The appointment was made upon the application of Attorney-General Van Ryser on behalf of the people of the State of Michigan.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Losses and Insurance Involved in Thursday Night's Fire in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 26.—The total loss by the South Side fire last night was $200,000. Abel Smith & Co. are insured for $80,000 in the following companies: $3,000 each in the Allemania, Commercial, Ben Franklin, United Firemen's, Traders', North German, Hamburg and Bremen, Hibernia, Fire Insurance Association, American Fire Association of Philadelphia, Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, Germania of New York, Artisans, German, and People's. Robinson, Rea & Co.'s insurance aggregates $115,000, distributed as follows: Germania of New York, Western of Toronto, Ætna, North German, London, and Provincial, each $8,700; London and Lancashire, $6,500; Lion, Firemen's Fund, United Firemen's, Traders' of Chicago, Commercial of New York, Hamburg of Bremen, Home of New York, Fire Association, Philadelphia, each $4,350; Manufacturers' & Mechanics', Boatmen's Union, and Monongahela, all of Pittsburg, each $2,000; Mercantile of New York, Allemania of Pittsburg, Farmers' of York, Pa., Armenia of Pittsburg, Buffalo German, each $2,200; Phœnix of London, $11,200. The buildings burned were covered by policies for $50,000, which are included in the above.

An Expensive Bridge in Louisiana Badly Damaged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—When the train of the Northeastern Road leaving this city for the North reached the trestle bridge over the Lake Ponchartrain last night the bridge was found to be on fire, and before help could be organized to suppress it 2,810 feet of the bridge were destroyed. The trestle of which the burned portion formed a part was twenty-eight miles long, and extended from the People's Avenue Canal to within two miles of Slidell. It was a magnificent piece of work, and was built entirely of creosoted timber, and cost $1,250,000. It was the longest trestle bridge in the world, and was erected in 1882-'3. As the fire took place on that part of the bridge about midway between the two shore ends, the idea that it was the work of an incendiary is scouted by the railroad officials, and hence its origin is attributed to an accident, which would imply gross negligence on the part of the employes of the road. The work of restoring the bridge will commence tomorrow. Meanwhile travel on the road is suspended for the time being. The part of the bridge burned was the most expensive portion, and the cost cannot fall under $75,000.

LATER—Gen. John Glynn, resident agent of the Northwestern Railroad, has a telegram from General-Manager Scott saying that he had made a careful inspection of the trestle burned over today, and that less than half a mile was burned off, and can be repaired in a few days. Meantime transfer will be made over the half-mile gap by a steamboat now at the point of transfer. The actual damage by the fire will not probably exceed $50,000.

Chicago.

Two colored boys playing with matches on a shed in the rear of No. 1316 State street came near causing a serious blaze yesterday forenoon. A lighted match fell through a crack upon some rubbish and set the whole shed on fire in a moment. The houses at Nos. 1312, 1314, and 1316 State street are three-story frame tenements. The sheds at the rear of each building, together with the rear portions of the buildings, were burned. The owner of the buildings, H. T. Steele, loses about $1,000. The loss of the occupants is small.

A Disastrous Blaze at Anderson, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—The "D" handle manufactory of C. T. Doxey & Co. at Anderson burned this morning. Loss, $11,000 on building, and 9,000 dozen handles ready for shipment; insurance, $6,500.

Omnibus Stable Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—The Newport omnibus stable was destroyed by fire this morning. Six horses and a large number of vehicles were burned. Loss, $12,000; insured.

A PET BEAR.

It Attacks a Party of Bathers and Kills a Young Man.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock tonight, while a number of the cadets of the East Florida Military College were bathing in the lake at Orange Park, a pet bear owned by H. M. Oliver broke his chain, and, rushing into the water, attacked the bathers. William Jefferies, aged 17 years, was unable to extricate himself from the bear's clutches, and his companions on shore, arming themselves with knives and clubs, rushed to his rescue. The animal's attention being attracted to the attacking party, he released his hold on his victim, who was so badly squeezed and mangled that he drowned before his friends could reach him. A desperate fight at close quarters ensued between the bear and the drowned lad's friends. Nearly all the party were considerably injured, and the bear was bleeding freely when a gentleman rushed up with a gun and shot him dead.

THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.

320 AND 322 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1884.—*F. P. Haigh, Esq., 216 and 218 Monroe street, Chicago, Ill.*—MY DEAR SIR: Replying to your esteemed favor of the 19th inst., asking what I think of the anonymous circular, "Birds of a Feather," which is being scattered broadcast in Chicago, would say that I think very little of any anonymous circular. The list of some 400 alleged defunct coöperative companies has been proven to be a lie to the extent of over 90 per cent; but as they were not mutual accident associations, and not THE UNITED STATES MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION in particular, we have little to do with it. As to the remainder of the circular it is maliciously false. I inclose you circular, which we have signed, as we do all documents issued from this office. The fact is, this association is a success. Insures at half the rates of the Travelers' Insurance Company; their business is suffering greatly in consequence, and they feel obliged to resort to false and malicious representations through anonymous circulars in endeavoring to stay our progress. They would be about as successful, however, in endeavoring to dam the mouth of the Hudson River as to stop the progress of this company, which today numbers over 20,000 members, a gain of 5,000 since January, 1884, and has no valid claims unpaid. Very truly yours, JAMES R. PITCHER, Secretary.

CRACKERS AND BISCUIT.

Their Manufacture a Mammoth Industry in the United States—Where They Come From and Where They Go—Some Facts About the Favorite Makes of These Goods.

In no line of invention in this age of inventions has genius developed such marked improvements as in the preparation of wheat for consumption. Not alone in the vast elevators, by which immense quantities are transported from one point to another, or in the mills, where the ancient water-wheel is a thing of the past and the maximum of work is secured by the minimum of power in the utilization of water or steam, but greater perhaps than all these in the manipulation of the flour and in its preparation and the baking of it for food.

While bread in the loaf shares these improvements, it is in those more delicate and nutritious articles that come under the name of crackers and biscuit that the most marked and most notable developments have occurred, until their use has in many cases entirely superseded the use of bread. The soldier is supplied with those coarse but nutritious crackers called "hard tack," and for the invalid nothing is better than delicately prepared crackers.

The leading manufacturer of crackers and biscuit in all their different grades and descriptions is the F. A. Kennedy Company. This house is by far the oldest as well as the best known in the United States, as from the first introduction of their goods their superior quality, fineness of flavor, and freedom from impurities have given them a universal welcome in the homes of the land.

This house was established in 1839 at Cambridgeport, Mass., and in 1878 the immense Western trade that had grown through superior goods and enterprising management necessitated a branch house in Chicago, which was started under the management of Mr. H. J. Evans, the success of which led to the building of a large factory, which, with an immense amount of improved machinery, stock, etc., was totally destroyed by fire Jan. 6, 1884.

The loss has just been made good by the erection of a factory that in size and completeness of facility has no equal in the West. It is located at 44, 46, 48, and 50 South Desplaines street, near Madison. It is 82x180 feet, six stories and basement in hight, built of pressed brick, and designed by Architects Adler & Sullivan of Chicago. It has been erected under the personal supervision of the Vice-President of the company, Mr. F. G. Cass, and beside containing one passenger and two immense freight elevators it is equipped with a powerful engine that works machinery which includes all the latest improvements, not a few of which, adapted to the production of the finer grades of goods, were purchased in England by Mr. F. A. Kennedy especially for this factory. Six large steam reel ovens and two tile ovens receive the molded and cut crackers and biscuit from the machines, and as these are located on the third floor the saving is great in the cost of handling, as the baked goods pass by chutes to the packing-rooms on the floors below. The capacity of each reel oven is eighty barrels a day, and that of the tile ovens about twenty barrels, or a total of 500 barrels of flour a day, which, with the capacity of the Eastern factory, with eight reel and five tile ovens, has a capacity of 700 barrels a day, gives the total capacity of the F. A. Kennedy Company 1,200 barrels of flour made into the most valued and sought-for articles of diet in the form of crackers and biscuit known to the homes of the American people.

A walk through these extensive floors, where it is "baking-day" all the year round, is both pleasant and instructive, and shows that skilled hands, as well as perfect machinery, is an essential in the production of these incomparable goods. That the F. A. Kennedy Company is a household word need not be said, for their goods go into every home from Maine to California, and the many traveling-men which the house employs find a welcome everywhere.

When the history of cracker-making is written the name of F. A. Kennedy will be as synonymous as that of Morse with the telegraph or Edison with the electric light, and the company's goods continue to be one of the most valued articles upon our Nation's bill of fare.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn-out, and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The Dyspeptic's Refuge.

"Parker's Tonic cured me of dyspepsia of fifteen years' standing. It is the dyspeptic's refuge." So writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, N. Y.

Ten Drops of Angostura Bitters impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent all summer diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world-renowned Angostura, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Since the Introduction
of Parker's Hair Balsam all other hair preparations have taken rank in the rear. Neat, pure. Price 50c.

CLOAK DEPT.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.,

Have opened a Superb Assortment of Fall and Winter Cloaks, comprising

Dolmans,
Newmarkets,
Russian Circulars,

IN

Plush, Matelasse, Brocaded Velvet, Silk and Satin Soliel, Cloth and Berlin Twills,

To which they invite the Attention of the public and their friends. An inspection of their stock and comparison of prices is solicited.

WRITERS — The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at [illegible]. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine. [illegible] & CO., Successors to [illegible], sole agents for N. W.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL in some good family. 123 Superior-st., second flat.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

"CONTINUALLY FALLING PRICES."

SPECIAL HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR SALE TODAY!

Ladies' Cashmere, full regular,
Children's " full regular,
Men's Cashmere, full regular,
Men's Merino, full regular,
Men's Eng. Cotton, full regular
Ladies' Cotton, full regular,

In all sizes and colors, including Black,

At 25c!

Worth Fifty Cents.

UNDERWEAR!

3 cases Children's Scarlet Underwear

25c up!

5 cases Children's White Merino Underwear, Vests and Pantalettes, all sizes,

At 25c!

Worth Fifty Cents.

10 cases Ladies' New Britain Merino Vests

At 50c!

Worth Eighty-five Cents.

5 cases Ladies' Scarlet Medicated Vests, also 5 cases Men's Scarlet Medicated Shirts and Drawers,

At $1.00,

Worth One Fifty.

5 cases Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers

At 50c,

Worth One Dollar.

The Time to Buy Now!

Mail Orders receive Special Care and Attention.

State and Madison-sts.

DRINK THE BEST.

Bell, Conrad & Co.'s

ROASTED

O. G. Plantation

JAVA COFFEE.

This Coffee is the RICHEST and FINEST FLAVORED IN THE WORLD, and the best grown in the Island of Java, it being cultivated on private plantations. Every person who enjoys a delicious cup of coffee should ask their grocer for Bell, Conrad & Co.'s PLANTATION JAVA. *Be sure our name is on the cans*, as its great merit has caused it to be imitated. Packed only in 2-lb., 3-lb., and 50-lb. hermetically sealed tins.

Imported, Roasted, and Packed in the U. S. only by BELL, CONRAD & CO., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1867. CHICAGO INCORPORATED 1870.

WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.,

Cor. Green and Fulton, Chicago, Ill.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead, Colors,

MIXED PAINTS,

Linseed Oil and Oil Cake,

"The King" Tinted Paint.

All Goods Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

C. F. GATES, Pres. and Treas. [illegible], V.-Pres. & Gen'l Manager.

CATARRH, Throat & Lung Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes special attention. 85 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

[illegible] Red Clover Blossoms. A Fluid & Solid extract of the Blossoms. Best Blood Purifier Known. Cures [illegible] Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, &c. [illegible] 157 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

NEW YORK.

The Movement of Merchandise at Trade Centres Still Below the Average.

The English Sparrow to Be Tackled by the Ornithologists at Their Coming Meeting.

Lawyer Andrews Shown to Have Had No Connection with the Brooklyn Divorce Frauds.

TRADE TOPICS.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN GENERAL TRADE—THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* today reported general trade throughout the country no better than heretofore. The movement of merchandise is still noticeably below the average, and the East and West trunk-line railways are vigorously cutting rates to get what traffic there is. At New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore the distribution of goods is still below anticipations, and the situation generally is unsatisfactory. This holds true at most of the larger cities within the latitude covered by the four cities as far west as St. Louis, where there is an unexpected improvement. Sales by jobbers have increased, those for cash notably so, and the demand for money has become larger and rates higher. This is in direct contrast to the situation at Chicago, where the demand for merchandise as well as for loans is less. In the Atlantic and Gulf States trade generally is improving some, and the situation, on the whole, may be called relatively better than in the Eastern, Middle, and Central-Western States. The drawbacks are the dullness of naval stores and the low prices which Georgia cotton mills receive for their products. Southwestern farmers have shipped their produce relatively more freely than those in the Northwest, which goes far to explain the business situation at St. Louis. Further north there is a widespread disposition to hold back wheat, owing to the low prices. The dry-goods markets are comparatively quiet and easier, with buyers continuing the policy of restricting purchases to immediate wants. The effect of the August stoppage of the larger Massachusetts cotton mills has been lost already, and the equivalent of two weeks' stoppage in October is practically agreed on. The weather at the South is very favorable for cotton-picking, and the crop is being actively gathered.

There were 201 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, as compared with 208 in the preceding week, and with 154, 173, and 122 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881. About 80 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5,000. Canada had twenty-eight, an increase of ten.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

THE ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION WILL INVESTIGATE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The second annual congress of the American Ornithologists' Union will begin at the American Museum of Natural History next Tuesday. At that meeting the results of the first thorough investigation into the character, habits, and value of the English sparrow will be made public. A Committee on Sparrows was appointed when the union was organized last fall, and in February they sent out 1,000 blank forms to gardeners and horticulturists to secure information, of every possible kind concerning this pest. Several hundred of these blanks have been filled out and returned to the committee. Some very interesting and suggestive facts have been brought out by them. In many parts of the country the deepest interest has been taken in this effort to establish the actual reputation of the English sparrow. For more than fifteen years the sparrow has been the subject of much attention and controversy. The committee has also received petitions numerously signed by people about Philadelphia asking for some action that will lessen the killing of this strident pest. The returns include reports from the British Dominions as well as the United States.

VINDICATED AT LAST.

LAWYER ANDREWS REGAINS HIS FREEDOM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Rufus F. Andrews, a lawyer who was Collector of this port under President Lincoln, was twice indicted last March for forgery and conspiracy, and was arrested and confined in the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn, being unable to secure bail. He was charged with being a party to the extensive forgeries of divorce papers by Monroe Adams and John G. Law, the former a lawyer in this city and the latter Clerk of the Kings County Supreme Court. Adams advertised extensively, offering to procure divorces without evidence. He would simply write the evidence himself, sign it, and turn the papers over to Law, who as Clerk of the court had access to the seals. Law forged Judge Pratt's name and placed the county seal on the papers. More than 160 of these fraudulent cases were discovered. Adams fled and has not since been found. It was alleged against Mr. Andrews that, as counsel for Jane Riley, who sued her husband (William P. Riley) for divorce, he had forged the names of Judge Pratt and County-Clerk Thursby to the issue which gave her a separation from her husband. Ever since the unearthing of the fraud Mr. Andrews' connection therewith has been undergoing investigation. Today the District-Attorney of Kings County asked to have the indictments against him dismissed, and Judge Moore so entered. It appears that Adams had simply continued using Mr. Andrews' name as attorney in the case without his knowledge, and after he had ceased to have anything to do with it.

A PRETTY FEMALE BURGLAR.

A YOUNG FASHIONABLE WAITS TO MARRY HER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—In the Court of Sessions in Brooklyn Ella Larrabee pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and six months. She is 20 years old, handsome and refined-looking, but is known to the police as a professional burglar. She has already served two sentences—one of six months and another of a year—for burglary. Daniel Shurmer, a young Connecticut farmer, read of her in the papers and came here to see her. He immediately fell in love with her, and for the last two weeks has been persecuting the Judge, District-Attorney, and other officials with petitions to permit him to marry her and take her with him to Connecticut. Ella was willing to marry him if permitted.

A VALUABLE MEMBERSHIP.

ONE IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE SOLD FOR $22,500.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Wall street jumped into a little sensation this afternoon when it was announced that Mr. Platt K. Dickinson had been compelled to sell his seat in the Stock Exchange for $22,500 to Mr. McCoskry Burr of Millard & Co. The change in the ownership was said to be due to the financial difficulties of Mr. Dickinson, and that they traced their course from that summer's day when his respected brother, John P., member of the Wall Street Bank, grasped his gripsack and hastened towards the Canadian border. It was stated at the time of John P.'s sudden departure that he had used his official position to befriend certain brokerage firms in Wall street. Among the prime favorite of John P. was said to be Messrs. Dickinson Brothers of No. 42 Exchange place. This Mr. Platt K. Dickinson denied, but it was stated today that he had been compelled to sell his seat owing to the positive demand made by Receiver Charles S. Osborn of the Wall Street Bank that he must settle up those little differences due the bank when his engaging brother departed for his summer residence in Canada.

STRIKES BACK.

MME. JANAUSCHEK DENOUNCES HER CRITICS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—"This evening the people who attended the Fourteenth Street Theatre were presented with an address to the public," written and signed by Mme. Janauschek, who is playing a successful engagement at that theatre, and who believes herself to have been unjustly attacked by a morning newspaper. It is a rather bold defense of her career and her play, and it denounces the ignorance, malignity, and coarseness of the newspaper attack, and declares that the influence of the press in New York is driving managers to Chicago and other cities to find openings for their plays. The criticism which called out this bitter address has been a subject of conversation in theatrical circles all the week, and is very generally denounced as a blow below the belt at worthy dramatic endeavor, and the most unjust treatment of the actress.

WALL STREET.

VANDERBILT IN A PEW OF TROUBLE—REPORTED ISSUE OF DEBENTURE BONDS BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Today's developments in Wall Street showed that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was up to his ears in trouble. The fact stood out that the shares of the New York Central were hawked about the street like so many pints of peanuts. The cause of all the trouble was the announcement that the New York Central had been compelled to raise funds by issuing $10,000,000 5 per cent debenture bonds, and that they had been sold or taken by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. of London. Some said that the amount of the issue was $15,000,000, and that Mr. Vanderbilt, in order to assist the placing of the loan, had taken $5,000,000 of the new bonds, and that the London banking firm had taken the balance. The announcement that the New York Central was compelled to this course was received in a semi-pathetic sense. There was also a little bit of the ludicrous about it. There was sorrow in that the great property had been compelled to occupy almost the level of the Wabash for months, a foot-ball on the Stock Exchange.

"And to think," said a well-known broker, "that the Central is compelled to issue a debenture bond—a bond, the interest of which will not be paid unless earned. Why, it's enough to shake the shade of the old Commodore."

The ludicrous side to the reported issue of the paws ticket for the ties, rails, and equipment of the Central is that W. H. Vanderbilt has been caught in what is mildly called self-contradiction. For nearly a year it has been reported on the street that the New York Central was about to make a new issue of bonds. The rumors have been contradicted by the officers of the company, but only to be repeated soon afterward with still greater confidence than before. Aug. 15 it was stated that $10,000,000 5 per cent debenture bonds were being printed. A few days later it was emphatically stated that the American Bank-Note Company had actually delivered the bonds, and that some of the directors of the railroad company had been summoned to Saratoga to consult with Mr. Vanderbilt about the issue. Mr. Vanderbilt, when asked about this tonight, said:

"These stories are all bosh; there is not a word of truth in them. They were started six or eight months ago, and are no more true now than they were then."

Today the bonds were said to have been all taken by Mr. J. S. Morgan, the London representative of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., who is now here on a short visit. At the offices of the banking firm, corner Wall and Broad streets, Mr. G. S. Baldwin said:

"I cannot speak of the reported issue of the new bonds of the Central Road. That is a matter entirely between Morgan and the directors of the road or Mr. Vanderbilt."

It was a significant fact that when the report of the new issue of stock reached the exchange Mr. L. L. White sold for the New York Life-Insurance Company 2,500 shares of Central stock held for years for investment, and that Mr. A. H. Coombs sold 3,500 shares of the stock owned by Messrs. John Jacob and William Astor. It was currently reported that this sort land had been taken on the basis of 95 and accrued interest from Sept. 1.

"One cause of the Central's upset," said a prominent banker, "has been its insane fight against the West Shore. The Central has not earned 2 per cent quarterly for nearly three years, and yet it has paid quarterly that dividend on $90,000,000 of capital stock."

There is no doubt about the issuing of the $15,000,000 by the New York Central Company. The directors of the road authorized it at a special meeting held at the Grand Central Depot yesterday. They are to run twenty years from Sept. 1, 1884, and the holders are to receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. In the resolution authorizing the issue it is provided that if at any time the company places an additional mortgage upon its property the debentures are to be included on it and exchangeable for the bonds secured by such mortgage. All of the members of the Board of Directors were present except Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

A CRAZY FREAK.

WANDERED IN OF A YOUNG WOMAN SUFFERING FROM MALARIA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Gen. Adolph Meyer, commander of the National Guard of Louisiana and a rich cotton broker of New Orleans, arrived here the 1st inst. with his wife and sister Ophelia, who is a leading belle of New Orleans society. Miss Meyer was recovering from bodily and mental prostration due to malaria. Shortly after her arrival her condition was so far from improved that her sister was sent for, that she might be under constant surveillance. Wednesday morning last Miss Meyer left her apartments at the Clarendon Hotel and made her way, as was today discovered, to the Hotel Devonshire, where she registered as Mrs. B. Smith of Passaic, N. J. Gen. Meyer, as soon as he learned of her escape, made thorough search, but was not able to discover her whereabouts until today, when detectives who were looking for the missing Miss Carpenter of Brooklyn were led to believe Mrs. Smith was the person they were in search of. Gen. Meyer had inserted personals in the morning papers today, and these led to the identification of the mysterious lady, who had gone unattended to the Hotel Devonshire. When Miss Meyer was visited by her friends she at first refused to return home with them, fearing they purposed taking her to a private asylum, but, being assured this was not the case, left the hotel and returned to her brother's apartment at the Clarendon Hotel. Miss Meyer's friends said tonight that after her attack of malaria she had begun to speak of lunatic asylums and her dread of going to one. She also said she would like to earn her own living, although able to command any money she desired and being perfectly independent. She is now under the care of a trained nurse and a physician.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—It has just leaked out that Mr. Edmund Arthur Marcus Sandys, a brother of Lord Sandys, was married yesterday to Miss Maria Ada Jones, daughter of Mr. William Francis Jones of this city, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, in the Little Church Around the Corner. Mr. Sandys, who is given the title of "Lord" in courtesy to his brother, is an intimate friend of Lord Mandeville, and has almost made as much noise as the latter in sporting and society circles. He was quite a well-known figure about Wall street, where he dabbled a little in the fashionable stocks. Of late he has been keeping elegant bachelor apartments in the Hoffman House. The bride was a guest at the Victoria Hotel. It was hinted last evening that this is another in the series of elopements that has recently given the curious food for gossip, but this is denied by Dr. Houghton, who says there was nothing secret about the affair. The happy couple are now spending the honeymoon at Niagara Falls, and will return to this city in about ten weeks.

A CLUB ROW.

AN EXPELLED MEMBER'S VAIN APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In 1882 Joseph P. Loubat was expelled from the Union Club of this city on charges growing out of an altercation with Henry Turnbull, caused by a remark made by Loubat concerning a lady, which Turnbull insisted only a Frenchman would use. After the Governing Committee of the club had exercised its prerogative and expelled Mr. Loubat and censured Mr. Turnbull, the former, insisting that his expulsion was improper, began an equity suit in the Supreme Court to have the resolution of expulsion declared invalid. Judge Vanvast acted as referee, and today handed down a lengthy opinion taking sides with the club, and casting Mr. Loubat out of court by dismissing his complaint. He holds the expulsion to have been accomplished in a perfectly proper manner.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week ended yesterday were $2,023,866. The amount marketed was $2,264,000.

The directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 21.

It is stated that the grand jury have indicted Clifton W. Tayleure, the dramatist, for his assault upon Albert K. Fulton of the Baltimore *American*. Mr. Fulton went before the grand jury yesterday and made a statement.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet tendered a reception last night to Sir Lyon Playfair. The latter is passing through New York on his way from Montreal, where he has been attending the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and will sail for home tomorrow. About 300 of the most prominent physicians attended the reception.

FIGHTING FOR A CORPSE.

Novel Suit Growing Out of Rival Claims Upon a Body Found in the Lake.

A controversy in which the possession of a corpse recently interred is the subject of contention is occupying the attention of the friends of two West Side families. The body under discussion is that of a man found floating in the lake near the North Pier Aug. 16. A day or two after its recovery it was taken to the Poor Farm at Jefferson and buried. The claimants are Angus Martin of No. 848 Hubbard street and Mrs. Marion Bergner of No. 183 South Peoria street. Martin claims the remains are those of his son Andrew, aged 22, who disappeared about two months ago. Mrs. Bergner is equally certain it is her husband John, who left home April 21. Mrs. Bergner, who had been keeping a close watch upon the unknowns taken to the morgue, called there the next day after the burial of the remains taken from the lake, and as soon as convenient she and her friends went to Jefferson and had the body disinterred. She succeeded in establishing what was then considered a satisfactory identification. As her husband's life was insured for $1,000 in the Home Insurance Company of New York, she made a demand upon the company. The agent said the amount would be paid, but in the course of a week or two difficulties arose. Martin and his wife have laid claim to the remains as those of their son. The latter were so positive of their identification that they had the coffin taken up and transferred to Graceland. Some question then arising as to whether Mr. Bergner was not alive and well, the insurance company declined to pay. Mrs. Bergner then asked to have the body disinterred again for a further examination, but the Martins refused to permit it. Mrs. Bergner has consequently retained Mr. S. K. Dow to get an order from the Superior Court Monday requiring the Sheriff to take the body up for the purpose of settling the question of identity.

Mrs. Bergner is not only positive that the body is that of her husband, but from the descriptions given of the missing Martin she is positive that there is no resemblance between the two whatever. Bergner was about 40 years of age and Martin was 22.

The insurance company, Mrs. Bergner says, does not wish her to go to law, and has offered her $500 for her policy. She has refused, and says that she must have both the entire sum due and the body of her husband. One of the installments due the company she paid herself after her husband disappeared. One of his peculiarities was a very small foot, and she has a pair of No. 5 shoes, taken from the feet at the time the body was first disinterred, which she says all her relatives can identify.

Martin says in defense of his objection to further interference with the body, that he is positive it is his son, and he can see no reason in the behavior of Mrs. Bergner.

THE HARPER LAW.

How Taxpayers Have Received Its Benefits—Harrison's Bid for Its Repeal.

The fact that Carter Harrison favors the repeal of the Harper law in order to repay the saloonkeepers of Chicago who are supporting him is losing him votes in the country, where the law is very popular among Democratic as well as Republican farmers. It puts money into the Town Treasury for expenses which would otherwise have to be met by taxation, and their burdens are much lighter. Hence they are opposed to the repeal of the law, and will scratch the champion of the men who want a $52 license.

"The law," said Sheriff Hanchett, "is well thought of in Lake View. There were sixty-seven saloons in the town last year, and the number now is sixty-five. Instead of getting $3,500 from this source we now receive over $30,000. The town expenses have been in the neighborhood of $45,000. The usual taxes are still levied, but improvements have been made which we could not have had if it were not for this license money. The police force has been increased, and we have a patrol-wagon and a fire department. These things are paid for out of the $30,000. I don't think you can find many taxpayers in Lake View who want the law repealed."

"There were 214 saloons in Hyde Park last year," said W. Follansbee, President of the Board of Trustees. "Now there are 145. The men who should never have been in the business have closed their places. The saloonkeepers asked to have a uniform license of $500; so we get $72,500 instead of $11,128. We have now a metal fire department, depending no longer on volunteers, and the police force has been increased. These improvements would have had to be provided by taxation, as the town is growing and needed them. The Harper law was the right kind of legislation. Prohibition will not prohibit. I do hope the law will continue in force, and I don't think Mr. Harrison will make many friends by championing the cause of the men who want it repealed."

The good effects of the Harper law are appreciated more, however, in the farming towns, where pretty much every resident is a taxpayer and is personally interested in that part of his expenditures. In Wheeling, for instance, the amount collected for saloon licenses last year was $515; this year it is $3,180. This may seem a very small difference to a city constituency, but in Wheeling it is a matter of decided importance. The town has been voting for some years a road tax of $2,000. Now it can, if it choose, dispense with that tax altogether, and relieve the burdens of its citizens to that extent; or, if it please, it can continue the tax and use the increased revenue from saloon licenses for the further improvement of roads, which, on the heavy clay soil of Cook County, need constant repair and improvement. At first the farmers out there were inclined to look with great doubts upon the new law, but, after being given a year's trial, they have come to the positive conclusion that it is an excellent thing. They find that the saloons are no worse than they were—they are better, if anything; that the beer is no worse—that nothing has changed, in short, except that more money is put into the town treasury. The saloonkeepers themselves are not inclined to grumble. They are freed from their slavery to the brewers, they can buy their beer where they please, can buy better beer than they had been selling. So the result is that in this town, where a year ago nearly all looked askance at the Harper law, now all are in favor of it, think it a good thing, and are opposed to anything looking in the direction of its repeal. And, consequently, they are by no means in favor of Harrison for Governor, feeling as they do that he is pledged to do all he can to have that law stricken from the statute-books.

LOCAL POLITICAL GATHERINGS

The Fifth Ward.

The Fifth Ward People's Blaine and Logan Club had a stirring Finerty meeting at the corner of Archer avenue and Deering street. The Irishmen of the ward turned out in force, and by 8 o'clock the hall was packed to its utmost capacity. After a few remarks from Miles Kehoe, Patrick Melody urged the claims of John Finerty upon his fellow-countrymen. If Frank Lawler was really the friend of the poor man and the widow, as his friends called him, it was more important to keep him here than send him to Washington, where there were fewer poor people than in the Eighth Ward of Chicago. John Finerty was not the man to take $50 to get a man a situation. Could Frank Lawler answer that?

Dr. Cronin, who was received with tremendous cheering, gave a rousing campaign speech, in which he told his countrymen that their only consistent choice was Blaine, Logan, and Finerty.

About two dozen persons attended the Fifth Ward Butler meeting at No. 2313 South Halsted street last night. After speeches by George M. Sloan and George A. Schilling on the principles of Butlerism the meeting degenerated into a sort of debating club, and a long discussion on convict labor and other subjects was kept briskly up by Messrs. Sloan, Schilling, and others. The club adjourned to meet again at the same place next Tuesday.

THE IOWA PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Louis Fritz, a saloonkeeper, had been arrested several times for violation of the Prohibition law, but had given bonds and resumed business. The State Temperance Alliance then asked for an injunction to restrain Fritz on the ground that his saloon was a nuisance. Affidavits were presented that Fritz was selling liquor contrary to law, and on the strength of the affidavits Judge Given of the Circuit Court issued an injunction. This opens a new mode of procedure. A jury is not now necessary to close up saloons, as a Judge may, on presentation of affidavits that the Prohibitory law is being violated, declare the place of sale a nuisance and order it closed, and then subject the violator of the injunction to contempt of court, with punishment discretionary. Should an appeal from the injunction be taken it would go to the Supreme Court, and in no conceivable way could a jury sit upon the case. Fritz has appealed his case, but dares not violate the order of the court till decided by the Supreme Court. The penalty for violating an injunction is a fine of between $200 and $1,000, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

A SCANDAL REVIVED.

Farmer Pleasant Henderson Brings Suit Against Justice Craig, Claiming $15,000.

The Present Action Said to Be the Sequel of the Henderson Divorce Case.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Pleasant Henderson has commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Justice Craig, placing the damages at $15,000. The case grew out of the Henderson vs. Henderson divorce suit, in which Judge Craig was made to figure. According to the story told by legal documents filed with the Clerk of the Knox County Circuit Court in October, 1882, Farmer Pleasant Henderson found out that the peace of his household had been destroyed and his wife Josephine ruined. Henderson was the owner of a 500-acre farm lying some twelve or fourteen miles west of Galesburg. Craig had land adjoining, and, when not on the bench, made frequent visits to his property and was a welcome visitor to the Henderson family, with whom his friendship dated back a quarter of a century. What the alleged outcome of those friendly visits was was disclosed when Pleasant Henderson sought the aid of Galesburg attorneys in getting a divorce from his wife Josephine. They were all loath to spread broadcast the news he gave them, and he finally agreed to seek legal release from his life-partner on the ground of extreme cruelty.

Though Henderson is a burly, muscular farmer, his wife's temper is said to be such that ample grounds for separation could be found in the allegation of repeated cruelty a her hands. But when the papers were filed by the complainant an answer was set up denying the allegation of cruelty—Mrs. Henderson refusing to let the case go by default. Then F. S. Murphy, the attorney, placed on record the amended bill, which created a breeze in social and legal circles in Central Illinois and gave Judge Craig unpleasant prominence. In explanation of the new departure Pleasant Henderson filed an affidavit saying that at the time the original bill was placed on record he was aware the defendant was guilty of the crime of adultery, and wanted his attorneys to set forth the truth as charged in the amended bill, but was persuaded by them to avoid the scandal that might follow against Craig, and to shield him because of his official position.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

The husband's affidavit went on:

"The defendant, after basely betraying the true faith and honor of a wife and a true and confiding husband, ever patient and ready to minister to her many whims and caprices, and for the sake of their two children to bear her most grievous and outrageous temper, did in the winter of 1883-'83 shamelessly, openly, and in the presence of her two children, as they had grown, declare that she had committed adultery with A. M. Craig, and that she was proud of it, as he was a better-looking man than affiant and held a higher position than her husband could hope to reach.

"Affiant further states that early last winter defendant made the boast to this affiant that her attorneys cost her nothing; that Craig had employed them—Messrs. McKenzie & Calkins—and that affiant might as well withdraw his suit, for he could not get a lawyer at the bar—such was Craig's influence that he controlled them all."

A further affidavit by the eldest son, whose age was 25, gave some insight into the lack of harmony which had prevailed in the Henderson family. It was to the effect that Mrs. Henderson had fallen far short of her duties as a mother and wife; that he had also heard his mother say she had done so and so with Craig; that it was a shame the world's justice was and that she would do it again; that he further heard her remark that her attorneys, McKenzie & Calkins, had told her she would have nothing to pay, as they had been employed by Craig; that in the further conversation she said that Craig had control of all the attorneys; and that her husband had as good as no lawyer at all; that he had better stop the case or he would be all broken up.

The most startling charge was, however, set forth in the affidavit of Jefferson Henderson, the 17-year-old son of the parties, date to what he heard and saw, on that October afternoon when his curiosity caused him to raise the curtain of the north room window. Young Henderson concluded his affidavit by swearing that his mother of his own knowledge was guilty of the crime as charged on the occasion referred. It was alleged further that he got a pistol, threatening to kill Judge Craig, but was disarmed by his mother.

These affidavits were the basis of Henderson's bill of complaint in his suit for divorce, but on the witness-stand the evidence of a dozen or more neighbors was produced to strengthen and substantiate them. The answer to Henderson's bill was a sweeping denial by the attorneys of Mrs. Henderson, and then an allegation of condonation of the offense.

A JUDICIAL DENIAL.

When the whole matter first became public Judge Craig was in Dakota. From the grave nature of the charges in the divorce bill and the high position held by the Judge, it was recognized that some of circumstance made home, and not Mrs. Henderson, the real defendant at the bar of public opinion. His friends were prompt in their indignant denial of the charges, and on Judge Craig's return from Dakota he stigmatized the whole complaint as malignantly false. There were also some hints made that it was a premeditated portrait of the character of blackmail, if not of collusion, but no open charges to this effect were made. Judge Craig continued to pursue the even tenor of his way in the community of which he had been an honored citizen for a quarter of a century, and the scandal died out, the allegations which had been made to smirch his character. His friends also made predictions that the case would never be pressed on the grounds for which Henderson sought to secure his divorce.

THE DIVORCE GRANTED.

March 8 the attorneys in the case and the plaintiff appeared in court. The defendant defaulted. The court admitted the amended bill, which charged Mrs. Henderson with having committed the act of adultery with Judge Craig, to be withdrawn. Henderson was put on the witness-stand. He swore that his wife had presented a pistol at him and cocked it. For a few moments it looked as if the court would not grant the divorce, because Henderson's testimony was uncorroborated; but on James McKenzie, attorney for defendant, stating that she would not oppose the statement concerning the threat to shoot her husband, Judge Smith granted the divorce and the scandal suit ended. So far as Justice Craig is concerned there is a general belief in his innocence.

THE TURF.

Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The racing today was the best of the week, the track fast, and the attendance about 5,000. Pool-selling was lively and backers of the favorite knocked out all round. But two races were finished, and the first was the postponed one for the 2:22 class of Thursday. Schriber won in one heat today, although the pool favorite was Algath at 221 to 210. Fourth day, Cleveland Driving-Park, fall meeting, 2:22 class, trotting, purse $700, divided:

Jim Schriber, g. h., by Rhode Island	1	1	4	2	1
Algath, b. m., by Caylen	2	2	2	1	4
Reveille, b. h., by New York	3	4	1	3	2
Florence M., ch. m.	4	3	3	4	3

Time—2:30¼; 2:24¼; 2:22¼; 2:24¼; 2:21¾.

The second race finished was for the 2:25 pacers, and the despised Uncle Ned, in pools of $10 to $5, won. His driver was taken out after the sixth heat, and Horace Brown of Rochester won the last heat behind him.

Same day and track, 2:25 class, pacing, purse $700, divided:

Uncle Ned, rn. g., by Copper Bottom	1	6	1	3	6	1
Jordan, ch. g., by Scott's Jim	2	1	2	6	1	6
Jogs	3	2	6	1	2	2
Golden Prince, ch. g.	4	4	3	2	3	3
Juliet, b. m.	6	3	4	4	4	r. o.
Van Zandt, br. g.	5	5	5	5	5	d. dis.
Idlewild, b. m.	7	7	7	7	7	d. dis.

Time—2:28¾; 2:24¼; 2:23¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:26; 2:21.

The last race was unfinished. It was for the 2:40 class, and Darkness was the favorite until the third heat, when Oliver K. was chosen. He won two heats.

Same day and track, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $700:

Oliver K., b. g., by King Wilkes	4	1	1	1
Darkness, bla. m.	2	1	2	2
Homewood, ch. h.	1	2	4	5
Gladys, ch. m.	3	3	3	3
Tess Swallow, b. m.	7	7	5	4
Furo, b. g.	4	5	6	6
Albert Beebe, b. h.	6	4	6	7
C. R. R., s. g.	5	6	7	8

Time—2:29¼; 2:27; 2:24¼; 2:26.

Mr. J. C. McFerson's black mare, 4 years, by Cayler, was driven a mile to beat Horeita's 4-year-old time of 2:15¾. She did it on the second trip in the quarter time of 35¼, 1:09, 1:42, and 2:15¾. Kuldemeyer, a gelding son of Nutwood, owned by J. W. Fisher of Peoria, Ill., beat the yearling record, his own—2:19¾—on the first trial. His quarter time was 43¾, 1:24, 2:05¼, 2:14.

Jay-Eye-See was exhibited on the track, but was not speeded.

Island Park.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The trotting at Island Park this afternoon was the finest of the meeting. The weather was beautiful, the track fast, the attendance large, and the betting heavy. Only one heat of the 2:27 class was trotted before darkness set in. It will be concluded tomorrow, when there will be also an extra race. In each of the completed events there was a dead heat, and the sport was exciting. Following is the summary:

Purse $1,500, free for all pacers:

Jewett, blk. m.	3	1	6	1	1
Westmount, ch. g.	1	3	3	3	3
Billy B., b. g.	2	2	2	5	2

Time—2:16¾; 2:15¾; 2:17; 2:19¾; 2:19.

Purse $1,000 for the 2:35 class:

Lizzie M., b. m.	3	1	1	1	1	
Frank, b. g.	3	3	6	3	5	
Albert Frazee, b. g.	4	5	3	2	2	
Kitty Patchen, ch. m.	1	2	7	2	3	
King Wilkes, b. s.	6	4	4	4	4	
Tom Rolfe, b. g.	5	6	3	7	6	
May Bird, b. m.	7	7	5	6	6	

Time—2:26¾; 2:26¾; 2:22¾; 2:21¾.

Purse, $1,000 for the 2:27 class:

Fletax, ch. g.	1
Westover, b. g.	2
Meander, b. s.	3
George R., b. g.	4
Ivy, b. m.	5
T. A. K., b. g.	6

Time—2:23¾.

Miss Myrtle Peck and Mme. Marandite rode a ten-mile race for a purse of $1,000, changing horses at each mile. Miss Peck won in 28:01.

Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The sixty-fourth day of the meeting at Brighton Beach the weather was cold but pleasant, the track slow, and the attendance good.

First race, purse $250, for maidens of all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Craftie won easily by half a length, Tunis second, three lengths in front of Fandango. Time, 1:18.

Second race, purse $250, for maidens of all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Wellington won, Wheatbread second, Leonidas third. Time, 1:18¼.

Third race, purse $250, winner to be sold at auction, one mile and a furlong—Lillie R. won by a short length, Dan K. second, Monk third. Time, 1:58¾.

Fourth race, purse $400, handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter—Mattie Rapture won cleverly by a length, Americus second, Logan third. Time, 2:12¾.

Fifth race, purse $250, for horses that have run and not won at Brighton Beach in 1884, seven furlongs—Laraminta won easily by a length, Manitoba second, Harpooner third. Time, 1:31¾.

Youngstown, O.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Fully 50,000 people attended the fair today. Following is a summary of the races. The 2:40 pace:

Frank W.	1	1	1
Fred.	3	2	2
Tennessee	2	3	3

Time—2:35; 2:40; 2:35.

The 2:40 stallion trot:

Trouble	1	1	1
Tom Ewing	3	2	2
Prince Edward	2	3	4
Goldust	4	4	3
Ed Davis	dis.		

Time—2:35; 2:40; 2:41.

East Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Today closed the county fair. In the 2:45 races R. Merrick's mare Flora took three straight heats. Smith's Buckskin won the three-minute race.

Central Park Matinee.

There will be a trotting matinee at the Central Park track this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Admission free.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local rains, higher followed by lower temperature, variable winds, lower followed by higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, stationary followed by lower temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw City, Alpena.

For the Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, followed by fair weather, variable winds, lower temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—10:15 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Barom'r 7 a. m.	Barom'r 7 p. m.	Thermom'r 7 a. m.	Thermom'r 7 p. m.	State of Weather	Rain-fall
Mid. Atlantic States—Albany	30.20	29	S.	.....	Clear.	....
Eastern Gulf States—Cedar Keys	30.12	15	S. E.	.....	Clear.	.05
Western Gulf States—Ft Smith	30.20	20	N. W.	.....	Clear.	....
Ft Worth	30.00	72	N.	.....	Fair.	....
Galveston	30.02	81	S. E.	.....	Fair.	....
New Orleans	30.08	76	S. E.	.....	Fair.	.12
Shreveport, La	30.00	76	S.	.....	Fair.	....
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—Chattanooga	30.12	71	S.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Indianapolis	30.00	71	S. E.	.....	Th'n'r.	....
Louisville	30.06	71	S. E.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Memphis	30.11	76	S. E.	.....	Clear.	....
Nashville	30.10	71	S. E.	.....	Clear.	....
Nashville	30.14	71	S. E.	.....	Lt. rain.	....
Lower Lake Region—Buffalo	30.11	66	S. E.	.....	Clear.	....
Cleveland	30.10	67	S. E.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Detroit	30.00	67	S. E.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Erie	30.12	67	S.	.....	Clear.	....
Oswego	30.10	69	S.	.....	Clear.	....
Port Huron	30.14	67	S. E.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.10	67	S.	.....	Clear.	....
Sandusky	30.05	73	S. W.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Toledo	30.08	69	S. E.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Upper Lake Region—Alpena	30.20	59	S.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Chicago	30.00	65	S. E.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Duluth	30.40	53	N. E.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Escanaba	30.01	67	S.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Grand Haven	30.08	65	S. W.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Grand Haven	30.08	65	S. W.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Milwaukee	30.05	65	S.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Milwaukee	30.05	65	S.	.....	Cloudy.	....
Upper Miss. Valley—Cairo	30.07	73	S. E.	.....	Clear.	.05
Davenport	29.96	67	S. W.	.....

HARRISON'S SCHEME.

What the Result Would Be Should Carter Succeed in Repealing the Harper Law.

In view of the fact, which is now generally understood, that Mayor Harrison does not expect to be elected Governor of Illinois in opposition to Gen. Oglesby, but that the real purpose of the Democrats is to obtain control of the Legislature, in which event they will endeavor to repeal the Harper law and elect Harrison to the United States Senate to succeed Gen. Logan, the following dispatches will be of interest as showing the feeling throughout the State in favor of the system of high license, the increased revenue resulting from it, what the increase in taxes would amount to should the law be repealed, and what effect high license has in diminishing the number of saloons, and, consequently, preventing drunkenness, disorder, and crime:

ADAMS COUNTY.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Under the operation of the Harper law the City of Quincy will receive an estimated revenue of $45,000 up to the 1st of next April. There are now running a total of 108 saloons. The year previous there were 143 saloons, which paid less than $15,000. The total revenue of the city for this fiscal year will be $160,000, out of which, in addition to the current expenses, must be paid $19,500 on judgments rendered in the United States Court. The increase of revenue derived by the operation of the Harper law is $30,000, or over one-fifth of the total available funds. If the law should be repealed the city has no means of replacing this loss, as Quincy is operated under a special charter and already exceeds the limit of taxation under its provisions. Efforts have heretofore been made to increase the rate of taxation, but after long litigation the courts decided against it. But for the passage of the Harper bill, and a special act permitting a specified levy for light and water by the last General Assembly, the city would now be totally unable to raise funds with which to defray its absolute expenses.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

URBANA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Harper law has been in successful operation in this county since its passage. Urbana derives a revenue of $2,000, Champaign $6,500, and the balance of the county $1,500 per annum, making $10,000 in all. In case of a repeal of this law I presume the taxation would be increased to an amount proportionate to the loss of the revenue, or nearly so, as it is not probable that the license would be as high by a repeal of the law as it is with it. The number of saloons since this law went into effect is five less than before, which prevents drunkenness and disorder in a corresponding ratio. The Harper law is the best law we have had, and gives better satisfaction than any heretofore tried.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A repeal of the Harper law would compel the Village Board to impose an increased tax. We have had very little trouble with saloonkeepers since the passage of the Harper law, and not only have the number of saloons diminished, but less disorder and drunkenness are now seen, and our court dockets have few cases arising from this source.

DU PAGE COUNTY.

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Owing to the passage of the Harper law, the Board of Supervisors of this county and the Councils of the various towns put all licenses at $500, thus raising the revenue $6,600. If the law was to be repealed the licenses granted by the Board of Supervisors would be reduced to $150, and some of the towns would also do the same. This being the case, taxation would be increased from $3,000 to $5,000. The direct effect of the Harper law and the consequent increase of the license-granting powers in the county has been to close three saloons, seven being closed from other causes. The saloonkeepers have been very careful who they sold to, and disorder and drunkenness have been reduced over one-half.

GRUNDY COUNTY.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The amount of revenue derived from the operation of the Harper law in Morris is $8,000, and from $20,000 to $25,000 is derived therefrom throughout the county. The levy of taxes in Morris in 1882 was $18,500, the levy in 1883 being $5,000 less, owing to the fact that in the spring election of that year the people anticipated the Harper law by several months, whereas the levy in 1884 was but $6,000. Today Morris has but sixteen saloons, whereas before the Harper law she had twenty-four, many of which were low dives. Today the saloon business is controlled here by men of means, in many cases heavy taxpayers—men who respect public order and obey the laws. The police business has diminished at least one-half since the passage of this law.

IROQUOIS COUNTY.

GILMAN, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The revenue derived from the operation of the Harper law in this place amounts to $2,000—four saloons at $500 each. Before the law went into effect we had eight saloons and two houses of ill-fame, and the revenue derived was only $800. The effect of the Harper law has been to decrease the number of saloons and the amount of drunkenness and crime, as under the workings of the law the saloons have been reduced one-half in number, the houses of ill-fame abolished, and municipal care has been better enforced than before. The repeal of the law would not affect the revenue, but would increase the number of saloons and crime. There are four towns in the county that grant a license; total number of saloons, nine; amount of revenue derived, $5,500. It is apparent that the Harper law has diminished the number of saloons in the county, and prevents disorder and drunkenness, and the people generally are well satisfied with the law.

JERSEY COUNTY.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The City of Jerseyville under the Harper law charges $700 license, receiving thereby about $9,000 a year. About $3,000 more is received in side towns in the county from licenses. The taxes would be increased in the city about $6,000 without the Harper law, and, further, substantial improvements in streets would have to be abandoned. The number of saloons has been reduced about one-half and much disorder and drunkenness prevented.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The amount of revenue derived in this city from the operation of the Harper law, according to an official statement, will reach, at the close of this fiscal year, the sum of $9,500—this from twenty-nine beer and ten general licenses. The repeal of the law would very materially increase taxation, not only in this city, but throughout the county. An illustration of its benefits so far as reducing taxes is concerned is very plainly furnished by the fact that in Galena, where taxes were proverbially high before the Harper law went into effect, they are lower this year by a considerable percentage than ever before; and besides, with the balance on hand derived from licenses at the beginning of the year, and the anticipation of the considerable sum for renewal of licenses expiring Oct. 31, our City Council deemed it unnecessary to levy a municipal tax for 1884—a condition of affairs which has not before occurred in the last thirty or forty years of the history of Galena. The very best argument, however, in favor of the Harper law, from a moral point of view at least, is the fact that the number of saloons has been largely diminished throughout the county, and drunkenness and disorder almost entirely made a thing of the past. In proof of this latter assertion your correspondent points to the fact that since June last the county jail at Galena has been practically empty, and at no time since that date has it contained more than one prisoner.

KANE COUNTY.

BLACKBERRY, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The amount of revenue derived from the operation of the Harper law is $1,000 in this town. In Elgin there are eighteen saloons; revenue [illegible]. In Dundee the license formerly was [illegible]; under the Harper law, $500. In Hampshire before the Harper law went into operation the license was $50; now $500. There would be a large increase in taxation caused by the repeal of the Harper law. The number of saloons has been lessened in some towns. Drunkenness and disorder have been diminished.

MADISON COUNTY.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In this city a revenue of $8,000 is now received, from sixteen saloons, against $3,000 formerly from thirty saloons. In the county (outside of the cities) the revenue received this year from fourteen saloons amounts to $3,350, as against $2,150 with forty-one saloons last year. Were the Harper law repealed the city would probably be compelled to levy for the difference, $5,000. The law has probably reduced drinking one-half, securing a better class as a class of dealers, and diminished considerable drunkenness and disorder.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

[illegible], Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The revenue from liquor license in this city is $3,500; in the county $11,500. Previous to the Harper law the revenue from that source was in this city $1,150; in the county less than $3,500. The repeal of the law would increase taxation from other sources to the extent of $8,000. The operation of the Harper law has been beneficial to the community and generally satisfactory to the dealers. It reduced the number of saloons in this city one and probably prevented two others from opening. The reduction in the number would probably have been larger had not the authorities favored the saloons by permitting them to pay the license quarterly. There has been less disorder and possibly less drunkenness. Certainly no increase in drinking is observable since the increase of license. The sentiment here is overwhelmingly against its repeal.

M'HENRY COUNTY.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Harper law has been the means of reducing the saloons here from twelve to seven, making a revenue of $3,500, and under the old system twelve saloons and only $2,400. All right-thinking people believe it one of the best laws ever enacted, as it serves a better fight at each election on the question of high and low license. The revenue derived from the law in this county in Woodstock, McHenry, and Harvard is $13,500. The revenue thus received makes all the improvements without taxation. I do not believe the masses would like to see it repealed. It not only saves the taxation of property to maintain improvements, but it has a great tendency towards making the liquor traffic more acceptable to the classes, as it compels the dealers to be more careful in dispensing the article on account of the danger of having their licenses taken from them.

OGLE COUNTY.

FORRESTON, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In Forreston there are four saloons, and the revenue collected is $2,000. In Rochelle there are three and the revenue $1,800. The repeal of the Harper law would increase the taxation in these towns very materially.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In this city there are seven saloon licenses issued at $1,000 each, making a revenue of $7,000. This city has been alternating between license and no-license for twenty years, but the general verdict of all conservative people is that the Harper law has done wonders to control the traffic and that it increases the revenue in this city about $4,000, and if repealed it would add fully this much to our taxes, and would add $10,000 to the taxes of Whiteside County. Drunkenness has been materially lessened here and all through the county to the extent of 25 per cent, for the reason that saloonkeepers, having such a large sum of money at stake for their license, are very cautious in keeping within the law, and not selling liquor to drunkards and boys. The vote in this county would be overwhelmingly against the repeal of the Harper law, as it is sustained by all decent Democrats as well as by all Republicans.

THE COURTS.

A Disappointed Agent Wants Damages for Breach of Contract.

Will H. Lyford commenced a suit for $10,000 against the Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke Consuming Company, charging it with breach of contract. He claims that in March, 1883, the company's officers, in order to get him into their employ, represented to him that the company owned very valuable patents for a smoke-consuming device, that large numbers of the machines had been sold at an enormous profit, that the company was doing a fine business and making money, and was out of debt. On these representations Lyford consented to give up a good position and become agent for the defendant, and to buy 1,000 shares of its stock for $2,000, and to work for $125 a month and 10 per cent on the sales he made of the smoke-consumers. He has worked a year and has discovered that W. S. Hutchinson owns some advance patents to the defendant and has been appropriating large sums belonging to the company, and, in short, running the company as if it were his own private property. Its officers also, in October last, conveyed to him all its assets on no consideration except credits in a fictitious account in his favor. The stock appears to be worth nothing, and Lyford claims he has been damaged to the extent of $10,000 through the false representations made to him and the breach of contract.

Items.

Judge Smith yesterday heard the case of Jones & McDonald against George L. Dunlap and Perry H. Smith to recover $7,166 on a wheat deal. It seems that in the spring of 1880 the defendants went in together to take a little flyer on the Board of Trade, the plaintiffs being their brokers. They came out losers. Dunlap paid over $4,000 as his share and told his brokers they must look to Smith for the rest. The latter, however, refused to settle, claiming the deal was a gambling transaction, etc., and the brokers sued him. The case was taken under advisement.

The case of Elizabeth Gilbert against Dr. Boerne Bettman came to a sudden termination before Judge Anthony. This was a suit to recover damages for alleged malpractice by which plaintiff lost the sight of her left eye, and after the plaintiff's testimony was all in the defendant's attorney asked to have the case dismissed on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain any verdict against the doctor.

The habeas-corpus case of William Patch against his divorced wife Charlotte to get possession of his two children, Eva and William, was amicably settled before Judge Williamson, the parties agreeing to allow each other to have a fair share in the care of their offspring.

Attorneys desiring to have chancery cases noticed for trial for the October term of the United States Circuit Court must have the trial notices filed by Wednesday, Oct. 1. The call begins Oct. 6. Judge Blodgett will begin his fall business Monday, Oct. 6, when he will hear contested motions.

Judges Moran and Gardner will hear divorces today, the former having twenty-two, the latter twenty-five, on the calendar.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—United States vs. Herman and Bertie Dahlke. Information in the nature of an action on the case against defts. as owners of the steamer American Eagle, for cutting and causing the [illegible] of July last, the loss of an anchor chain, and cable, valued at [illegible], used in the construction of a crib for the Chicago Harbor breakwater. R. S. Tuthill, U. S. Atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—Seth C. Hagood vs. William K. Laughton, C. A. Laughton, Adalia A. Frank D. and George H. Laughton, Rufus A. Rice, A. L. Burt, Sophia A. Bigelow, the City of Chicago, I. G. Baker, and unknown owners. Petition to restore record. C. M. Hardy, solr.

[illegible]—J. Merienne vs. Joseph E. Pratsen. Bill to dissolve partnership. James Hibben, solr.

[illegible]—Willard S. Brown et al. vs. George F. Weston and Henry S. Carter. Attcht. [illegible]. Hawley & Hanchette, attys.

[illegible]—Same vs. Jacob Beiersdorf. Attch. [illegible]. Same attys.

[illegible]—Charles S. Smith vs. Emma Smith. Bill for divorce for adultery. J. W. Waughop, solr.

[illegible]—Shea Smith et al. use etc. vs. Nicholas B. Delamater. Asst. [illegible]. E. B. Smith and F. A. Johnson, attys.

[illegible]—Marshall Field et al. vs. Charles A. Eckstrom and wife. Asst. $150. N. W. Bliss, atty.

[illegible]—Ada Gilman vs. Alfred T. Andreas and Charles W. Roberts. Asst. [illegible]. Shufeldt & Westover, attys.

[illegible]—Thomas M. Hunter vs. A. T. Andreas. Asst. [illegible]. Same attys.

[illegible]—D. K. Tenney, administrator, etc., vs. Thomas Foley. Scire facias to revive judgment for [illegible] rendered Oct. 17, 1863. B. S. Walker, atty.

[illegible]—J. M. Hopkins et al. vs. same. Scire facias to revive judgment for [illegible] rendered Dec. 3, 1874. Same atty.

[illegible]—E. G. Dunville et al. vs. same. Scire facias to revive judgment for [illegible] rendered Oct. 25, 1864. Same atty.

[illegible]—W. A. French vs. same. Scire facias to revive judgment for [illegible] rendered May 1, 1874. Same atty.

[illegible]—W. H. Lyford vs. Hutchinson Furnace & Smoke Consuming Company. Case, $10,000. William Armstrong, atty.

[illegible]—Theodore Rhoads et al. vs. Western Sunday-school Publishing Company. Asst., $1,000. King & Packard, attys.

[illegible]—Same vs. John Fairbanks, L. T. Palmer, and Frederick MacQuigg. Asst., $1,531. Same attys.

[illegible]—Elizabeth Gilbert vs. Bourne Bettman. McClure & Hilliard, attys.

[illegible]—John H. Williams vs. The Springfield Iron Company. Asst., $5,000. Winston & Rhodes, attys.

[illegible]—Caroline Samuelson vs. Peter W. Samuelson. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. D. W. Manchester and John Lyle King, solrs.

[illegible]—Suppressed.

[illegible]—Elizabeth Flaherty vs. Martin Flaherty. Bill for divorce for cruelty. F. H. Trude, solr.

[illegible]—Barnard, Lyman & Co. vs. Peter Himsel. Attcht. [illegible]. B. S. Walker, atty.

[illegible]—Kittie E. Colgrove vs. Frank E. Colgrove. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. J. D. Woodward, solr.

[illegible]—Granville N. Hackley vs. Emma Hackley. Bill for divorce for adultery. E. H. Morris, solr.

[illegible]—Replevin. Suppressed.

[illegible]—Leroy Payne vs. George Gale. Asst., $500. Shufeldt & Westover, attys.

[illegible]—August Hener vs. S. B. Lafferty, H. D. Lafferty, and J. P. Wakefer. Attcht. [illegible]. A. J. Elvig, atty.

[illegible]—Patrick Conway vs. Joseph Clapp. Asst., [illegible]. Abbott & Johnson, attys.

[illegible]—Board of Trustees of Wilmette vs. Catholic Bishop of Chicago and William Nettsheter. Petition to condemn land for opening Lake avenue through to Ridge avenue. B. M. Munn, atty.

Suppressed Thursday—[illegible]—George W. Hort vs. Samuel Friedman. Attcht. in aid, [illegible]. G. W. Plummer, atty.

[illegible]—Charles R. Larson vs. Grove H. Loomis. Attcht., [illegible]. E. Hansey, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—[illegible] Spencer vs. C. & A. R. R. Co.; Gardner & McFadden sub. as plffs. attys. —[illegible] Fuller vs. W. U. Tel.; disd. a. c.—[illegible] City vs. unknown owners; ord. apptg. commrs. to make asst.—[illegible] City vs. Loomis; same.—[illegible] Same vs. [illegible] Nat. Bk.; same.—[illegible] Same vs. Cook; same.—[illegible] Same vs. unknown owners; same.—[illegible] [illegible] vs. same; same.—[illegible] Same vs. same; same.—[illegible] [illegible] Same vs. Urban; same.—[illegible] Same vs. Morgan; same.—[illegible] Wichman vs. Shedd; given to jury. —Judgments—[illegible] Edward Hawkes vs. James E. Ellis; judgt. $1,[illegible]. No exhs.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—[illegible] Lueden vs. Stern; demr. to second and fifth pleas withdn. and lv. to file repls. to said pleas by Thursday.—[illegible] C. & N. W. Ry. Co. vs. Arnold; mo. for new trial sut. by McDonald Lumber Co.—[illegible] Jones vs. Dunlap; taken under advst.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law order—[illegible] Gilbert vs. Bettman; plff. takes non-suit.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—[illegible] H. & L. Nat. Bk. vs. Fairbanks; lv. to amd. by mkg. Fred M. Quigg pty. deft. and summs. vs. him.—[illegible] Goldsmith vs. Jerome; lv. to amd. all papers by subs. Louis B. Citroen and Gustavus Koehn as co-plffs.—[illegible] West vs. Sheppard; lv. to jury to seal verdict.

—Judgment—[illegible] Edward Hawkes vs. James E. Ellis and Leonard B. Parry; judgt. $1,[illegible], no exhs.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—[illegible] Winchester vs. Winchester; [illegible] Forbes vs. Forbes; pleo. on calr.—[illegible] Whalen vs. Bray; same. —[illegible] Lyman vs. Osgood; ref. to Masr.—[illegible] Carlin vs. Carlin; pleo. on calr.—[illegible] Wiltshire vs. Wiltshire; same.—[illegible] Brown vs. Cleland; disd. w. o. without prej.—[illegible] De Young vs. Jack; pleo. on calr.—[illegible] Krohn vs. Greis; ans. of Alex. H. Greis to orig. bill to stand as ans. to amd. bill and repl. to stand.—[illegible] Hess vs. Hess; deft. F. Hess, Edward F. Drewer, and Robert Berger, and ref. to Washburn. —[illegible] Wagner vs. Wagner; pleo. on calr.—[illegible] Olsen vs. McKeon; ord. of July [illegible] last vacated so far as relates to cln. of Peshtigo Lumber Co.—[illegible] Kellogg vs. Bartlett; pleo. on calr.—[illegible] Board of Trustees vs. Havens; mo. to strike cross-bill of William H. Colehour from files ovrd.

Decrees—[illegible] Piper vs. Ritchie; decree of sale.

Divorces—[illegible] Julia E. Zimmerman vs. Samphim Zimmerman; decree of divorce for cruelty.—[illegible] William F. Smith vs. Mahalia Smith; same; adultery. —[illegible] Caroline O'Neil vs. Bernard O'Neil; same; cruelty.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—[illegible] Parker vs. Barwell; pleo. on calr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—Margaret Miller vs. Hugh Miller. Bill for divorce for desertion. Monroe & Leddy, solrs.

[illegible]—American Furniture Company vs. George Wilkie. Appeal.

[illegible]—D. P. Lynch et al. vs. P. J. Lynch. Appeal.

[illegible]—James Fraser, administrator of the estate of Donal Fraser, deceased, vs. James D. Scott. Asst. [illegible]. Bram, Parkhurst & Ginsburg, attys.

[illegible]—The Cattle-Raisers' Association of Northwest Texas vs. L. Z. Eddlemann. Appeal.

[illegible]—William C. Aber vs. Minnie Aber. Bill for divorce for cruelty. S. B. Metcalf, solr.

[illegible]—Petition of John Roade et al. to adopt child. C. J. Beattie, solr.

[illegible]—Isador Kaufman et al. vs. Samuel Friedman and Seth F. Hanchett. Replevin, $1,[illegible]. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

[illegible]—Harriett Mark vs. Henry Potwin, Henry Potwin Jr., and Charles H. Wismer. Bill for an accounting. H. & A. Van Buren, solrs.

[illegible]—Barbara Pehous vs. Frank Koskal. Case, [illegible]. A. O. Sexton, atty.

[illegible]—Vencl Walda vs. Frank Vocicka. Asst., [illegible]. Same atty.

[illegible]—C. Ledyard Jr. vs. John E. Van Patt. Appeal.

[illegible]—Condon & Wallar vs. Marx D. Tiedje. Asst., [illegible]. John Healey, atty.

[illegible]—Frances Livingston vs. John Doyle, Mary Doyle, Julia Doyle, William Loeb, Lawrence O'Brien, and Mrs. Fannie Turner. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for [illegible] on the west half of lot No. [illegible], block No. [illegible], School Section Addition to Chicago. Julius Stern, solr.

[illegible]—Rufus S. Frost & Co. vs. Edward Harsfeld, Albert Harsfeld, Samuel Friend, and Seth F. Hanchett. Replevin, [illegible]. Horton, Hoyne & Saunders, attys.

[illegible]—Charles T. Yerkes & Co. vs. Samuel S. Kidder. Confession of judgment, [illegible]. G. F. Bailey, atty.

[illegible]—John Harpmann vs. John Berry. Appeal.

[illegible]—Almon Brooks vs. Frank Kerting. Appeal.

[illegible]—Sarah M. Brown vs. James A. Brown. Bill for separate maintenance for non-support. C. A. Adams, solr.

[illegible]—Annie Gunderson vs. Ole Gunderson. Bill for divorce for cruelty and adultery. P. L. O'Meara, solr.

[illegible]—Andrew Entwistle vs. the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. Case, $10,000. Wilson & Collier, attys.

[illegible]—Curtis Brothers vs. J. K. Armsby & Co. Asst., $1,[illegible]. Wilson & Collier, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—[illegible] [illegible]

JUDGE HAWES—Law orders—[illegible] [illegible]

JUDGE MORAN—Law orders—[illegible] [illegible]

Decrees—[illegible] Snell vs. Noltsch; decree of sale.—[illegible] In re petn. of Rohde; decree of adoption.

County Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—The People, use T. K. Thompson and wife, vs. Edward Mooney, Daniel J. Gallery, and Daniel Donegan. Debt $[illegible]; damages $[illegible]. B. F. Richardson, atty.

[illegible]—Garden City Lead Pipe & Sheet Lead Company vs. John and James Halpin. Asst. [illegible]. C. K. Adams, atty.

[illegible]—George Fulz vs. Charles Potter. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—[illegible] [illegible]

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Guardianship—Est. Francis M. Killian, minor; letters to John T. Boyle, bond $1,[illegible] apprd.

Orders—Est. Christian Koerner; est. settled.—Est. Mary A. Portsmouth; same.—Est. Arthur N. Petchell; same.—Est. Ralph P. Whitney; lv. to admr. to distribute [illegible] among the heirs-at-law.—Est. [illegible] Wendt; wid. alld. to retain hsd. and effects exempted from further duty.—Est. Mary J. Killeen et al., minors; est. and final accts. apprvd. and grdn. dischgd.—Est. William T. Nichols; est. settled.—Est. Thomas Glennan; lv. to extr. to expend [illegible] as expert fees.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE SHEPARD—[illegible] William Stonchy (a boy), larceny; [illegible]—[illegible] Daniel Lane, butcher, manslaughter; jury trial; verdict not guilty. —[illegible] Samuel Miller, burglary; motion for new trial ovrld.; sen. one yr. peny.—[illegible] George Burger, larceny; mo. for n. t. sut.

JUDGE BARNUM—[illegible] People ex rel. George W. Thompson vs. Charles H. Felton; vagrancy; habeas corpus; reltr. dischd.; [illegible]. —[illegible] John Mehyda, murder; further evid. and part of argts. hd.

The Call Today.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of mo. n. t. in No. [illegible].

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases at 10 a. m.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions and submitted cases.

JUDGE MORAN—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—At 10 a. m., in re Lynch.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Call for Monday, Nos. [illegible], and cases from Judge Barnum's call.

JUDGE BARNUM—Monday's call, No. [illegible].

The Call Monday.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. [illegible], and [illegible], inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Cases from Judge Williamson's call. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Cases from Judge Gary's call. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, Nos. [illegible]. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions at 11 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—At 1 p. m., Nos. [illegible], and [illegible]. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. [illegible]. No. [illegible] Joyce vs. Bourke, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions at 3 o'clock.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—At 10 a. m., city special assessments. At 1 p. m., same.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company vs. Joseph R. Porter; Montgomery Circuit Court; affirmed; Zollars, J.

Milton Hight et al. vs. Mary M. Taylor; Munroe Circuit Court; affirmed; Howk, J.

Barnabas C. H. Moore vs. The Commissioners of Howard County; Howard Circuit Court; affirmed; Elliott, C. J.

Seth F. Robinson vs. Levi B. Snyder; Whitely Circuit Court; petition for rehearing overruled.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

The Inlet crib, which has been in process of construction for two months, is ready for use. The plan was drawn by Gen. Sooy Smith of Cleveland, O., and the contract work was done by Hean & Corbyn, whose bid of $24,000 was the lowest. The structure is built of timber and concrete, bolted transversely and horizontally, and firmly secured by heavy piling outside and inside. It is sixty feet in diameter and stands fifteen feet above water. There are eight entrances for water, so arranged that while one is in operation the others can be cleaned. The crib settles and partially filters the water, and excludes all foreign substances over one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The eight entrances are near the bottom, and the water is compelled to rise to the surface twice, thus being brought to a state of comparative rest, and passing through five screens before approaching the filter. The filter is composed of very coarse charcoal, supported by screens. After passing through this the water enters a well in the centre of the tunnel, eighteen feet in diameter. In the centre of this is the entrance to the tunnel, protected by a heavy wrought-iron perforated top. Over the crib is a small building, with a lighthouse on top. The crib is protected by piling two feet in diameter and fifty feet in length. The only repairs which can be needed will be new piling.

Lake.

The Rev. J. W. Phelps, pastor of the Winter Street Methodist Episcopal Church, having been granted supernumerary relations by the Rock River Conference, is about to visit Northern Nebraska.

The fair at St. Gabriel's (Catholic) Church is having a very large attendance. It continues another week.

Halsted street, from Thirty-ninth to Forty-fifth, is being paved with broken rock.

HOW TO SPLIT A SHEET OF PAPER.

It is one of the most remarkable properties of that wonderful product, paper, that it can be split into two or even three parts, however thin the sheet. We have seen a leaf of the *Illustrated News* thus divided into three parts, or three thin leaves. One consisted of the surface on which the engravings are printed; another was the side containing the letter-press, and a perfectly blank piece on each side was the paper that lay between. Many people who have not seen this done might think it impossible; yet it is not only possible, but extremely easy, as we shall show. Get a piece of plate-glass, and place on it a sheet of paper; then let the latter be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently and without hesitation pull the two pieces asunder, when part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one and part to the other. Soften the paste in water and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth. The process is generally demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be utilized in various ways. If we want to paste in a scrap-book a newspaper article printed on both sides of the paper, and possess only one copy, it is very convenient to know how to detach the one side from the other. The paper when split, as may be imagined, is more transparent than it was before being subjected to the operation, and the printing-ink is somewhat duller; otherwise the two pieces present the appearance of the original if again brought together. Some time ago the information of how to do this splitting was advertised to be sold for a considerable sum. We now impart it to all our readers gratuitously.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

A Case Without Hope.

Jno. R. Booker, of Macon, Ga., writes: "In 1879 I was attacked by the most ravenous sort of cancerous sores, that ate great holes into my flesh and spread rapidly over my body. I received the very best medical attention; was dosed with mercury and potash until I was so crippled with mercurial rheumatism that I could scarcely hobble about; my throat and mouth were badly ulcerated; my hair began to fall out. So wrecked was my general health, that I became a physical ruin and my life was a burden. For a long time I was bed-ridden, and my suffering was so intense that I prayed for death as a relief. I exhausted the whole catalogue of patent medicines, in each case following the directions religiously. Each in turn seemed to aggravate the malady, and none of them benefited me in any way. When life was apparently hopeless I commenced taking S. S. S. To this Specific I owe my life. In ten days I commenced improving, and in a short time was perfectly well. My hair has grown out thick; my health and strength have returned; the ulcers in my throat and mouth are entirely cured; my appetite has returned, and for the first time in years I enjoy my food. Every sore has disappeared from my body. I weigh as much as I ever did in my life, and am perfectly healthy in every way. The very germs of the cancerous affliction are destroyed. Not only is the terrible malady that was preying on my life, and which every one pronounced incurable, entirely cured, but I am also relieved of the bad effects of the mercury and potash mixtures that I was fed on for years."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., 159 W. 23d-st., N. Y., and 1205 Chestnut-st., Philadel.

Cuticura

Miracles of Healing Unparalleled in Medical History.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.s psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and, in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toenails came off, fingernails dead and hard as a bone, hair dead, dry, and lifeless as old straw. O, my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA, AND CUTICURA SOAP. I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood-heat, used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

"HIRAM E. CARPENTER.

"Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y.

"Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1880.

"A. M. LEFFINGWELL,

"Justice of the Peace."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally, clear the Complexion, cleanse the Skin and Scalp, and purify the Blood of every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Cancerous Humors, and Skin Tortures when physicians, hospitals, and all other means fail. Sold everywhere.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler for One Dollar.

THE Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all Druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburg, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

NEW LIFE for Shattered Nerves, Painful Muscles, and Weakened Organs. COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTER instantly affects the nervous system and banishes pain, nervousness, and debility. A perfect ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERY COMBINED WITH A HIGHLY MEDICINAL PLASTER for 25c. All Druggists.

$5.00.

Best White Winter Wheat

FLOUR

FIVE DOLLARS

PER BARREL.

Every Barrel Guaranteed.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE

113 East Madison-st.

$5.00.

Barber, Hartman & Co.

206 STATE-ST.

Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, A SPECIALTY.

The above-named departments are now complete with all the latest novelties and staple goods made by all the leading American and European manufacturers, making altogether a display of desirable merchandise which for variety, elegance, and cheapness is rarely equaled.

SILKS.

Antoine Guinet & Cie.

20-inch wide, 75c; worth $1.00.
20-inch wide, $1.00; worth $1.50.
22-inch wide, 1.25; worth 1.75.
24-inch wide, 1.50; worth 2.00.
24-inch wide, 2.00; worth 2.50.
24-inch wide, 2.25; worth 2.75.
24-inch wide, 2.50; worth 3.00.

Bellon's Celebrated Cashmere Lyon.

22-inch, $1.25; worth $1.75.
22-inch, 1.50; worth 2.00.
22-inch, 2.00; worth 2.50.
22-inch, 2.50; worth 3.00.

Improved American, Extra Weight, Superior Finish.

21-inch, $1.00; worth $1.25.
21-inch, 1.25; worth 1.75.
21-inch, 1.50; worth 2.00.

Black All-Silk Satin Rhadames.

20-inch, 75c; worth $1.00.
20-inch, 95c; worth 1.25.
20-inch, $1.25; worth 1.65.
22-inch, 1.50; worth 2.00.
22-inch, 2.00; worth 2.50.
22-inch, 2.25; worth 3.00.

Black Brocade Satins.

20-in. wide, in the new patterns, at $1.25; worth and retailed by competitors at $1.50.
22-in. wide, superior weight and finish, at $1.50; worth $2.00.

Black Satins.

18-inch wide, 50c; worth 75c.
18-inch wide, 75c; worth $1.00.
20-inch wide, $1.00; worth $1.50.

Black Silk Velvets.

17-inch wide, $1.00; worth $1.35.
18-inch wide, 1.25; worth 1.65.
19-inch wide, 1.50; worth 2.00.
19-inch wide, 1.75; worth 2.25.
19-inch wide, 2.00; worth 2.50.
19-inch wide, 2.50; worth 3.50.
27-inch Skirting Velvets proportionately cheap.

Black Silk Brocaded Velvets.

These elegant goods, which are never out of style, are being used extensively for Dresses and Outside Garments. Having this fact in view, we have laid in a large and varied stock of most beautiful designs, of which the three numbers herein named are particularly cheap—viz.:

19-in. wide at $2.50; worth $3.50.
20-in. wide at 3.50; worth 4.50.
22-in. wide at 4.50; worth 6.00.

Colored Dress Silks.

At 50c, 18-in. wide, worth 65c.
At 65c, 18-in. wide, worth 85c.
At 85c, 20-in. wide, worth $1.10.
At $1.00, 20-in. wide, worth $1.25.
At $1.25, 20-in. wide, worth $1.50.

Colored All-Silk Satin Rhadames.

20-in. wide, $1.25; worth $1.50.
21-in. wide, 1.50; worth 2.00.
22-in. wide, 1.75.

This last number is elegant in quality, shadings are beautiful, and is retailed by all competitors at $2.25.

Col'd Brocade Velvets.

24-in. wide at $1.50; worth $2.00.
20-in. wide at 1.75; worth 2.25.
20-in. wide at 2.75; worth 3.50.
21-in. wide at 3.75; worth 5.00.
21-in. wide, two colors, $3.50; worth $4.50.

Colored Silk Velvets.

16-in., $1.00; worth $1.25.
19-in., 1.50; worth 2.00.
18-in. hand-loom, and especially adapted for wear, at $1.95; worth $2.50.
20-in. hand-loom, $2.50; worth $3.

Black and Colored Velveteens.

Black, 20-inch, 40c; worth 50c.
Black, 21-inch, 50c; worth 75c.
Black, 22-inch, 75c; worth $1.00.
Black, 24-inch, $1.00; worth $1.25.
Black, 24-inch, $1.25; worth $1.50.

Colors.

22-inch, 50c; worth 75c.
22-inch, 75c; worth $1.00.
22-inch, $1.00; worth $1.25.
24-inch, $1.50; worth $1.75.

Barber, Hartman & Co., 206 STATE-ST. Third door south of Adams.

Barber, Hartman & Co.

206 STATE-ST.

Striped Silk Velvets.

18-in. Combination Colors at $1.00, cost $2.00 to import.
22-in. Combination Colors at $1.25, cost $2.35 to import.

Colored Satins.

Special line in 20 shades at 39c, worth 65c.
Better qualities at 75c and $1.

Col'd Brocade Satins.

20-in. wide at $1.25, worth $1.50.
21-in. wide at $1.50, worth $2.00.

Dress Goods.

Cashmeres.

27-in. wide, 15c; worth 20c.
30-in. wide, 25c; worth 35c.
33-in. wide, 35c; worth 45c.
36-in. English body, in Beautiful colors, at 37 1-2c; worth 50c.
36-in. All-wool French, 75c; worth $1.00.
42-in. All-Wool French, extra weight, 85c; worth $1.10.
45-in. Satin Finish, worth and retailed by competitors at $1.25, our price $1.00.
Ottomans, Gersters, Drap d'Almas, Cloths, End and Ends in new and beautiful colors, 24-in. wide, at 25c, worth 40c.

French Serges.

44-in. wide, all wool, staple colors, at 50c, worth 65c.

Ladies' Cloths.

In Colors and Black, with Plaids to match the colors, 40-in. wide, at 50c; worth 75c.

SPECIAL.

44-in. All-Wool Tricots,
44-in. All-Wool Princess,
42-in. All-Wool French Billiard Cloth,
54-in. All-Wool Ladies' Cloth,
In beautiful colorings at the phenomenal price of
$1.00; worth $1.50.

Ladies' Cloths.

54-inch wide, for tailor-made Suits, at 75c; worth $1.00.

Tricots.

Genuine French, in exceptional colors, 54 inches wide, at $1.50; others ask $2.25.

Plaids.

40-inch wide, in new combinations, at 39c; worth and retailed by other houses at 50c.
44-inch Plaids at 75c; worth $1.00.
44-inch Plaids at $1.00; worth $1.50.
54-inch Plaids at $1.00; worth $1.50.

Unparalleled Offer! Extraordinary Inducement!

For Out-Of-Town Trade.

Express, freight, and postage prepaid on all purchases from outside of the city to any part of the U. S. Besides, we guarantee from 5 per cent to 25 per cent lower prices.

SAMPLES

Sent on application. Don't buy until you see our goods and prices.

Barber, Hartman & Co., 206 STATE-ST. Third door south of Adams.

BASE-BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.
LEAGUE GAMES.
BASE BALL
PROVIDENCE. CHICAGO.
Last Appearance this season of Providence in Chicago.
SATURDAY, September 27.
Game called at 3:00 p. m.
Tickets for sale at SPALDING'S, 108 Madison-st.; TABER'S, 105 Madison-st.; and MAYER'S, 126 Washington-st.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.
SOUTH SIDE. The Survivors of the GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION, AND MANY OTHER STARTLING WONDERS.
WEST SIDE. SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED By Baldwin. 15 LIVING MARVELS in Curiosity Halls.
BOTH STAGE SHOWS NEW.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager
ALL CRAZY
MORE CRAZINESS.
"The stem-winder goes It is plain to be seen, To the charming young lady That's on the pea green."
BARRY AND FAY.
Last Mat. today. Last perform's tonight. Commencing next Sunday, 28th inst., THE HANLONS' LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
[illegible], and 341 State-st.
JO BAYLISS .... Proprietor and Manager.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
Grand Inauguration of this Model Theatrical Temple by a United Concentration of the Brightest Stars in the Amusement Firmament.
GREAT DOUBLE COMPANY.
THE WORLD'S IDEAL VAUDEVILLE COTERIE, And the Talented Comedian,
MR. R. E. GRAHAM,
In the new version of
WANTED—A PARTNER.
Supported by a company of picked funny people. Admission, 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75 cts. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday, 2 p. m. Matinee prices, 10, 15, 25, and 35 cts.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
The Eminent Tragedian,
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.
Tonight (Saturday), Sept. 27, last time of
VIRGINIUS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—No Matinee during Mr. McCullough's engagement.
Repertoire for Next Week: Monday and Tuesday—THE GLADIATOR. Wednesday and Thursday—JACK CADE. Friday—RICHELIEU. Saturday—BRUTUS.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

HAVERLY THEATRE.
LAST DAY OF
FALKA.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
The Grand Foyer and Beautiful Free Art Galleries are open every performance.
Sunday, Sept. 28—The popular tragedian THOS. W. KEENE in a splendid spectacular production of Richard III. Advance sale now ready.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MATINEE TODAY at 2. TONIGHT at 8.
Bartley Campbell's great play, The
"WHITE SLAVE."
WONDERFUL REALISTIC EFFECTS, Including the Great RAIN STORM OF REAL WATER.
Sunday—Last Night of THE WHITE SLAVE.
Sept. 29—MAGGIE MITCHELL as FANCHON.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK.
Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.
SATURDAY IS THE GREAT DAY AT THE CASINO!
Packed at each session on Saturdays. Number of skates in use last Saturday: Morning, [illegible] pairs; afternoon, [illegible] pairs; evening, 1,[illegible] pairs.
Austin's Full Evening Band every Saturday.
Afternoon: Admission 25c only. Sessions: 10 to 12, 2 to 5:15, 7:30 to 11.
GRAND SKATORIAL MARCH
By all at each session. Extra attraction every evening and Saturday afternoon next week. See Sunday's papers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
MONDAY, SEPT. 22, AND DURING THE WEEK!
New Artists—The Martens Trio; Beauty and Beast, by Richmond's "Gripsack," Murray and Murphy's Irish Regatta, Geo. Woods' "Jany," Simpson's New Specialty, the Japanese Ballet, etc. 20 Variety Stars. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., cor. of Division.
One week, commencing Monday Eve., Sept. [illegible]. Saturday and Sunday Matinees, GEO. H. ADAMS in his
New Humpty-Dumpty and Miniature Circus.
Popular Prices—10, 20, 30, and 15c.
Next Week—MICALE.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted and Madison-sts., West Side.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8:00.
JOHN RICKABY'S Company of Comedians in the
PAVEMENTS OF PARIS.
Monday—JNO. A. STEVENS in "UNKNOWN."

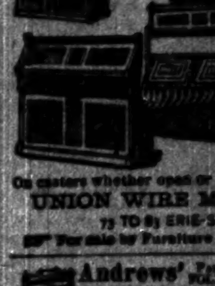
AMERICAN PANORAMA CO.
SIEGE OF PARIS.
The greatest sight in Chicago.
Thoroughly ventilated and lighted at night by 12 Excelsior electric lights. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. By sales ones to Panorama place.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
FOUR FLOORS OF CURIOSITIES.
Freaks of Nature and Rare Gems of Wonder and Interest. Hourly Stage Performances. Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m. Admission to all, 10 cts. No charge for seats.

STANDARD THEATRE.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT! MATINEE SATURDAY.
The Favorite Young Irish Comedian,
W. J. SCANLAN, in FRIEND AND FOE.
Introducing his inimitable songs. Sunday, Sept. 28, HYDE & BEHMAN'S MINSTRELS.

CHICAGO MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND SPECIALTY COMPANY.
20 FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS. 20.
Admission, including museum, 10c. Children, [illegible] years, 5c. Sunday evening, Sept. 28—BOSTON OPERA COMPANY.



UNION FOLDING BED, WITH WIRE MATTRESS, Encloses all Bedding. No Legs to Turn Down. SIMPLE and DURABLE. LATEST IMPROVEMENT. $25.00, AND UPWARD. On casters whether open or closed. Variety of styles. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 73 TO 81 ERIE-ST., CHICAGO. For sale by Furniture Dealers.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Beds. Improved. 30 styles. Elegant and comfortable. Save room-rent. Bedding folds out of sight. Sold on [illegible]. A. H. Andrews & Co. 195 Wab. Ave. Chicago.

Double-front Mantel Bed. Movable & greatly improved. 26 different styles Parlor Folding Beds. $6 to $15. Hermon W. Ladd, [illegible] 503 Wabash-av. Chicago. Send for Catalogue.

RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured [illegible] years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured. [illegible] the left remaining sound and well. [illegible] D. WOODRUFF, Residence [illegible] Chicago, Oct. [illegible].

DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, etc. Office and factory, [illegible] Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

E. B. Williston, U. S. A., and Mrs. Williston are at the Palmer.

Adolph Hegewisch of New York, President of the United States Rolling-Stock Company, is at the Leland.

IN GENERAL.

Tax-sales will be continued in the Town of Lake View today.

Michael O'Brien was arrested for selling envelopes which he told a crowd at the corner of Division and Clark streets contained from $1 to $20. Only $1 was found in a whole package of fifty envelopes. Justice Kersten fined him $25.

S. J. Randall & Co. of No. 219 South Water street received yesterday a consignment of Florida lemons—the first of the season. They are unusually fine specimens. The crop this season is said to be large.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Lincoln and Superior streets, will take place today at 4 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. C. G. Ozarin, C. F. Gates, Dr. E. P. Goodwin, and H. L. Krinker.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 65° above zero; 9 a. m., 66°; 10 a. m., 67°; 11 a. m., 69°; 12 m., 70°; 1 p. m., 74°; 3 p. m., 75°; 6 p. m., 73°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.69; 6 p. m., 29.53.

O. L. Goyette was found dead in his bed at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday noon. Papers found in his pockets indicate that he was agent for the Industrial School at Waukesha, Wis. He was about 50 years of age. It is supposed to have been a case of heart-disease.

Nick Fagan, who was stabbed in the left side by Peter Bonnis, a Bohemian, at the corner of Bunker and Jefferson streets Wednesday night, died from his wound yesterday at the County Hospital. The wound was at first considered so slight that no effort was made to arrest Bonnis at the time.

Col. Wheeler inspected Companies D and A of the Second Infantry last night, on which occasion he expressed his entire satisfaction with the drilling and general standing of Company D, which, he says, is one of the best companies in the State. Monday evening he will inspect Companies F and H.

The Supreme Court has granted a rehearing in the suit between Mike Ryan and the West Town and city authorities, brought to decide where the 2 per cent on town collections should go after deducting the salary allowed by law to the Collector. The Supreme Court held that it should go back to the city.

The Chicago branch of the American Gynæcological Society met last evening at the Grand Pacific to perfect details and prepare for the reception of the National Society, which holds its ninth annual convention in Chicago Sept. 29 and Oct. 1 and 2 at the Palmer. Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, a banquet will be given at the Palmer by the local society to the visiting members.

Five little Italian bootblacks were quarreling over their national game of "allemoro" on Quincy street when Officer Tynan came up and arrested them. The boys each produced a wooden stiletto about eighteen inches long and attempted to stab the officer after the fashion of Italian brigands. They could do little injury, but the officer's body was covered with bruises. The boys were locked up at the armory.

The following is the musical program for this evening at the Exposition: March, "Excelsior," Setter; overture, "Jolly Robbers," Suppe; waltz, "Merry War," Strauss; selections, "Nuzonolla," Meyerbeer; overture, "Merry Wives," Nicolai; cornet solo, Mr. H. Schultz, gavotte, "Sutton," Daniels; fantasia, "Night Camp in Granada," Kreutzer; selection, "Trip Through Africa," Suppe; cornet solo, Mr. H. Schultz; polka mazurka, Strauss; fackeltanz, Meyerbeer.

Recorder Brockway has written a letter to the County Board Committee on Finance complaining of the manner in which it is going about the work of investigating his office. He says it is better that it would be but courtesy to invite him to the meetings. He objects to their making ex parte and private investigations of his affairs and the publication of what the Commissioners please in the city papers concerning the developments of their "one-sided investigations."

The congregation of the Eighth Presbyterian Church gave their pastor, the Rev. Thomas E. Green, a pleasant reception last night in the lecture-room of the church. The large flock of the Eighth Church had not met for a social time since last spring, and this occasion was made doubly agreeable by the opportunity it gave them to shake hands with their pastor. A supper was served by the women. The room was decorated with flowers, and an oil portrait of the pastor, eighteen by thirty inches in size, in a gilt frame, was unveiled.

For the second business period ending Dec. 1 there have been taken out 2,487 whisky licenses and twenty-four are paid up for the remainder of the year. The malt liquor licenses taken out are 562 for the second period, and three for the rest of the year. The total for the second period is 3,097, from which there has been received $425,562. There have been twenty-one whisky licenses issued taken for the first period, and thirty less malt licenses. The total amount received from licenses for the first period was $549,901.

The twenty-third annual reunion of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry took place at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. Only about twenty of the veterans were present. Col. M. R. M. Wallace presided. The deaths of Comrades G. Dahlsen and Dr. E. S. Bowen were reported, and Comrades Tiroop and Randall were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions. Col. M. R. M. Wallace and Comrade William Wilson were reflected President and Secretary and Treasurer respectively. The meeting adjourned till Sept. 26, 1885.

The representatives of twenty-odd barbed-wire manufactories have been in consultation at the Tremont for the last two days. It seems that, as it present conducted, wire cannot be manufactured at a profit. The consumption has decreased and a too sharp competition has broken down prices. It is desired to form a pool by which prices can be fixed and production controlled to some extent. By this means it is thought prices can be kept up to a paying basis. At the meeting nothing definit was accomplished, for nearly every man present had a different idea about what should be done. It was finally concluded to leave the matter open until next Tuesday, when another meeting will be held.

A meeting of prominent Germans, called by the Brabian Society, was held at the North Side Turner-Hall last evening to take action with reference to procuring a statue of Schiller for Lincoln Park. The society has $3,100, enough to pay for a duplicate of the bronze statue at Marbach, which was selected last night, but about $5,000 more is necessary to construct the foundations, pedestal, etc., and, not wishing to be alone in this honoring Schiller, every German in Chicago will be given an opportunity to contribute something. The committee that has had charge of the matter thus far consists of Joseph Schoenfinger, C. E. Heise, G. Steiglitz, Carl Heuving, and Franz Deumer. Mr. L. Bettenhorst was added, and the committee authorized to increase their number to twenty-five, and to do all that is necessary to get the statue in place. Application will be made shortly to the Park Commissioners for a site.

A MOUNTAIN FIRE.

A suit was begun yesterday in the Superior Court by Mrs. Ada Gilman Richardson, who, under the stage name of Ada Gilman, is a well-known actress, against A. T. Andreas and Charles W. Roberts to recover $1,000 for alleged breach of contract. It is claimed that Andreas was proprietor and Roberts the manager of the "Mountain Pink" company, and Miss Gilman was engaged for the season of 1883-'84 to take the part of Sincerity Weeks, the leading role in the play, her salary being $125 a week. The company opened Aug. 25 at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, but went to pieces in two weeks for want of financial backing. Miss Gilman telegraphed to Andreas for money, but he replied that he did not have any, and she went back to New York. The play was written by Morgan Bates, a printer, and R. A. Barron, a journalist of this city. There is a contract in existence showing Miss Gilman's engagement, dated May 1, 1884, and the letter-heads used by the company bear the names of Andreas and Roberts, but Andreas denies that he had anything to do with the organization. He is supposed to have some money invested in a skating rink here, but his business is that of publisher.

A NEW PANORAMA COMPANY.

An International Panorama Company has been incorporated in Chicago with a capital stock of $200,000, by Thomas F. Fitch, Adolf Kraus, and E. L. Chamberlin, for the purpose of bringing to this country a celebrated work of art that has been on exhibition at Frankfort-on-the-Main for the last three years. The painting is the "Siege of Sedan." It is somewhat larger than the "Battle of Gettysburg" now on exhibition in Chicago. Including the building for its accommodation and the expense of bringing it here, it is expected to cost nearly $200,000. The picture is one of the most celebrated in Europe and will arrive at New Orleans, where it is to be exhibited, by December. An agent has gone to that city to select the site for the building, which will be erected at once, at a cost of $50,000 or thereabouts.

FIFTH WARD ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Fifth Ward election-fraud case, in which Charles Hillock, James McCormick, and William J. O'Brien charge Philip Webber and Edward O'Brien, judges of election, with excluding challengers from the polls at the Aldermanic election last April, was taken up by the grand jury yesterday and the complaints partly heard. One witness was introduced who said he saw one of the judges hide in his pocket a bunch of Hillock tickets. The bunches of tickets as they were strung together for convenience in counting contained ten votes each. The challengers who were excluded were Daniel Donohue and Fred Homan. The penalty for illegally excluding challengers at an election may be either a fine or imprisonment in the county jail, or both.

AN UNHAPPY BOARD.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MISERABLE BECAUSE THEY CAN'T DELIVER ALL THEY PROMISED.

Several of the Democratic County Commissioners who promised an innumerable array of ward "workers" and politicians jobs in various county departments, and failed to keep the promises after the board caucus had made out their slate, are beginning to wish that they were dead. At every meeting of the board the room is packed with disappointed politicians, young and old, anxious to learn if there is any probability of their getting a job. The same gang haunt the committee-room daily and bother the life out of the particular Commissioner that promised them jobs.

Yesterday Commissioners Mattocks, Leyden, Donnersberger, and Sommer held a meeting from which reporters were excluded, the Commissioners saying that they wished simply to confer on strictly private business. The fact of the matter is this: The Commissioners who were so lavish in their promises of patronage have realized that the disappointed army of ward-workers have determined to go back upon the candidates favored by the Commissioners and do all they can to defeat them by way of revenge. Mike Leyden and Mattocks know what it means to have "the gang" against them, and it was at their instance that yesterday's confab was held to devise some means of pacifying "the boys."

Among the faithful county employés dropped from the list Sept. 1 was Capt. James W. Brown, one of the policemen in the Criminal Court Building, who was a general favorite. Brown is a Democrat, and Commissioner Mattocks promised him faithfully that he should be retained, but the Commissioner did not keep his promise. When Capt. Brown asked Mattocks why he had been treated so Mattocks could not explain, but told him to wait for a few days, and he would be reinstated. Yesterday Brown called upon the Commissioner, and asked why he delayed in keeping his promise. Mattocks said that it was useless to remain silent on the subject any longer, and told him that he had done everything in his power to retain him, but had failed to do so because the other Commissioners had insisted on bounciing him. They did this, he explained, because Brown had once been a gager under Republican Administration, and had also assisted in taking the last United States census. Brown was not a gager, but assisted in taking the last census when he was off duty. This crime, in the eyes of the Democratic board, was sufficient cause for official decapitation.

As an illustration of how the Commissioners disposed of their patronage, it is only necessary to take the case of one of the janitors in the Court-House. This man comes down to the building about 9:30 o'clock every afternoon in a handsome buggy drawn by an excellent horse, dons a pair of overalls, does his sweeping and dusting, and drives off home about 5:30. This man owns a goodly share of real estate and conducts a well-patronized saloon on South Canal street. He got the county job because he had more than ordinary "flocence" with the politicans in the vicinity of his saloon. The attention of a TRIBUNE reporter was called to this case by a county employé who knows the aristocratic janitor personally. This bestowal of patronage upon men that didn't need it has been a great source of dissatisfaction among the Democratic ward-workers, and it is expected will be the means of doing a great deal of good for the right ticket election-day.

THE CORN SQUEEZE.

THE BURLINGTON ROAD'S RELATION TO THE PETITION FOR MARGINAL PRICE.

For some days past various rumors have been in circulation in and about the Board of Trade in regard to the relations, or supposed relations, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to the present corn squeeze. Some days ago it was alleged that this railroad was using its influence to keep back the incoming supply. Finally the complaining shorts went further and circulated a story to the effect that the order had been issued by a leading official of the road to the effect that no more grain should be received for transmission after Monday next. The importance of such an order is apparent when it is remembered that the price for September delivery is worth 75 cents, while the same grade for October delivery is quoted at 57 cents. In other words, corn seems likely to be worth 18 cents more next Tuesday than Wednesday. This naturally creates a great rush of the product towards Chicago, in many cases where efforts were made to get grain into the city by the Burlington Road it was found impossible to secure the cars in which to have it forwarded. It is said that an investigation by those interested led to the discovery that the track and yards are now blockaded with cars filled with the lower grades that are not acceptable under the contracts. No orders being given to have it elevated, the railroad company was compelled to hold it, and in doing so lost the use of the cars for which there was such an urgent demand all along the line, besides losing the use of the tracks for moving the property.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE made inquiry at the office of Assistant General Manager Stone yesterday. Mr. Stone was not in, but his chief clerk declared that any and all statements to the effect that the company had designedly prevented the inward flow of grain were false. As to the clogging of the tracks he confessed there was some truth. The company, he said, could not tell when it received grain whether it was of contract grades and intended to be elevated or not, as it is inspected after it comes into the city. At the present time the tracks are all clear, and the grain is coming in as fast as the cars can bring it. The yards and side-tracks were blockaded for two or three days at the latter part of last week. At that time the matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Stone, who visited the scene of difficulty and gave orders to have the way opened up, and finally succeeded in getting the tracks clear. The only order issued was made at this time, its object being to put an end to the blockade. Agents of the company were instructed to limit the quantity of grain received to the facilities, but to allow it to come forward as rapidly as practicable.

There is some reason to think that the blocking of the tracks has been largely due to the presence of low-grade corn bought by the parties who control the deal in No. 2. They have been free buyers for several days, and apparently have not made adequate arrangements for moving it out. They may have to pay some demurrage on this corn, but that loss may be offset by the reduced quantity of No. 2 which they will have to care for before the close of the month.

A petition asking the directors of the Board of Trade to fix a marginal price for September corn was circulated yesterday by Mr. Wills of the firm of H. C. King & Co. It was shown to several firms whose offices are in the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce, among them Lamson Bros. The latter did not sign it. At the time it was shown in their office about half a dozen signatures had been attached.

A VANISHED FIRM.

HOW SEVERAL HUNDRED GIRLS TOOK LESSONS IN FANCY WORK.

For some months the sign of "Erwin & Co., Ladies Fancy Work, Up-Stairs," has been displayed in front of Nos. 243 and 245 Wabash avenue, but yesterday it was taken down. The firm of "Erwin & Co." had moved out, leaving the landlord, Mr. T. S. Peck, as he says, with an unpaid claim of $40 for rent. Some 250 girls are, according to him, also said, to be creditors to the extent of $2 each. The firm was composed of Mrs. Lamoreaux, a woman of about 40 years, and her daughter, Mrs. Erwin. Mrs. Lamoreaux was a believer in Dr. Johnson's faith cure. She had her daughter hired at No. 67 Wabash avenue. They had this establishment at No. 243 Wabash avenue and also one at No. 190 West Madison street. They advertised extensively in the papers for pupils to learn the art of working fancy designs for interior decorations out of cord. The advertisements stated that from $3 to $12 per week might be easily made by any young lady at her own home. For teaching this accomplishment the small sum of $3 was exacted in advance. The girls came and took lessons, but were required to furnish their own raw material, and the articles, baskets, bags, etc., became the property of the establishment. Being pupils the girls received no pay for their work, which was sold by Erwin & Co., bringing in a very comfortable revenue. From the sale of these articles and the tuition fees paid in the firm's receipts reached $50 per week at times last winter, and have averaged over $40 clear profit since then. During Tuesday night all the stock—the property of the girls—was removed from the house, and neither Mrs. Lamoreaux nor her daughter has been seen since by the landlord.

From inquiries made yesterday it appears that the manipulators of the scheme have been conducting operations in the principal cities of the West. A man named Erwin seems to be at the head of the business, his wife, sister-in-law, and mother-in-law acting as assistants-in-chief. He started the business on Wabash avenue some months ago, and has also started schemes of the same kind in Cincinnati and Cleveland. His wife and mother-in-law run the business recently in this city, while he and his sister-in-law attended to the cities of Ohio. It is alleged by Mrs. Peck that the receipts of the "firm" at No. 243 Wabash avenue reached $75 a day last spring; that the "pupils," who paid $3 a week each, lost both their money and time, and were led to believe they had no remedy. She says that out of the hundreds of scholars who were tempted to the "workrooms" by specious advertisements not a single one received a cent's worth of value. It is also alleged that Erwin has in this city and elsewhere sold out half-interests in these alleged tuition agencies for from $100 to $300, according to the ignorance of the purchaser. He is believed to have been interested in some five or six of these "homework emporiums" in this city. There is said to be an agency now on the West Side with a "half interest" for sale, the business being about played out and getting a little too hot for the present manager.

MURDER TRIALS.

JOHN MOHYDE.

The trial of John Mohyde for the murder of Mauy Schweiger was resumed in Judge Barnum's court yesterday with Mrs. Fritz, barmaid, in the witness-chair. Her testimony was that before the shooting Mohyde struck Schweiger in the face with his revolver and said: "I'll kill some of these Duchmen yet tonight."

John Edward Murphy saw Schweiger had a grip on Mohyde's coat with both hands when Mohyde fired. Witness and Mohyde were playing against two other men in a four-handed game of pool when the trouble began. Mohyde had not drunk beer with any of the Germans in the saloon, but he heard Mohyde say: "I'll kill some Dutch ——— ——— before I leave this house tonight."

John McManus, the only witness for the defense, saw Schweiger advance to Mohyde and throw his arms around his neck. Mohyde said: "Go away." The two men scuffled about, the shot was fired while they were wrestling, and after the shot they jostled against the stove and it fell on both of them. He and Mohyde then left the saloon together, but did not run.

Mohyde gave his testimony in a guarded way. He said he was afraid of Schweiger, and when he was seized about the body he drew his revolver. He denied striking Schweiger with his revolver or that he said he would "kill some Dutchman."

The arguments were commenced and the case will be wound up today.

LANGENBUCHER'S ACQUITTAL.

Daniel Langenbucher was tried before Judge Shepard for the killing of John Mohr at Willow Springs June 15. The indictment was for manslaughter, Mohr having died at the County Hospital the day after the assault from the effects of a kick in the stomach dealt him by Langenbucher.

John H. Banks, the saloonkeeper in whose place the fight occurred, testified that Langenbucher entered his saloon and joined as third party in a wordy quarrel that was going on between Mohr and a man named Lieb. The witness went between the men and stopped the quarrel, but it was renewed in a few minutes.

Harry Darmstaedt, a farmer, entered the saloon, and, seeing Langenbucher and Mohr fighting, seized one in each hand and held them apart, telling them to behave themselves. Langenbucher said he would quit quarreling if Darmstaedt would release his hold. He let the men go, and Langenbucher immediately kicked the deceased in the stomach and ran out of a back door.

Langenbucher denied that he kicked Mohr. He testified that he put his foot against Mohr's stomach as he was advancing to renew the attack, and pushed him back roughly, but did not kick him viciously, as the witness had said.

The jury remained out twenty minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THE NEW CITY-HALL.

Signs of Its Speedy Completion Visible on Every Hand—The Fire-Alarm Service Already on the Move—Prompt Contractors—When It Will Be Occupied.

The work of finishing the basement floor of the new City-Hall is progressing with reasonable rapidity. Work is being done in all the offices, and when completed they will be in appearance much finer than the offices on the lower floor of the County Building. The only attempt at removal into the new quarters has been made on the part of Prof. Barrett of the Fire-Alarm Service. The machinery of the office is being removed from the "rookery" and put up in the new work-shop.

There are fifty-eight vaults in the building, each of which is to be guarded by the celebrated Diebold fire-proof door, thereby insuring the safety of the valuable books and public documents belonging to the different city departments. As an instance of promptness in public contract work, Manager Norton of the Diebold Safe & Lock Company deserves a great deal of praise for the manner he has pushed the manufacturing of these great doors, already having nearly half of them on the ground ready for plastering, as well as several of them set—all in an unprecedented short space of time after the order was given him. It will probably be six weeks before the department will be fitted up, ready for inspection.

HOW "A VERY REGULAR CASE" WAS SETTLED.

To The United States Mutual Accident Association of the City of New York, James R. Pitcher, Secretary.—DEAR SIR: The proposition to settle the claim which I hold against the United States Mutual Accident Association of New York, as beneficiary of Robert M. Maloney, deceased, in relation to which an action is now pending in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, was made by my authority, and a settlement for said sum, in view of the fact that Robert M. Maloney was killed while engaged in a more hazardous occupation than that in which he insured, is entirely satisfactory to me; and I am satisfied that the Association has acted conscientiously and justly in the adjustment of this loss, and I commend the Association to the insuring public without reserve. Truly yours, MICHAEL MALONEY.

In the above case, if the claim had been against the "Travelers' Insurance Company," the beneficiary would have been entitled to nothing under their policy.

A REMARKABLE FORECAST.

In 1879 THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE alluded to a remedy never found at drug-stores, for asthma, catarrh, consumption, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and every form of scrofula. It has gained such eminent patronage that a copyright, called the "Pandect," is now mailed gratis by Mr. J. A. Gates, the author, from Kalamazoo, Mich. Those interested should send for a copy.

HOW WRINKLES COME AND GO.

It is to be satisfactorily demonstrated that every time a wife scolds her husband she adds a wrinkle to her face. It is thought that the announcement of this fact will have a most salutary effect, especially as it is understood that every time a wife smiles on her husband it will remove one of the old wrinkles. Kirk's "Juvenile" toilet soap will do it sure.

HOW TO DECORATE ONE'S WALLS.

Owing to the wide range of taste in the so-called house-decorating art, becomes almost a conundrum. You will make no mistake, while at the same time you'll always be sure of artistic effects by employing E. R. Hilger & Co., 207 Wabash avenue.

A new candidate, and one that is drawing a constant throng of visitors to the south end of the Exposition this year, is the J. O. Schimmel Preserving Company of Philadelphia, who not only make an attractive display of their goods but also have numerous samples of the preserves, jams, jellies, etc., in covered glass dishes which, with their delicious "Chocolettes," are sampled daily by thousands of our citizens.

Stevens, leading photographer, 158 Dearborn.

To restore hair, whiskers, etc., and cure Rock & Rapp's "Rock Pomade" is evidence of their merit.

BIRTH.

CARVER—Sept. 26, 1884, the wife of W. J. Carver, of a son.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Rudolph Freise, Chicago	19
Caroline Simmons, Chicago	18
Wilhelm Hillmer, River Forest	23
Anna Wendt, Oak Park	21
Fred Rodenburg, Chicago	23
Annie Pfeifer, Chicago	21
Hans Anderson, Chicago	21
Minnie Hansen, Chicago	18
Bernhard Kunde, Chicago	21
Caroline Deutscher, Chicago	21
John T. Burns, Chicago	21
Marietta Carthis, Chicago	21
Mathias Theis, Chicago	21
Susanna Annel, Chicago	21
Emil H. Strauss, Chicago	21
Bertha Hamann, Chicago	21
Charles E. Zimmerman, Chicago	23
Louisa Binski, Chicago	21
John A. Larson, Chicago	23
Olive Bergerson, Chicago	21
Magnus L. Leiter, South Chicago	23
Betse Brickson, Chicago	21
Nils C. Larsen, Waterman	21
Annie Jansen, Waterman	18
Aaron Cohen, Chicago	23
Annie Cohen, Chicago	18
Clayton A. Burdick, Miss., Wis.	23
Hattie Crandall, Chicago	22
Theodore Lange, Chicago	22
Augusta Schultz, Chicago	22
John A. Johnson, Chicago	23
Sofia Peterson, Chicago	18
Wilhelm Reinke, Hinsdale	27
Lena Schrum, Hinsdale	19
Albert Layton, Chicago	21
Sarah Radkie, Chicago	21
Louis P. Olsen, Chicago	21
Hilda Paulsen, Chicago	18
Peter Schlipman, Chicago	21
Mary Nierson, Chicago	21
August Timm, Chicago	26
Emilie Nordcut, Chicago	21
Frederick Behnke, Chicago	22
Regina Schis, Chicago	20
William Mohlman, Chicago	22
Mary Meyers, Chicago	21
Michael McEllinott, Evanston	24
Nora Bowler, Evanston	21
Lawrence McDermott, Chicago	21
Annie O'Brien, Chicago	19

MARRIAGES.

MORELAND—RICHMOND—Sept. 24, at St. Barnabas Mission Church, Central Park, by the Rev. Dr. Morrison, John T. Moreland, eldest son of the late John Mill of Corbalis House, Donabate, Dublin, Ireland, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Jonnson Wilson Richmond, Melbourne, and granddaughter of Thomas Carey Russ, Dublin, Ireland.

DEATHS.

MURNANE—Thomas, at his late residence, 520 Shurtleff-av.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 28, at 9 a. m. to St. James' Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

HAUNSCHILD—Funeral of Mary Josepha, daughter of Julius and Mary H. Hauschild, from residence, 75 Mohawk-sq., Sunday, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock p. m., by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

DURBERG—Sept. 26, at the County Hospital, Bernard Durberg, native of Munster, Westphalia, late agent for Valentine Blatz.

HARRINGTON—Funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Sadie M. Harrington will be held at her late residence, 338 South Morgan-st., Saturday at 1:30 p. m. Interment at Graceland.

ROSENFELD—Henrietta Rosenfeld, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. F. Wolf.

☞ Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ New York, Baltimore, and Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

GILGRAY—Sept. 25, 1884, at 251 West Indiana-st., John Gilgray, of hemorrhage of the lungs, aged 32 years and 5 months.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 28, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SHENK—At Maywood, Ill., Sept. 26, 1884, Lulu D. Shenk, aged 17 years 7 months and 17 days.

To be interred at Wheeling, W. Va.

☞ Wheeling (W. Va.) papers please copy.

NOLAN—At 9 a. m., Sept. 25, Mrs. Matthew Nolan, nee Lancaster, aged 78 years.

Funeral Saturday, Sept. 27, at 10 a. m., from her late residence, 417 Milwaukee-av., to St. Stephen's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

KECK—Sept. 26, Michael Keck Sr., aged 70 years and 7 days.

Funeral from late residence, 545 Lincoln-av., Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

DEWAR—Sept. 25, of rheumatism of the heart, Thomas Dewar, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at 157 Indiana-st., Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Remains to be placed in vault at Oakwoods Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

COMPANY B, BLAINE AND LOGAN CLUB of the Fifteenth Ward, will meet at No. 116 Lincoln-av. tonight at 7:30 and parade to Lake View. A full attendance is desired.

GOV. HAMILTON WILL SPEAK AT THE Oakland Republican wigwam tonight.

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS AND THE HON. J. R. W. Dunham announced as speakers at the Republican rally in Blue Island this evening.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE TWELFTH Ward Wigwam tonight. The Hon. William E. Mason will speak. Col. Davis is also invited to be present and speak.

REPUBLICAN PHALANX—YOU ARE COMMANDED to attend a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock at 617 W. Ill. Hall, No. 193 Washington-st. Important business and good news.

THE INDEPENDENT BLAINE AND LOGAN Club will meet this evening at Hacker's Hall, corner of Rawson and Mollenry-sts. M. Randall of New York will speak on "The Tariff."

TONIGHT THE REPUBLICANS OF CUMmings will have a grand rally. All the marching clubs of the surrounding country will be present.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Welsh Republican Club at Parker's Hall, corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock. Good speakers.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet this evening at Maas' Hall, corner Twelfth and Waller-sts.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet this evening. Club-Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will meet at the wigwam of the First Precinct, corner of State and Oak-sts. this evening.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENTION! POST 38, G. A. R.—THE POST will meet at corner Morgan and Twelfth-sts. Sunday morning at 10 o'clock to attend the funeral of Comrade A. Kleist. S. M. Randolph, Commander.

JOHN A. HAND'S ORCHESTRA PLAY AT the Lincoln Park Concert this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL STATE CONVENtion of the Young Men's Christian Association of Illinois will be held at Joliet, Oct. 9-12, inclusive. Expected to take part will be Robert Weidensall, Western Secretary of the International Committee; D. Wishard, Co-Gen. Secretary of the International Committee; W. E. Lewis, State Secretary of Wisconsin; J. E. Elliott, General Secretary of Minneapolis, Minn.; John C. Farwell, D. W. Whittle, and others from Chicago. Prof. E. C. Elcell will have charge of the music. Special arrangements have been made for low and reduced fares on railways. Full particulars furnished by W. W. VANARSDALE, Secretary, Y. M. C. A. Building, Chicago.

THE BOARD OF TRADES PLAY THE DEbut of its new Pullman Club this (Saturday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED SOLO CORNETIST of Boston, Mr. H. Schultz, has just closed an engagement with the Exposition Company, and will make his first appearance with their orchestra tonight.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—ALL young men (voters) who wish to join the Blaine and Logan Club, known as the Davis Guards, will report at the Republican wigwam, on Madison-st. between Hoyne-av. and Robey-st., Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND CONCERT AT Washington Park, under direction of Hans Balatka, to-day, commencing at 3 p. m.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Manufactured by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Allen Academy,
144-146 22d-st., near Michigan Boulevard.
A thoroughly-equipped Day School for both sexes of 5 to 20 years of age. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President and enjoy the advantages of a refined, Christian home. Term opens Sept. 15. IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., LL.D., President, 1420 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

CANDY Sent FREE, 25, 50, or 90 lbs. for express. Sample by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refer to any Chicago house. Address C. FGUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

PERSONAL—S: WILL TRY AND BE AT Post-Office at 5. If impossible for either to keep appointment do not fail to write same for next week. T.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Can show bargains in their Private Sale Department, and are General Western Agents for
PLYMOUTH RUBBER CO.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
WILL
MONDAY, SEPT. 29th,
Close out AT AUCTION a line of choice fall style
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No retailer can afford not to attend.
REGULAR TRADE SALE.
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT,
TUESDAY, Sept. 30, 9:30 a. m.
Large consignments of Clothing, Woolens, Mittens, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, Camp Blankets, Underwear, Linens, Ribbons, Overshirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cloaks, Dolmans, Russian Circulars, Newmarkets, Sortings, Pearl Buttons, Pocket Cutlery, Table Cutlery, Hosiery, etc., etc.
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ON HIS SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY.
From the Critic.

Dear Wendell, why need count the years
Since first your genius made me thrill,
If what moved then to smiles or tears,
Or both contending, move me still?

What has the calendar to do
With poets? What Time's fruitless tooth
With gay immortals such as you
Whose years but emphasize your youth?

One air gave both their lease of breath;
The same paths lured our boyish feet;
One earth will hold us safe in death,
With dust of saints and scholars sweet.

Our legends from one source were drawn,
I scarce distinguish yours from mine,
And don't we make the Gentiles yawn
With "You remember?" o'er our wine?

If I, with too senescent air,
Invade your elder memory's pale,
You snub me with a pitying "Where
Were you in the September gale?"

Both stared entranced at Lafayette,
Saw Jackson dubbed with LL.D.
What Cambridge saw not strikes us yet
As scarcely worth one's while to see.

Ten years my senior, when my name
In Harvard's entrance-book was writ,
Her halls still echoed with the fame
Of you, her poet and her wit.

'Tis fifty years from then to now;
But your last leaf renews its green,
Though, for the laurels on your brow
(So thick they crowd), 'tis hardly seen.

The oriole's fledgelings fifty times
Have flown from our familiar elms;
As many poets with their rhymes
Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms.

The birds are hushed, the poets gone
Where no harsh critic's lash can reach,
And still your winged brood sing on
To all who love our English speech.

Nay, let the foolish records be
That make believe you're seventy-five.
You're the old Wendell still to me—
And that's the youngest man alive.

The gray-blue eyes, I see them still,
The gallant front with brow o'erhung,
The shape alert, the wit at will,
The phrase that stuck but never stung.

You keep your youth as yon Scotch firs
Whose gaunt line my horizon hems,
Though twilight all the lowlands blurs,
Hold sunset in their ruddy stems.

You with the elders? Yes, 'tis true,
But in no sadly literal sense—
With elders and coevals too,
Whose verb admits no preterite tense.

Master alike in speech and song
Of fame's great antiseptic style,
You with the classic few belong
Who tempered wisdom with a smile.

Outlive us all! Who else like you
Could sift the seed-corn from our chaff,
And make us with the pen we know
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WOLLATON, Aug. 28, 1884.

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Confession and Absolution—A Tractate by Monsignor Capel on the Roman Sacrament of Penance.

Recent Fiction.

Mr. Edgar Fawcett is a careful student of the graded society of New York. "Rutherford," his penultimate novel, shows the conservative Knickerbocker with eyes blinking painfully in the glare of showy "new people," the agonizing struggles on the confines of exclusiveness of the latter, and the ignorant folly of those absolutely blind to their lost social condition. The average of worth and good breeding seems to be the same in every clique. Everywhere vulgarity and refinement stand side by side. A lifetime might be wasted in learning the gossamer distinctions that prevail in the various social circles of the United States—in discovering why the tobacconist's daughter outranks the milkman's child, or why the silly son of a Bishop, whose father was a gravedigger, is the superior of an able young clergyman descended from lettered ancestors. The great mass of these mysteries is past finding out, and Mr. Fawcett does wisely to place his magnifying-glass over New York society alone. In time he may so classify the numberless shades and distinctions as to disarm the jeering foreigner who derides our Liliputian castes. Rutherford, the hero of the present story, an American recently returned from abroad after years of absence, is thus impressed by what is called the "highest New York society." "It struck him that efforts were constantly made throughout this select body to repress everything which might savor of any native individuality, and to reveal in its stead an assumption of elegance which often merely produced the effect of a melancholy rashness. Nearly all the high breeding that Rutherford had thus far observed at the balls, receptions, and dinners which he had attended struck him as an English reproduction, more or less neat according to the skill or awkwardness of the counterfeiter, but rarely clever enough to run any chance of being thought genuine." In the realm of fiction Mr. Fawcett is as conscientious as is Mr. Henry Irving in his management of mimic life. The minor characters are believed to represent living people, and the scene is not at any time incumbered with draped broomsticks. Harrington Randolph, the club-lounger, and other supernumeraries are as natural as the foremost personages in the plot. The painter, Luke Paulding, who believes that art should teach "grand moral lessons," and his friend the poet, Philip Romaine, who thinks the French are the truest artists because they have "discovered and realized the great picturesqueness of sin," are made to act consistently after their kind. Each is cleverly satirized by the other. Paulding says of Romaine: "He wrote a poem which he called 'Decay.' He there broods over the varying hues of corruption. He sings of the rose and violet tinges on miasmatic pools, of the crimson in rotting wood, of the black stains on grave-slabs, of the ambers amid old crumbling marbles, of the grays in malarial mists. It is a kind of fevrous poem; you feel a contagion about it, as about garments worn by one who has died of some pest." Of Paulding, Romaine says: "He will presently show you a vast area of canvas containing wild, arbitrary daubings. 'This,' he will graciously explain, 'is to be an immense valley. I wish,' he will add, 'to convey the idea of such a valley rather than make it an actual fact. I wish to show you depth, peace, repose, shade in the marvelously suggestive language of color.' Then he will wave his hands and you will look. You will at once see that he is no draughtsman; this is quite beneath his genius; it requires patient study, a reverence for past models, an obedience for established rules; it is not accomplished by a few dashes of the brush across one's canvas and an enthusiastic flourish of one's arms; it is not democratic—it is not American. Unfortunately for our friend, most of the great foreign colorists are good draughtsmen likewise. After you have finished admiring the chaos of pigments by which he wishes to convey to you his ideas of a valley, he will show you another chaos which he means for a mountain. Then the same explanatory eloquence will be gone through." If the world depicted by Mr. Fawcett is not governed by the higher law, but is really of the earth earthy, he can scarcely be blamed for so exhibiting it. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

As one after another Mr. Fawcett's clever novels appear, it is surprising to note how little is done in the way of resetting the scenes, and how daringly the characters are revived with scarcely a change of name. Life as he depicts it is confined to revolution in the various circles of New York society; and it is perhaps due to his incessant and microscopic study of one subject that his work is so finely wrought. Pauline Varick, the heroine of "The Adventures of a Widow," is a pupil of the "modern thinkers," impregnated with agnosticism, and worshiping the popular fetich, "Progress." Impatient of the restraints placed upon her by aristocratic birth, she conceives the not unworthy idea of organizing a salon wherein intellect and education shall be "held above the last Anglomaniac coaching drive to Central Park, or the last vulgarly-select cotillion at Delmonico's." Her project ends in delusion and pain, and in driving her back to her native patrician environment, against which she had thus inveighed to her aunt, Mrs. Poughkeepsie: "Do you know what New York means? It means what America means—or what America ought to mean, from Canada to the Gulf! And that is, exemption from the hateful bonds of self-glorifying snobbery which have disgraced Europe for centuries. You call yourself an aristocrat? How dare you do so? You dwell in a land which was washed with the blood, less than a century ago, of men who died to kill just what you boast of and exalt! Look more to your breeding and your brains, and less to your so-called caste! What was it less than four generations ago? You call it Dutch, and with a grand air. It flowed in the veins of immigrant Dutchmen, who would have opened their eyes with wonder to see the mansion you dwell in, the silver forks you eat with! They dwelt in wooden shanties, and ate with pewter forks." Widowhood would seem to be the crucial test of womanhood, and the reader follows with interest the career of Pauline Varick, who passes through a wide range of experiences, meeting a great variety of people, many of them noted authors, but thinly disguised by fictitious names. The impression left upon the mind is, that modern thinkers are not wholly sufficient guides, and that the young widow must have found helping the world by the light of philosophy very ungrateful torch-bearing. With finest art Mr. Fawcett refrains from identifying himself with the opinions and sentiments expressed by his characters, and leaves them to talk, think, and act according to their several abilities. (James R. Osgood & Co.)

A perfect flower of purely American art, whose leaves are full of historic fragrance, has bloomed upon a field of memory glorious alike to Federal and Confederate. "Where the Battle Was Fought," by Mr. Charles Egbert Craddock, is a legend of our age of chivalry, and a veritable poem in prose. Amid the din and dispute regarding the proper form and scope of the novel, this one appears to satisfy every requirement. It is written with easy grace; the plot is subtly devised and delicately carried out; gleams of the gentlest humor play around certain phases of Southern life; and the pathetic dilapidation of a conquered country is tenderly revealed. As a refrain, the title is repeated at intervals during the narrative, like sounds of battle echoing through twenty years. (James R. Osgood & Co.)

The scene of "The World We Live In," by Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, is the country-seat of Sir John Smith, Knight, retired ironmaster and millionaire. The hollowness and the whims of society are satirized in sprightly fashion, and one bit of genuine romance relieves the story from all suspicion of misanthropy. Mrs. Bent—a priestess of the "New Wisdom" taught her by the sages of Central China—is a delightful conception; but Miss Langham, though amusing, is of a type unknown among our confessedly eccentric countrywomen. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Mr. Edward Everett Hale's story, "The Fortunes of Rachel," takes a wide range in its course—beginning in midocean, rambling to the Rocky Mountains, and ending in Washington City in the twentieth century. The beginning is evidently written with a pen, the remainder with an instrument not more pointed than a hoe. The characters are wooden, and the narrative dull. As a specimen of the best lines in the book, the following, apropos of the "Gothic architecture of Chicago," are selected: "Who attacked it? O! a grand English lady whom we had here. Her husband is professor of applied bad manners in Oxford. She said that there were churches in Chicago where two parts were fifty years different from each other." (Funk & Wagnalls.)

"Annouchka," whose name is the title of the latest translation from Turgenef, is akin to Wilhelm Meister's Mignon, and is a heroine as exceptional as the most peculiar taste can demand. To her unearthly freaks, her hands alternately "burning" and "like a dead person's," and her general inexplicability, the reader becomes reconciled only by her renunciation and disappearance. The book is a pretty piece of workmanship, with its thick paper, handsome margins and type; but the story, though interesting, does not exhibit Turgenef's customary power and fascination. (Cupples, Upham & Co.)

Between the covers of a tiny pamphlet lies a charming little story called "Jackanapes," by Juliana Horatia Ewing. The illustrations, without which it would not be complete, are by Mr. Randolph Caldecott. Not a new element is introduced into the love story from the old-fashioned single-steed run-away match to the romantic death of the young soldier hero. The tale is thrice told, but this time with witching grace and simplicity. (Roberts Bros.)

"Neighbors' Wives" possesses small literary merit, and, although Mr. J. T. Trowbridge may have written it with good intent, it is doubtful if the "path of blessedness" can be entered through the gates of divorce and unhallowed wedlock. (Lee & Shepard.)

"But a Philistine," by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, is not a drastic production. If properly condensed it might be found to possess sufficient material for a short story. (Lee & Shepard.)

Social and Domestic Life in India.

Under the title of "Gujarat and the Gujaratis," Mr. Behramji M. Malabari, a native of India, writes of the manners and customs of the people of that country, and of their home life as only a native can know it. Gujarat, or Gujerat, is one of the provinces of India, belonging to the Bombay Presidency, and lying north of the city of that name. It is not quite as large territorially as the State of Illinois, and contains about 6,000,000 of people. For a native who has never been out of the country, Mr. Malabari shows a remarkable command of English. His descriptions of men and manners are graphic; his humor is inexhaustible, and his satire, when he makes use of it, as he does often, is keen, but not ill-natured. His book is made up of a sparkling series of sketches of men and manners, of different castes and races, and of typical personages—such as the marwari or village usurer, the mendicant, the peddler, the hajaam or village barber, the va 'quil or native pleader, and many other types of character. An interesting chapter is devoted to marriages among the Hindus. Mr. Malabari not only shows an intimate knowledge of the life of the natives, social and domestic, but he also displays a keen insight in his descriptions of the English people, of whom he speaks both justly and kindly.

It is interesting to note what this native Indian has to say of the Christian missionary: "He has taken deep root in the soil. He has a firmer hold on our hearts than any earlier growth. The collector may go, the engineer may be turned out, the Governor may be recalled—aye, the very government of the country may change, but the missionary will remain. He will endure to the end of time, a monument to the silent influence of his faith. As a friend of all people, adviser of the State, teacher and guide of youth, preacher of a grand idea, a general leavener of society, the Christian missionary will always occupy a high and beneficent prominence in India." The tribute to the missionary's wife is still more hearty: "She is his right hand, his real helpmate—a simple, unselfish, devoted woman, of even gentler sympathies than his. To the sick and the starving she is an angel of mercy. She ministers both to the body and the soul, and, bestowing her little gifts, she seems as if actually receiving them. Truly womanlike, she is the best friend of girlhood, and parents cheerfully acknowledge this."

Altogether this is a most readable and entertaining as well as instructive book. (Gujarat and the Gujaratis: Pictures of Men and Manners Taken from Life. By Behramji M. Malabari. Bombay: Education Society's Press.)

Confession and Absolution.

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This is a tractate of some forty pages, by Mgr. Capel, on the Roman sacrament of penance. So far as matter is concerned, it contains nothing new; but much is to be said in its favor as regards its handling of the subject. It is characteristically clear in its style, temperate in tone, and persuasive in its reasonings. The claims of confession and absolution as Christian and Catholic means of grace are set forth in their best form—a thing especially desirable among a people who have been accustomed to see them painted in the blackest colors only. To all Protestants it may be both frankly and fully commended, as calculated to disabuse their minds of the common notion that the penitential office is purely a Popish device for enslaving the souls of men; and to correct in them the characteristic habit of pronouncing against ancient Catholic uses, because of abuses to which they may have been subjected. It might at least satisfy them that no priest assumes to "forgive sins" himself; that his juridical power to absolve from sin on evident grounds of penitence is of very ancient origin and high authority; that the function of the confessor rightly fulfilled might well be of the highest utility to souls endangered, perplexed, and distressed because of sin; and that, if it fails of that, it falls just as the office of the preacher does, either because of the errors and imperfections of the priest or the folly and unfaithfulness of the people. Practically, there is good ground for questioning whether the confessional does not go a great way further towards correcting dishonesty and preventing licentiousness—the two sins of the times—than the Protestant pulpit.

We are, however, a little surprised that the writer did not strengthen his argument by pleading, as he might have done, the imminent need of the spiritual direction and restraint secured by the penitential office, for our youth, who are exposed to everything in the way of pictured nudities, sensational publications, reports of crime, society scandal, and evil example, which can stimulate a diseased imagination and engender precocious sensuality; but who are unapproached—are perhaps hardly approachable—by either their parents or their ministers, for their preservation or rescue from evil habits. No runaway-nun tales of the evils of the confessional can compare with what might be—if some who know would speak—the revelations of the immoralities that are fastening their fangs upon young men, and even boys, through the delicate silence of the parent and the preacher with regard to those "sins which like some sorrows are sacred!" He might also have shown how universally for the purposes of mental training, bodily cures, and legal safety men always seek the aid of specialists or experts; and how still more reasonably, in matters so much more important as the soul's health, discipline, and defense, the young, the ignorant, the simple-minded, the self-deluded, the doubting, the sorely-tempted, the sin-ridden, might seek and demand the skilled aid of the finest directorial training, the highest religious experience, the deepest spiritual insight, and the most confidential and sacred interest. In addition also to what is so well said about repentance and reconciliation, a wise stress might—in this age of a religion of "God and I" only—have been laid upon the fact that sin is not so exclusively a matter between the offender and God as to restrict confession and absolution to the same individual isolation. Every vice is of course an offense against God; but, in members of His church, they are also offenses against the church. To the church, then, as well as to God, is the offender holden for repentance, confession, and penance or reparation. Certainly he owes them to her if she is to continue to extend to him her sacramental blessings. For such sins, however, as cannot be openly confessed, or do not admit of it, he must come to the priest as the church's representative or agent; and, if he does so confess them, the church, by her agent, must, aside from the higher sense in which he is forgiven, release him from further judicial liability to the censure of the church—must absolve him.

It would appear, however, that a special object of the writer, beyond his defense of confession and absolution, was, by showing that they have no authoritative place in either the Anglican or the American church, to impugn the practice of those called "Ritualists." Albeit they are reputed to be "going straight over to Rome," they meet with but little favor. If they hear confession and grant absolution it is without valid authority. The argument here is the favorite one: they may have orders, but, not deriving their authority from the Roman See, they have no jurisdiction. This, of course, hinges everything on Papal supremacy, which the Anglican denies in toto, and which he stoutly insists is the thing yet to be proven. Aside from this, however, the churchman maintains that, as order is both antecedent and superior to jurisdiction, the less cannot balk the efficiency of the greater. He also maintains that, as neither is the priest ordained nor the Bishop consecrated without a title, the conferring of those orders, with a definite parish, diocese, or missionary jurisdiction in view, does, to all intents and purposes, give a valid jurisdiction. This is also distinctly implied in the ordaining words: "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest," etc., or, "Take thou authority to execute the office of a priest," etc., in which the words "work" and "execute" contemplate the giving of a right to exercise the function, which is all that jurisdiction can do. The "Ritualist" priest does not in the premises act without authority in his own church.

Another and sounder objection is that Anglican and American priests neither enjoy nor are permitted to seek any adequate training for the work of spiritual direction. Grant that the penitential office, or "The Sacrament of Reconciliation," be so vital to the soul's spiritual health and peace—it would seem a foregone conclusion that no conscientious priest would think of venturing into the confessional without the best possible preparation of mind and heart. Orders do not make spiritual experts. But, taken at their best, "Who is sufficient for these things?" If, then, there be a necessity in the case, and the call of the penitent for confession and absolution—however deeply he may feel his imperfection, the priest has only to fulfill his function to the best of his ability.

Another objection sometimes urged—we wonder the writer did not adduce it—is, that it is sometimes the case that priests who do not themselves go to confession—who have not performed the duty of confessing their sins, or received the grace of absolution—require the one and confer the other; and that this involves the absurdity of the priest's demanding the performance of a duty which he disregards, and of conferring on others a grace which he has not himself received. To this it is enough—apart from the question of an unavoidable disability—to answer that if in case of need, "Any one, even a heretic or Jew, may baptize if he uses the proper form," etc., [See Catholic Dictionary, page 61], and may thus in the greater sacrament confer a grace which he has not received, there is no reason why the rule may not apply to one who is neither layman, heretic, nor Jew, in the case of the lesser "sacrament of penance," so called.

As for the remaining objection, that the use of confession and absolution by Anglican and American priests is illegal under their own standards and laws, it is, of course, idle to blink the fact that the writer has his Ritualist antagonist here at a disadvantage. Nothing can be more true than that the real standard of faith and practice in the two communions is the Prayer-Book; that no articles, homilies, or deliverances Episcopal can really override that; and that, quite apart from the generalizing intangibility of what is styled confession and absolution in matins and evensong, both Prayer-Books plainly set forth—the English expressly—that which logically involves the whole substance of the penitential office. But it is equally true that the surface-drift of average Anglicanism, as shown by the authorities cited by the writer, are either equivocally or blankly Protestant. There is a certain diversity or discordance about some things Anglican that is calculated to leave a Catholic mind uncertain as to its soundings. We sometimes wonder that, as "God is not the author of confusion," this stultifying contradictoriness is not seized upon by the astute Roman as proof that Anglicanism is not of Heaven-guided origin. The fact is, Genevese Presbyterianism, like the dragon in the Apocalypse, sent out at the Reformation a flood of water to drown the Catholic man-child driven into the wilderness by Henry VIII.; and, while it did not succeed in drowning him outright, it did chill him to the bone with its frosty brine.

Aside from this, however, the points sought to be made under this head against Ritualists and the church have not all the force that is claimed. The twenty-fifth article does not condemn confession and absolution. It only denies that "penance" is a sacrament of the Gospel; and implies that, as found under Roman use, it is marked by distortion and excess. The last is also the point made by the homily cited. The passage in the first warning, exhorting certain persons to seek godly counsel and advice, is not, as the writer seems to imply, omitted from the American Prayer-Book; it is only in part obscured. The other is omitted. But the retention of the express requirement of confession and absolution in the office for the visitation of prisoners—unless these, in the only direct, definite, and satisfactory form, are the sole privilege of condemned malefactors—proves that they are the right of every one of the faithful. If anything more were necessary, the plain words of the Bishop giving to the priest the power of the keys, "Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; and whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained" (see the Ordinal), must be conclusive as to both his power to deal with penitents and the legality of confession and absolution. No cunning gloss or counter-deliverance can override this most solemn act and declaration of the Bishop in the ordaining of the priest.

In conclusion, the pamphlet is well worth reading, but should not be blindly accepted.

J.

Elizabeth Fry.

No catalog of famous women that did not include the name of Elizabeth Fry would be complete; and yet how few are at all familiar with the incidents of her life of devoted work in the service of humanity, and how numerous are those who do not even know what this gentle, earnest, and persistent woman, born apparently for a life far different from that she lived, did to entitle her to stand among the great and the good of her sex. This appears the more remarkable when it is considered that her work was all done within the limits of the present century, when intelligence is widely diffused and appreciation of good deeds is thoroughly shown. She alone of mankind has earned the right to stand beside John Howard as the friend and benefactor of the prisoner—a great reformer of the prison system not only of her own land of England, but of all the civilized countries of the globe. Before she took up the work even the philanthropic and wonderful exertions of Howard had failed to make the jails and prisons of Europe anything better than torture-houses of the mind and soul, if not also of the body, over whose iron-bound doors Dante's inscription above the gate of Hell might be written. She was the God-sent ambassadress who opened wide the eyes of Christian men and women to the hideous cruelty, and neglect worse even than cruelty, which lurked behind the bars and bolts of prison-houses; and her individual work in Newgate and elsewhere caused that reform to be made which has changed the prison from a cage where criminals were kept like wild beasts, only to come out more vile and degraded, into a penitentiary and reformatory where the unfortunate inmates are healthfully employed, and from which they may possibly come forth to be useful factors in the life of the world. It is because Elizabeth Fry spent her life in this work that she has earned the grateful remembrance of her fellow-men, and the right to stand among women truly famous.

Mrs. E. R. Pitman has told the story of the devoted life of this Christian woman with simplicity and good taste; and it is safe to say that no volume of the "Famous Women" Series will receive a warmer welcome than her life of Elizabeth Fry. The earlier biographies in this series have dealt with women of more brilliant minds and of more wonderful literary attainments, and possibly of more genius; but none of them was inspired by a nobler impulse than that which led Elizabeth Fry to dedicate her life to the cause of humanity. Like all reformers, she was probably a fanatic; but her fanaticism is the very essence of her fame. (Roberts Bro.)

Literary Notes.

"The Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington" is the title of a forthcoming work in two volumes by Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy.

"Dead Men Tell No Tales, but Live Men Do," is the title which Mr. George Augustus Sala has chosen for the ten short stories he is composing.

Gustave Masson has written a little work on Richelieu, by the light of the most recent research, which will be published in the "Home Library."

It is understood that the author of the article "Southern Colleges and Schools," in the last *Atlantic* is a Professor in Vanderbilt University at Nashville.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson's forthcoming novel is said to be a fantastic and humorous study of modern manners. It is entitled "Prince Otto."

Lord Tennyson's new work is mainly one poem, of the same length as "Enoch Arden," with several unpublished lyrics and some short pieces, including the Leopold memoriam.

The prelude, "Ave," which Dr. Holmes has written for his holiday volume, "Illustrated Poems," is printed in the October *Atlantic*. The book itself will not appear for some weeks.

The Putnams announce for publication at once a new and cheaper edition of the Princess Alice Memoirs. The sale already reached by the first edition encourages this preparation for a wide popular demand.

Mr. Edmund Gosse has made the discovery—by means of a parish register and a MS. volume by the Countess of Winchelsea—that Mrs. Aphra Behn, instead of being, as she herself reported, "of a good family in the City of Canterbury," was the daughter of a barber who lived at Wye.

Prof. Minto, who is writing the article on Alexander Pope for the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, has adopted a view of Pope's character generally much more favorable than that taken by Mr. Elwin.

Several well-known writers have dropped a letter from their names. Mr. Gosse has parted with his W., Mr. Brander Matthews with his J., and Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse with his W. Austin Dobson formerly had an H. in his name.

The proprietors of the Hoffman House, New York, have just issued some beautiful and novel invitation-cards, announcing that their new eight-story fire-proof addition on Twenty-fifth street and Madison Square is completed and open for inspection.

The fact that the October issue of *Outing* is the opening number of Vol. V. is in itself an evidence of success and growth on the part of this magazine that is very satisfactory to all who believe in the vigorous outdoor life which it exemplifies and illustrates.

The frontispiece of the Christmas *Harper* will be an illustration by Mr. Abbey of the first scene of "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. Howard Pyle has illustrated Mr. Stedman's two poems on the witchcraft of 1692 and of 1884—two very different kinds of magic, doubtless.

Mr. Julian B. Arnold, son of Edwin Arnold, is now in this country, superintending the publication of "The Arnold Birthday Book," edited by his sister, and composed of selections from the works of their illustrious father. Mr. Arnold has transferred to his son his literary rights in the matter used, some of which is now and expressly prepared, and the latter has made arrangements for publication with D. Lothrop & Co.

The October issue of the *Eclectic* will commend itself heartily to readers. Prof. J. R. Seeley's paper on "Goethe" is a vigorous exposition of character and influence of the great German poet. A strong article is that by Lucien Wolf, entitled "What Is Judaism? A Question of Today." Many readers will dissent from it, while they will admire the force and ability of the author's logic. Francis Galton's "Measurement of Character" and Prof. Proctor's "Upright Man" are light scientific papers.

Books Received.

SERMONS. By Abbott E. Kittredge. Chicago: C. H. Whiting. 50 cents.

THE HEALTH MISCELLANY. New York: Fowler & Wells Company. 25 cents.

MELODIES OF VERSE. By Bayard Taylor. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

SONGS AND LYRICS. By George Ambrose Dennison. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A LITTLE TOUR IN FRANCE. By Henry James. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $1.50.

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY TOWN. By E. W. Howe. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF A WIDOW. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $1.50.

ANIMAL CASTRATION. By A. Liautard, M. D. With Forty-four Plates. New York: William R. Jenkins.

SURF AND WAVE: The Sea as Sung by the Poets. Edited by Anna L. Ward. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

JANE EYRE. By Charlotte Bronte. Haworth Edition. In Two Volumes. Philadelphia: Robert M. Lindsay. $10.

CHORAL WORSHIP. A Collection of New Sacred and Secular Music. By L. O. Emerson. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.

LE MAITRE DE FORGES. Par Georges Ohnet. Pièce en Quatre Actes. New York: William R. Jenkins. 25 cents.

WHERE THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT. A Novel. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $1.50.

PROFIT AND LOSS. By Mary Dwinell Chellis. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication House. $1.25.

A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By the Rev. James Stormonth. Part V. New York: Harper & Bros. 25 cents.

EDMOND DANTES. The Sequel to Alexandre Dumas' Count of Monte Cristo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. $1.25.

INTRODUCTORY FOURTH READER. By William T. Harris, A. M., LL. D., and Andrew J. Rickoff, A. M. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE WORKS OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE. Edited by A. H. Bullen, B. A. In Three Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $9.

THE PEOPLE'S SONGS FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN. Compiled by a Comrade of the G. A. R. New York: Acme Publishing Bureau. 5 cents.

ELEMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. With Numerous Illustrations and Maps. By G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

A WONDER-BOOK FOR GIRLS AND BOYS. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. With Illustrations by F. S. Church. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF BAYARD TAYLOR. Edited by Marie Hansen-Taylor and Horace E. Scudder. In Two Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

DICK'S SOCIETY LETTER-WRITER FOR LADIES. Containing More than 500 Original Letters, etc. Edited by William B. Dick. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald.

SPEECHES, ARGUMENTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Edited by A. P. Sprague. In Two Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA AS PRACTICED BY THE LEADING HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF THE WORLD. By Ch. Gatchell, M. D. Chicago: Gross & Delbridge.

ON LAND AND SEA; or, California in the Years 1843, '44, and '45. By William H. Thomes. Illustrated by F. Childe Hassam. Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' HERODOTUS: Being Parts of the History of Herodotus. Edited by John S. White, LL.D. With Fifty Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR AMATEURS. A Non-Technical Manual for the Use of All. By T. C. Hepworth, Lecturer to the Late Royal Polytechnic Institution. With Illustrations. New York: Cassell & Co.

THE MAN-TRAPS OF THE CITY. A Young Man's Warning to Young Men. By the Rev. Thomas E. Green, Pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell. 25 cents.

THE MEMOIRS OF HEINRICH HEINE, AND SOME NEWLY DISCOVERED FRAGMENTS OF HIS WRITINGS. With an Introductory Essay by Thomas W. Evans, M. D. London: George Bell & Sons.

A READER OF GERMAN LITERATURE. Prepared for High Schools, Colleges, and German-American Schools, with Notes by W. H. Rosenstengel, University of Wisconsin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A GRAMMAR OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Designed for Beginners and Advanced Students. By H. C. G. Brandt, Professor of German, etc., in Hamilton College. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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WORKINGMEN CO-OPERATORS: What They Have Done, and What They Are Doing. An Account of the Artisans' Coöperative Movement in Great Britain, with Information How to Promote It. By Arthur H. Dyke Acland, M. A., and Benjamin Jones. New York: Cassell & Co.

HANDBOOK OF GREEK AND ROMAN SCULPTURE. By D. Cady Eaton, M. A. (Formerly Professor of the History of Art in Yale College). Principally from the "Bausteine" of Dr. Carl Friedrichs, Late of the University of Berlin. Second Edition, Enlarged and Revised. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. $2.

HE, SHE, IT. Egyptian Court Chronicle, B. C. 1532. A Veracious and Truthful Version, Preserved and Transcribed for General Use by the Peerless Poet Laureate of his Late Majesty, Rhampsinit III. Memphis Pyramid Row No. 26, Fifth Floor. Designed by C. M. Seyppel. New York: J. W. Bouton. $2.50.

Periodicals Received.

Critic, Sept. 20.
Polybiblion, Sept. 13.
Athenæum, Sept. 13.
Literary World, Sept. 20.
Wide Awake for October.
United Service for October.
Our Little Ones for October.
Harper's Young People, Sept. 23.
Weekly Medical Review, Sept. 20.
St. Louis Magazine for October.
Every Other Saturday, Sept. 27.

Dandruff Is Removed by the Use of Cocoaine, and it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best.

AGRICULTURE.

English Opposition to the Admission of Cattle from the Western Plains.

Some of the Advantages of Preparing Land in the Autumn for Planting.

Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney Cattle—High-Tariff Views of the Wool Interest—General Notes.

HUSBANDRY.

Fall Plowing.

A few days ago a farmer who has had a long experience in farming on the clay lands of Northern Illinois described his plan of fall plowing and gave his reasons for adopting the system. Soon after harvest, and before the seeds of weeds have had time to mature sufficiently to germinate, he turns the surface of the ground over, merely skimming to a depth of two or three inches. This can be done quickly and with little expenditure of energy. The growing weeds thus become a fertilizer, much as a crop of clover does when turned under. Being tender and juicy, the weeds rot quickly. Some seeds may germinate and some weeds may sprout again, but, as the weather is likely to be dry and hot, the second crop of weeds will be light and the varieties few in number. Those that do thus appear after the light plowing will be turned under deeply before they can mature seeds by the second plowing. When cool weather has come, and the hurry of harvesting and thrashing is past, the plows are put at work turning the ground over to a depth of six or eight inches. This work may be kept up until the ground becomes frozen to a depth of half an inch, or even more if the teams used are heavy and powerful.

The advantages of this system are, briefly, that the weeds are effectually subdued—even Canada thistles would have a hard struggle for existence on land regularly treated in this way; the most tedious work of farming is done in cool weather, when horses and men have keen appetites, are invigorated by hearty food and bracing air, and have been put into good muscular condition by the toil of the summer; the stubble and weeds are turned under deeply, and keep the soil light and open to a free circulation of air and to the attacks of frost, thus pulverizing the ground more thoroughly than any other practicable means can. Land thus prepared is, in the early spring, a rich, mellow bed, ready for seed at a time when every fair day may be of great importance to the farmer. The seed may be planted while farmers who follow the usual plan are still hunting for the men they wish to hire, and may be well started before the ground is dry enough to plow profitably. The man who plows his land in the fall may not infrequently be cultivating his growing young crop before his neighbors have finished planting. Throughout the entire season it will be found that land prepared in the fall is enough better than that plowed in the spring to more than equal the entire cost of the plowing.

On the other hand, those who wait until spring to prepare their land for planting go at the work when men are scarce and demand high wages; men and horses are enervated by months of comparative idleness, and by the warmth of spring, and their appetites are capricious; the weather is almost certain to be rainy and "catching," and the ground much of the time too wet for cultivation, thus wasting much of the time of men, horses, and implements in waiting for suitable opportunity for working; and, finally, the spring-plowed land, which has lain compact and hardening under rain, sun, and snow for three-fourths of a year, can never be so light, mellow, and ready to push a rapid growth as that plowed twice in the fall.

Notes About Husbandry.

Last spring a Du Page County farmer who is fond of experimenting planted a lot of potatoes having long sprouts. The sprouts were covered with care. The result was that the crop in that part of the field was far in advance of the rest in growth and matured earlier, while the yield was at least as good as elsewhere.

Against the common practice of heading in orchard-trees, to cause them to branch out, an observant farmer says: "I believe a central trunk is far better under nearly all circumstances, although it may not look quite as well. Where there are crotches there is almost certain to be a crack, into which water sinks, to expand in winter and create yet greater splitting. Decay begins and quickly ruins the whole heart of the trunk. Dirt gathers in the crotches and forms a harbor for the enemies of the farmer, while it hastens decay by retaining moisture in warm weather longer than it would be retained by the wood and the bark."

LIVE STOCK.

The Anglo-American Cattle Trade.

During the last twelvemonth earnest efforts were made to induce England to so modify her restrictions regulating the Anglo-American cattle traffic as to permit, under certain conditions, the admission to her pastures of cattle from Wyoming. Mr. Morton Frewen was prominent in this movement in behalf of the Wyoming cattle interests, which was finally settled for some time to come by the refusal of the Canadian Government to permit the passage of Wyoming cattle to the seaboard through Canada. It is not unlikely that the outbreak of Texas fever in Nebraska, Colorado, and other parts of the West had considerable to do with the decision made by Canada. The movement was regarded with much disfavor by the agricultural class in England, although it seemingly promised to furnish the farmers with store cattle at moderate figures. Whatever hopes the friends of the Wyoming cattle interests may have had of overcoming the objections of Canada must have been rudely shattered by the appearance of undoubted cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Illinois. The London *Live-Stock Journal* of Sept. 12 contains a letter from Mr. Morton Frewen setting forth very fairly the reasons in favor of admitting Wyoming cattle, upon which the paper named comments as follows:

> But even if no hinderance had arisen in Canada it is not in the least likely that our own authorities would have granted the free admission desired. If contagious diseases exist in the Eastern States—and we this week record a serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia as far west as Illinois—is there no danger of infection being carried to the ranches of the West? There is a constant westward flow of bulls, which are scattered broadcast over the prairies. Does Wyoming take none of these? We have little faith in Western quarantine regulations, and we in this country know only too well that restrictions of this kind, if not most carefully arranged and most rigidly carried out, are worse than useless. The prompt refusal of the Canadian authorities to permit the transit of Wyoming cattle through their territory is significant. No doubt we will be told that the action of Canada has been dictated by selfish motives—by a desire to keep a powerful opponent out of the British market. It is, however, perfectly manifest that the Canadian authorities distrust the boasted immunity of the Western Territories. That they have some reason for this want of confidence we cannot doubt, and if the Canadians are cautious how much more careful ought we to be.

The paper quoted has long been regarded as one of the most careful of the representative English agricultural periodicals, and it may be safely assumed that in the above it voices a feeling that will long prevent the admission of cattle from any part of the United States for fattening in Great Britain. It is clear that the existing restrictions will not be removed until this whole country can be truly declared to be free from the last vestige of pleuro-pneumonia if the agricultural class of England continues to have its way.

Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney Cattle.

ODELL, Ill., Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be kind enough to tell me, a subscriber, the difference, if any, between Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney cattle?

W. S. MAYHALL.

Jersey cattle are either those born on the Island of Jersey or are the direct descendants of such animals. Guernsey cattle are natives of the Island of Guernsey, or are sprung from them, as Alderneys are natives of the island of that name, or trace in pedigree to the cattle of that island. Alderney lies seven miles west from Cape La Hogue, which is the extreme northwestern part of Normandy, France. The island contains 1,962 acres, and has a population of some 5,000. The original stock of cattle was doubtless from Normandy, and they are now very like the Jerseys in appearance and other characteristics; but it does not appear that their buttermaking capacity has been as highly developed as has that of the Jerseys. The Alderneys were and are popular in England, and this may account for the fact that for years cattle from any of the islands named were commonly known as Alderneys. Even to this day Jerseys are often called Alderneys by those who do not know that the number of cattle of the last-named race in America is extremely small.

Guernsey lies southwest of Alderney, and about twenty miles away, and is the farthest west of the group. It is larger than Alderney and smaller than the Island of Jersey, which lies west-southwest from Guernsey, and south by east from Alderney, about twenty-four miles distant. The cattle of Guernsey are, as a rule, larger than those of Jersey, but other ways resemble the latter. The second volume of the American Guernsey Cattle Club herd register, issued in 1881, contained the pedigrees of bulls numbered to 283 and cows numbered to 947. That number has been increased by births and by liberal importations in the last three years. The Guernseys are rich milkers, and in color are usually of a yellowish red, with some white.

In no country has greater care been used to keep pure the blood of the cattle than has been exercised by the Government of the Island of Jersey. For many generations the laws have forbidden the landing on the island of any living cattle, except for immediate slaughter. The Herd-Book Society required that every animal should pass an examination by competent judges before it could be admitted to registration, and the markings of each animal must be minutely described. Other precautions are taken for the identification of the stock, and the utmost care is used on the exportation of an animal to furnish ample evidence on this point. For many years the attention of breeders on the island, as well as elsewhere, seemed to be given chiefly to breeding to perpetuate certain fancy points in coloring, and it was not until American breeders had for some time been engaged in developing the butter-producing capacity of the race that those on the island began to do likewise. It is now admitted by some of the foremost breeders in the isle and that the Jerseys of America excel those in the native home of the breed in all that makes a butter cow valuable.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	Years.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Carriage team	5	16	2,700	$400
Bay driver	6	15¼	950	115
Bay driver	5	15¼	1,100	100
Bay driver	6	15¼	1,100	115
Brown driver	5	15¼	1,100	175
Bay driver	6	15¾	1,150	190
Bay driver	7	16	1,200	180
Draft team	6	16	2,600	400
Draft team	5	16	2,550	365
Gray horse	6	16	1,300	190
Gray horse	7	15½	1,300	180
Brown horse	7	16	1,300	190
Brown horse	6	15¾	1,250	115
Bay horse	6	15¾	1,150	135
Bay horse	6	15½	1,000	105

Live-Stock Items.

Mr. George Leigh of Illinois lately bought a grand Hereford bull, Archibald 6,290, the Royal winner in the aged class. The price was $5,250.

The first public sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle ever held in New South Wales took place recently in Sydney. One bull went at 62 guineas, or $325.50; another brought $394. The bulls sold averaged $230.50 and the heifers $262.50.

The London *Live-Stock Journal* says that it is not yet certain the Hereford bull Lord Wilton will be sent to America. "If Lord Wilton does go over the Atlantic we venture to predict a son of his as the coming star in England," says that paper. "The animal mentioned is Monarch, bought as a yearling by Mr. John Price of Pembridge for 200 guineas."

In Denmark are three principal breeds of cattle. First, the Angel cow—her name derived from Angeln, a part of Schleswig—is considered the best milch cow. Her color is solid red. By intelligent care extending over a series of generations these cattle have been brought to yield the maximum quantity of milk, while their physical character has been also improved.

In a lecture delivered at South Kensington Mr. Alexander Malboe said that on every dairy farm in Denmark a book is kept in which not only a record of the yield is marked down, but each cow is allotted a separate column, and her age and pedigree is entered. The daily yield of the whole herd is also entered, but by itself in a separate book. The record of yield is for one certain day of each week throughout the year.

In the fifty-eight provinces of European Russia there are 19,674,723 horses, of which almost 6,000,000 are in the military circle of Kasan. Previous to 1878 exports of horses ranged from 6,000 to 10,000 per year, never exceeding the last number. In 1879 the number exported was 19,000; in 1880 it was 24,000; in 1881 the exports were 32,540; in 1882 they were 35,269; and up to Sept. 1 last year the number was 35,290, against 29,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. It has been proposed that a tax of 50 gold rubles be imposed upon each horse exported where the value of the animal is less than 300 rubles.

In Denmark all the new dairy stables are built so as to enable the herdsmen to do the necessary feeding, watering, and cleaning with the minimum of labor and the maximum of good results. Many are on a costly and thorough scale. Every byre is supplied with several thermometers, and the temperature is kept within certain degrees by means of ventilators carefully arranged to prevent draughts. In spring the cows are provided with blankets much like horse-cloths, which are strapped around them when they are turned out in spring during the day. The first care is too see that the water is pure, a point too generally neglected in America.

"Animal Castration," by A. Liautard, M. D., published by William R. Jenkins, 850 Sixth avenue, New York, is the only work in the English language on the subject of a surgical operation which is performed more frequently than any other by veterinarians. It was practiced as long ago, at least, as seven centuries before the beginning of the Christian era. The first and most obvious effect of the mutilation is seen in the changed character and disposition of the animal, which at once becomes, in a double sense, an "altered" creature, docile, submissive, and the willing and useful servant of his human master. The altered bull has a weak and feminine voice; his head is narrower and elongated; his horns become lengthened and more curved; he has exchanged his wild and threatening aspect for a mild and gentle visage; his neck also is lighter and his chest narrower; his bony structure is less massive; and he has, besides all the rest, acquired a quality of essential importance to mankind in a dietetic view—that of accumulating fat. The book named has some 150 pages profusely illustrated, and the description of the operations on animals of different kinds are plain and easily understood by the non-professional reader.

AN AVOWAL.

There's a word in my heart, dare I tell it?
A dangerous, wonderful word;
It calls, and I hush it and quell it;
It flutters and calls like a bird
Made captive from out its dark prison,
And begs for a glimmer of light;
Up, up to my throat it is risen,
And poises for flight.

Her eyes are like stars softly shining,
Each one has a sparkle within;
And radiant roses are twining
In cheeks where my kisses have been.
But something of sadness and sorrow,
A shadowy emblem of doom,
Seems whispering, "Wait for the morrow!"
And leaves me in gloom.

One touch of her exquisit fingers,
One pressure of velvety lips,
In memory's mazes still lingers;
One kiss is still fresh on my lips,
But down in my heart in a flutter
A bird dwells to tenderly sing
The song that my lips dare not utter,
The song of a ring—

A ring wrought of gold, with a jewel
Imbedded within it that tries
To flash back the soft or the cruel
Light locked in her beautiful eyes.
Will she wear it, I wonder, a token
Of all that my heart holds so fast
That the fetters remain yet unbroken
And firm to the last?

There it comes! What a ghost of a shiver
Just ran through my stammering tongue!
And down in my heart there's a quiver
Of something that ought to be sung.
One word—ah, my darling, you know it;
The long captive songster has flown!
Love—love—is the burden; the poet
Loves you—you alone!

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

SEVEN VOTES FOR BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—[Editor of the New York *Tribune*.]—I have been a constant reader of the *Times* for many years, up to about a week ago, when I told the carrier I did not want him to leave the paper for me any longer. But, having a large family of sons, seven in all, some of them bought the paper until yesterday, when they all made up their minds that they would discontinue it for its untruthfulness and misrepresentation of the principles of the Republican party, especially in trying to vilify the character of James G. Blaine.

We have seven votes in our house, six sons and myself—the youngest is not yet a voter—and we are all united in the determination not to support in any way or manner a paper or a party that is opposed to the best interests of the country. We now subscribe for and read the *Tribune*. We deposited six votes in the box at the last Presidential election for Garfield, and, if we are all alive the 4th day of November next, we shall deposit seven for James G. Blaine. And in 1888, if alive, we shall deposit eight ballots for the Republican candidate, provided he is equal in honesty and ability to James G. Blaine. A. STEWART BLACK.

TAKING TIPS.

White Native Americans Seldom Guilty of the Degrading Practice.

Nineteenth Century for October: One of the chapter-headings of Prof. Sumner's keen and cruel little book about social classes is this: "That a Free Man Is a Sovereign; and that a Sovereign Cannot Take Tips." It is greatly to be wished that some benevolent person would cause this to be printed in plain letters, neatly framed, and conspicuously hung up in every hotel office and dining-room, in every sleeping-car, in every minister's study, in every legislative chamber, and in both of the Houses of Congress. How much deterioration of character is produced by the custom of bestowing and receiving gratuities cannot be easily estimated; if the facts could be shown, it would appear to be a fruitful source of moral degradation, and the first step in many a career of shame. The habit of taking tips, of expecting small gifts and unearned concessions, of looking for little favors of one kind or another engenders a despicable state of mind, and strips a man of all manliness. He is simply a mendicant; he differs from the beggar in the street only in the method of his appeal. The beggar is brother to the thief, and the taker of tips has entered on the broad road to beggary. No man can keep his self-respect who sets out on this career; and when self-respect is gone the foundations of character are undermined.

Prof. Sumner's trenchant apothegm concentrates the truth respecting this matter into a burning ray that ought to penetrate the consciences of a generation of mendicants. "A member of a free democracy is, in a sense, a sovereign. He has no superior. . . . He wants to be subject to no man. He wants to be equal to his fellows, as all sovereigns are equal. So be it; but he cannot escape the deduction that he call no man to his aid. The other sovereigns will not respect his independence if he becomes dependent; and they cannot respect his equality if he sues for favors." There is the whole matter in a nutshell. The taker of tips abdicates his sovereignty. He proclaims himself no longer independent. He acknowledges that he is inferior to the man whose gratuities he expects and solicits.

It is a curious and significant fact that white native Americans of the working classes are not greatly addicted to the acceptance of gratuities. Something in the genius of American institutions has hitherto kept our poorer people from falling into this degradation. The American has been taught that he is a sovereign; and he feels the force of Prof. Sumner's deduction from this principle. The takers of tips in this country are largely negroes and persons of foreign birth. The employments in which tips are regularly accepted, as those of servants in hotels and restaurants, porters and stewards on ships and steamboats and sleeping-cars, are almost wholly monopolized by foreigners and negroes. The white native American has his faults and his vices, he is often an extremely disagreeable person, but he is not often found clamoring for backsheesh.

It is not strange that the native of a country in which distinctions of rank are firmly established should be addicted to such practices. He has been taught that he is inferior to many of those about him; there is no reason why he should not accept at their hands unearned favors. The social gradations to which he is accustomed justify the bestowing and the receiving of gratuities. But there is no room for any such relation in a democracy, and the introduction of these practices among us is therefore demoralizing. The taker of tips acknowledges himself to belong to an inferior class, and there is no foundation for any such distinction; the only difference between himself and the man from whom he takes the tip is that the other has a little more money. For a time he degrades himself.

Undoubtedly many of those who bestow these gratuities are well pleased to do so for this very reason. The ceremony symbolizes the fact that they belong to a superior class. When a man takes a dime from our hands it is a confession on his part that we are superior beings. He knows full well that we would not accept a dime at his hands. The proclamation and acknowledgment of this superiority pleases the vanity of some silly people. On the other hand, the abhorrence felt by many persons for this practice arises chiefly from the fact that they are unwilling to allow any man to make the abject confession concerning himself that is involved in the taking of tips. The exaction of this tribute here and there is sufficiently annoying, but it is a small matter after all; the dropping down into virtual mendicancy of a large class of their fellow-citizens is a great matter; in that social injury they desire to have no part.

So far as the colored people are concerned their willingness to accept gratuities is a natural fruit of generations of slavery. The pity is that, having got their liberty, they should be so willing to wear the badge of servitude and inferiority. Those who have grown up among the colored people at the South say that many of them are disinclined to make definit agreements for personal services. They prefer to establish a sort of dependency upon those whom they serve, and to take their compensation in the form of occasional gifts. The evolution of economical society, according to Sir Henry Maine's often-quoted generalization, is from status to contract; many of the southern negroes are disposed to stick to status and eschew contract. Some of the gentler virtues are developed under this regimen; but it is not good, on the whole, for those who depend nor for those on whom they depend. It is better to accept the fact of independence with all that it implies. If the colored people will not take what always goes with liberty, they may not keep their liberty; or, if they do, it will not be worth much to them. Sorry sovereigns will they be if they consent to be distinguished as the takers of tips.

There seems, just now, to be a strong disposition on the part of certain ambitious leaders of the negroes to claim a larger share than they have had in the political life of the Nation. How much foundation there is for this claim it might be difficult to say; on the lips of some who urge the claim it sounds like a cry for a more liberal distribution of political backsheesh. But this much is clear; the welfare of the colored people will be most effectually promoted by inspiring them with a disposition to ask for no favors, and to take none by which their self-respect will be lowered or their independence compromised. Those are their truest friends and their safest leaders who strenuously urge them to free themselves at once from all the implications and incidents of servitude; to refuse to enter occupations in which their livelihood is made to depend upon gratuities; to sell their labor by fair bargaining; to live on what they honestly earn, and expect nothing more. When this spirit prevails among the colored people their social and political rights will be perfectly secure.

We have assumed that the gratuities received by porters, stewards, waiters, and others in public houses and public conveyances are unearned extras, since these employés are, or ought to be, paid for rendering the services for which the tips are taken. But this assumption would not in all cases be well founded. That these employés ought to be well paid by their employers is true; but many of them are not. One of our leading palace-car companies, for example, though a rich corporation, is said to pay its porters only $15 a month. This is scarcely enough to keep them from starving; and the company expects that their compensation will be made up from the gifts of passengers. But the porters are not allowed to ask the passengers for gratuities; if gifts thus solicited are reported to the company the amount is subtracted from the porters' wages. Thus this rich company has organized mendicancy into its system; it make a portion of its employés subsist on money which they may not take as earnings, but must take as gratuity. It is a thoroughly demoralizing system, and the company ought to be ashamed of it. The men should be paid fair wages for their work, and the system of gratuities should be suppressed. The same remarks will apply to many other great corporations, and to nearly all the keepers of hotels and restaurants. The protection of the traveling public against these petty exactions is often urged, but that is of secondary consequence. The great reason for abating this evil is the need of preserving from degradation the men on whom these gratuities are bestowed.

We need not add that the considerations here suggested are applicable not only to sleeping-car porters and hotel waiters but to many persons in higher stations. It is a melancholy fact that Senator Charles Sumner's rule against the receipt from interested persons of small favors (and large ones as well) is not universal among American "statesmen."

GATH ON SCHURZ.

Carl Seeking a Place in Cleveland's Cabinet—More of Schurz's Political History.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special to Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.).]—I hear some of the Democrats here are getting up a Cabinet for Cleveland in case he is elected. They put down Carl Schurz for Secretary of the Interior, as a very good recent Democrat.

In two previous letters I have taken up Mr. Schurz's record in this country. Joseph McCullagh, who is here, thinks that the late Henry T. Blow was a subscriber to some fund to bring Schurz to St. Louis. He says that the Germans of St. Louis had been the mainstay of the Republican party, and prevented Missouri becoming a Rebel sovereignty. A large majority of the Americans of St. Louis had sympathized with secession. The remaining Americans desired to strengthen the bonds of confidence and mutual interest between them and the Germans, and they wanted a man of talents to settle in St. Louis and be the link through which to hold the Germans in party line. They were much chagrined to find that in a very little while Mr. Schurz, from a natural incapacity to be true to anything long, had given the entire State of Missouri over to the Rebellion and the bandits. Schurz had quarreled with the greatest man Missouri ever produced—Grant—and put the State in an unfriendly attitude to the Republicans everywhere. To add to the miseries of the native people, Schurz, whose quarrel with Grant had passed all lengths, concluded to deprive the Republican party of the United States.

So the unhappy movement commenced there with Carl Schurz to run a seceded Republican candidate. Gratz Brown pricked up his ears and thought that it meant him. For many years Brown and Frank Blair Jr. had been hanging around old Col. Benton, to use the phraseology of Missouri, each desirous to see which would be it—it meaning Senator. Brown had been elected Governor by a majority of 41,000. He thought for a time that Schurz was going to be his friend. Schurz, however, looked disdainfully on Brown as a man not quite of the better element, who sometimes buttered his watermelon after he had touched the Bourbon well.

Schurz told his friends in Washington that he meant to make Jacob D. Cox President of the United States, or, if not Cox, Charles Francis Adams. Gov. Cox had a taste for music, like Schurz, and the two musicians indulged in the hope that they could play a duet for two years at the summit of power. It would have been a bad day for Cox, however, if they had struck any other tune than what Schurz felt in the mood for.

Since the day of Simmun Tappertit there has been no instance of cheap audacity like that of Carl Schurz. The American people out of their benevolence and amiability have allowed him to presume up to the extent of his peasant birth and revolutionary soul. Hardly had Brown taken his seat as Governor of Missouri when a mob stopped a railroad train and murdered three persons concerned in building railroads, and they attempted to murder Gen. Joe Shelby of the Rebel army. The men who committed this atrocity in a civilized State never have been discovered. Carl Schurz for the rest of his days took but little interest in the affairs of the interior of Missouri. Frank Blair, who had assisted to bring on the reaction in Missouri, was turned out of the United States Senate in favor of an old Indian trader named Bogy. He did not survive his disappointment, and died in the summer of 1875.

Meanwhile Schurz got together his motley convention at Cincinnati. I was a boy at that time, rather training with this band of scalawags and gypsies. The Blair family, including Brown, met at the Burnet House, and the treachery of Schurz was revealed to them. They immediately resolved to make a farce out of the convention. When it met one morning Brown, with two or three sheets in the wind, climbed on the platform, withdrew his name, and said it was his judgment that only Horace Greeley could be elected as the candidate. Schurz stood half trembling there and saying in an undertone: "Don't say it." Consequently Horace Greeley was nominated and Brown was put at the tail of the ticket. Schurz had come there for the purpose of compelling the convention to adopt a free-trade platform. On the contrary, the platform avoided the tariff altogether. Mr. Greeley was brought forward on no other real platform than that of sentiment.

Schurz then began to bully Greeley. There is a tyrannical, caitiff nature in the man which always proceeds to make unpleasantness for his political associates. If he cannot be treacherous he can be tyrannical. In all my acquaintance with him I never heard him say anything good of any living man. If you mention in his presence a certain public man as possessing high abilities you will see on his countenance in a moment or two jealousy, and indifference, and scorn. The one theme which delights him all the while is himself. He will take adulation by the yard, and rather accuse you of not having put it on thick enough. The consequence is this man can see nothing healthy in life. Himself is the centre of the world, and, like all self-worshipers, he is subject to moods, remorses, regrets, and must needs rush on the platform and draw an audience to recover his self-esteem.

He stopped at the house of a gentleman in Washington City, and began to cite Horace Greeley to the bar and want to know what his letter of acceptance was to be. Almost everybody acquainted with Schurz at that time believed that he would sell Greeley out. There was no desire, however, on the part of anybody to buy him up that year. Greeley was compelled to strike out of his letter every reference to the ideal principle of his life, protection to American industry. When it became apparent in a little while that the campaign was of no more account than the Lord George Gordon riots over which Simmun Tappertit presided, Greeley began to repine; his cherished newspaper had lost its hold on the Republican party; he was regarded as a renegade, and a hypocrit, who had all his life wanted office while professing to be above personal ambition, and the State of New York, which he had assisted so many times to carry for other men, repudiated him. He lost his mind and died an idiot, and Carl Schurz ought to have been planted for his headstone in the same grave, with the inscription, "Here is the professional traitor who goes around killing his friends."

The campaign of 1872 took out of the Republican party some of its most distinguished men, and for years kept them at a disadvantage.

The old War Governor of Michigan, Austin Blair; the War Governor of Pennsylvania, A. G. Curtin, Gen. Banks, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, and many more than took the step which retired them from public affairs. The result was to put in absolute control most of the Republican statesmen of arbitrary natures and sometimes unscrupulous means. Sumner never recovered in either health or popularity. He was guilty of the undignified act of issuing an address at the eve of the Philadelphia Convention filled with personal abuse of Grant, abuse so unnatural for Mr. Sumner that it is questionable whether Carl Schurz did not inject some of the venom into it. In the meantime Mr. Schurz himself set to work to get some glory out of the ashes of his martyred companions. He engaged Mr. Sumner to attack the only act of foreign policy in Gen. Grant's Administration, the acquisition of San Domingo, and he endeavored to arouse the antipathy of the Germans in America by a long and silly debate about the sale of arms to the French Government. Almost every man familiar with foreign policy now regrets that our flag is not waving in the West Indies; that we have not a good coaling station there in an advantageous position to prevent Cuba being sold by Spain to Germany or some foreign Power. GATH.

CLEVELAND FALSE TO DUTY.

In his speech in Brooklyn Monday Senator Bayard uttered the following words:

> But this is the leading influence in the character of Grover Cleveland as I discern it—not love of money, not to achieve success, nor to arouse noisy admiration, but chiefly to perform his duty in that station of life to which it may please God to call him. . . . As a son and brother he has done his duty; as a citizen he has done his duty; as a Sheriff he has done his duty; as Mayor of Buffalo he has done his duty; as Governor of the State of New York he has done his duty; and, God willing, as President of the United States he will do his duty.

Passing by with a smile the first part of Bayard's eulogy, let us simply ask a few questions as to Cleveland's alleged devotion to duty, wherever that duty may lie.

Did he do his duty as a son when he abandoned the paths of virtue in which his reverend father and his sainted mother strove from his birth to make him walk, and sought the alluring and treacherous paths of vice and debauchery, carrying the "indiscretions of youth" forward with him into middle life, nor abandoning them then?

Did he do his duty as a citizen when he defied the laws, had a sane woman cast into a lunatic asylum without legal process, debauched women, whom a good citizen is bound to protect, and turned his sleeping-apartments into a temple of lust?

Did he do his duty as Mayor when he went back on honorable men to whom he was pledged to enforce existing laws, and utterly violated that pledge, leaving those laws still a dead letter?

Did he do his duty as Governor when he vetoed the Five-Cent-Fare bill and other measures looking toward the betterment of the people and became the willing tool of monopolists?

Did he do his duty as a man when he ruined Maria Halpin, and took from her all chance of earning a livelihood where her shame was known, and then refused her the only sort of reparation man can make to woman for such a wrong?

Did he do his duty as a father when he made his son the inmate of an orphan asylum and the allowed him to grow up as the adopted son of another man?

No, no, Senator. You have been worthy of the honored name of Bayard. You have no need to seek the annals of chivalry for a glory which your own acts and words have already shed upon it. But you are wrong when you talk of Grover Cleveland as a devotee of duty. We hope you speak in ignorance of the truth, so far do your words come from being the truth.

No man in America would today more strongly than yourself condemn the man who had been false to his duty to his family, his duty to his fellow men, his duty to public trusts, his duty to himself. Such a man is Grover Cleveland. He is covered with the foulest reproach, and is today trembling with guilty fear.—*Buffalo Telegraph (Ind. Dem.)*

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

John Kelly's Organ on the Brooklyn Republican's and Carl Schurz.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—[Special.]—The *Star* in an editorial on the action of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, which indorsed Blaine and Logan Tuesday evening, says: "By an overwhelming majority the club has decided to support the regular Republican ticket, and the Independent pretensions in Brooklyn have been knocked on the head. We have always been of the opinion that the dimensions of the alleged Republican revolt were very much exaggerated, and people can now judge for themselves exactly what it amounts to. The effect of Carl Schurz's Brooklyn speech seems to have gone beyond the wildest hopes of the Blaine managers. At last Democrats learn the full extent of the empty boasting of Cleveland's strength among Republicans. This club was thought to be a sort of independent bodyguard to the Democratic candidate. The Governor has gone out of his way to oblige them and their figurehead, Mayor Low, even to the extent of snubbing and antagonizing good Democrats and sound party measures. Thus the canvass goes on. Independents and Stalwarts alike continue to wheel into line behind their regular party candidate."

The *Star* also says:

"Our Democratic brethren claim that Carl Schurz is getting in fine work in Ohio. He is. Not every man of Schurz's ability can make $150 or $200 a night on the stump out of the men he has always blackguarded."

HOW SHERIFF CLEVELAND STRETCHED THE CALENDAR.

The *Tribune* says: A subscriber living in Brooklyn writes to know if there is in existence any official record of the fact that Grover Cleveland, while Sheriff of Erie County, charged in one year for 863 days' attendance at court. There is such a record in existence in the archives of Erie County; or perhaps we might better qualify the statement and say that the record was there two months ago. The sworn vouchers on which Mr. Cleveland drew large sums from Erie County for the last part of his term as Sheriff mysteriously disappeared from the county archives. No trace of them can be found. Hence it is not safe to wager, as our correspondent seems to have done, that the vouchers for the first part of the ex-Sheriff's term have not also disappeared. Since public attention has been called to the damaging facts which those vouchers disclose, it is to be presumed that the same person who, to protect Mr. Cleveland, made away with the later records has had his interest sufficiently aroused to put out of sight the earlier records of the ex-Sheriff's term. But the county authorities, having had their attention called to the matter, may by their vigilance have thwarted any such scheme. If that is the case, then there is in existence, besides the copy now in possession of the *Tribune*, an official record of the fact that Grover Cleveland in the year from Oct. 1, 1871, to Sept. 30, 1872, charged the County of Erie with 863 days' personal service in attending the courts of that county, notwithstanding the fact that for a considerable part of the twelve months no court was in session. And in any case we have a thoroughly credible witness who will swear to having made a copy from the official record then on file. Attached to the bill, which contains, among other charges, that of 863 days' service in one year, is a sworn affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

> State of New York, Erie County, ss.: Grover Cleveland being duly sworn says that the items of the annexed account are correct and that the disbursements and services charged therein have been in fact made and rendered, and that no part of said account has been paid or satisfied.
>
> GROVER CLEVELAND.
>
> Sworn before the undersigned this 1st day of October, 1872. W. L. G. SMITH, Notary Public.

It is probable, and may yet be put in proof, that Grover Cleveland did not attend court within that twelve months, and that when it was necessary for the Sheriff to be present he was represented by his deputy, for which an extra charge was made. Therefore, while Sheriff Cleveland unwarrantably stretched the Gregorian calendar, if not his conscience, he at the same time secured $2,587 from the taxpayers to which he was not entitled.

THE LATEST REVOLT OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

The *Sun* has the following editorial: "The latest revolt of Independent Republicans is inspired by disgust with the personal character of the candidate of the New York conference of July 22. When the Republicans who were dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Blaine met in this town and declared for Cleveland, at the same time announcing that morality was the paramount issue of the campaign, some of the leaders of the movement were already in possession of the facts about this candidate's career. They had before them the statement of the Buffalo clergymen. Delegates from the western part of New York did what they could in private to prevent the conference from committing itself to Cleveland. They even threatened to expose Cleveland's true character in open meeting. Their protests were disregarded. They were suppressed by the employment of strictly machine methods, the facts were withheld from the knowledge of the conference as a body, and Cleveland was adopted as the Independent Republican candidate on a platform putting personal good. character first among the required qualifications for the office of President. Is it strange that now, when the truth about Cleveland is notorious, many of the Independent Republicans who were deceived in July should be found bolting again? Here, for example, is the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon explaining in the New York *Independent* of this week why self-respect will not allow him to support the candidate of the Independent conference:

> Like many others I was much drawn at first toward Mr. Cleveland. A vigorous young man, known for upright, resolute, and faithful service in lower executive offices, did seem the sort of man that we wanted for the office of Chief Executive. I do not know that we have any use for a great debater in the President's chair. In his case, too, the charges against him have been exaggerated; but, discounting exaggerations, the residuum of disagreeable truth is quite enough. I take my opinion of him from a public man well placed for knowing all about him, and who supports him and means to vote for him. His opinion is that Mr. Cleveland is of dull mind and coarse nature and (at least until recently) of lewd habits. I prefer to vote for another sort of person.

"Here, too, in the same number of the *Independent*, is the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby declaring himself for St. John, although not in agreement with the prohibition doctrines. The great body of revolters from the so-called Independent movement, of whom Dr. Bacon and Dr. Crosby are examples, refuse to be bound to a candidate whom they know to be unfit merely because a political gathering has committed itself to him. They regard the declaration of the conference that morality is the paramount issue as something more than a meaningless scheme of words. They interpret it literally by rejecting Cleveland, with no concealment of their scorn and disgust. They are showing true independence."

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.

It appears all but certain that Mr. Gladstone will, if spared, make an effort to disestablish the Church of Scotland. He owes too much to the rabid dissenters of Scotland to refuse to lead an attack upon the church they hate so cordially, and, if the result of the next general election be to return a Liberal Government to power, there is no doubt one of their early measures will be one for the destruction of the Scottish Church.—*Life.*

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Men who in the Nation's peril
Battled for the truth and right,
Thought as did our martyred Lincoln,
And with Grant endured the fight,
Once again your country calls you
That the work may not be vain,
Sets in front her chosen champion
In the mighty Man of Maine.
Sound the slogan,
Blaine and Logan,
Millions swell the growing strain.

Days of Sixty! Days of Eighty!
Memory holds them ever dear,
Great in deeds and great in leaders,
Men without reproach and fear.
Lincoln lit the path of duty
And the freeman's work made plain,
Garfield gave it light of noonday,
Martyrs chief of thousands slain.
Let our slogan,
Blaine and Logan,
Peal, a million-voiced refrain.

Rights to all within our borders,
Freedom's work must guarantee,
Help our masses, fire our forges,
Set our sails on every sea.
And our livest man must lead us,
Truest trump of Freedom's strain.
List! the music of the pine woods
Moves the Nation's soul with Blaine.
Sound the slogan,
Blaine and Logan,
Millions shall the vote maintain.

Voice the loudest airs of freedom
In the song of Eighty-four,
Till majestic in its volume
It shall force the White House door.
For the Nation's grand uprising,
Felt from Mexico to Maine,
Hails a true and trusted leader
In the standard-bearer Blaine.
And the slogan,
Blaine and Logan,
Means no martyrs die in vain.

HENRY ARMSTRONG.

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. Smooth, refreshing, harmless, elegant, cleansing, preservative, and fragrant. 15 cents. Druggists.

Suitable advt's received for these pages every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

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IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3330 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
[illegible] COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le R. Monroe, Druggist.
[illegible] TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
[illegible] INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST. cor. Sheldon / [illegible] WEST MADISON cor. Sheldon | L. Shreiber & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST. / [illegible] WEST TWELFTH-ST. | F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—M. F. Kraft, Druggist.
[illegible] SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
[illegible] OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnenschein, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
[illegible] NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
[illegible] MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
[illegible] VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Leavitt / [illegible] VAN BUREN-ST., cor. Robey | C. L. Clancy.

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. C. Swett Jr., Stationer and Newsdealer.

ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT OUR WAREROOMS CAN BE FOUND a large and carefully selected stock of CHICKERING, HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS, AND KIMBALL ORGANS, and for this week only, the following bargains in SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS:

1	L. Gilbert	$ 35
1	J. & C. Fischer	40
1	J. P. Hale	100
1	Kimball	140
1	Boardman & Gray	150
1	Linderman	150
1	Kimball	160
1	Story & Camp	165
1	Knabe	175
1	Jno. Bell	175
1	Knabe	200
4	second-hand uprights	150 to 270
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A grand piano of leading make (nearly new), suitable for concert hall or artist's use. Price low.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION IS HEREBY CALLED TO THE fact that THE BAUER PIANO is now manufactured in Chicago. All those intending to purchase an Instrument are cordially invited to visit the FACTORY AND WAREROOMS at Nos. 156 and 158 WABASH-AV. (near Monroe-st.), where we carry a full line of Pianos, UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND, in the latest designs; with engraved or inlaid panels; in Rosewood, Ebony, French Walnut, Mahogany, etc. Pianos sold at Manufacturers' prices for cash or on monthly payments. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A large stock of second-hand Pianos always on hand.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., Manufacturers, 156 and 158 WABASH-AV., Chicago.

A PARTY FORCED TO SELL HAS PLACED his upright piano with us for sale at a great sacrifice; must be sold this week. C. H. FEST & CO., 204 State-st.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., offers great inducements in new pianos, by standard makers. Call and see us; open evenings.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851. VOSE & SONS PIANOS, over 16,000 now in use; every instrument fully warranted; prices low; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., open evenings.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE AT very low price; nearly new. 40 North Hoyne-av.

HAINES—HAINES BEST UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTE IN THE WORLD.
We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low; cash or installments. Second-hand instruments $50 and upward. HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HONEST-MADE PIANOS CAN BE FOUND at warerooms corner West Madison and Morgan-sts. ADAM SCHAAF. Open evenings.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS AT FORCED SALE—10 MAGNIFICENT square and upright pianos at less than one-quarter price to pay advances. Don't pay piano-dealers' prices. Call at Piano Bankrupt Store, 24 East Randolph-st.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers, wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos $210 and upward; new organs $50 and upward. Cash or easy payments. ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., 200 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS IN THOROUGH repair; uprights and squares; some good as new; prices $50, $75, $100, and $150 each; payments $5, $8, and $10 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.; open evenings.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

100 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT; rates reasonable. Rent applied if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st. Open evenings.

$190 NEW ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, fully warranted; $10 cash, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.; open evenings.

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FOR SALE—BRAND-NEW VELVET BRUSsels carpet; must be sold. Call at 43 Grand-boulevard, opposite Storey's mansion, afternoon or evening.

RANGE, STOVE, AND FURNACE REPAIRS. Stoves, ranges, and furnaces repaired. J. E. PULLEN, 226 Halsted-st., near Van Buren.

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GRIDLEY & FLETCHER, Patent Attorneys, 80 Madison-st., Room 22, Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN, WIDOWER, conducting a good business, in good standing, wishes to form the acquaintance of a widow lady of means; object matrimony and the forming of a comfortable home if mutually agreeable after acquaintance; age 40 to 50; strictly confidential if none suited. Address, stating time and place for an interview, G 80, Tribune office, one week.

PERSONAL—IF THE COMMITTEE TRAVeling southward has any great desire to find the original J. Wellington Doody, the President of the Young Men's Central Club of Cook County, he may do so by calling at the Gault House. J. W. D.

PERSONAL—FANNY FERN: THERE'S A letter in the Post-office for you. FANNY [illegible]

PERSONAL—MR. A.: BY SPECIAL MESsenger. [illegible]

PERSONAL—A. M. R.: PLEASE WRITE TO your grieved parents in Md. Charlie and [illegible] and pet Ella are inconsolable. Mr. M. of [illegible] anxious. All will forgive.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 WILL BUY A MACKINAW fine silk roll fall overcoat, merchant-tailor made, for $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs at corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A LIGHT-WEIGHT custom-made overcoat (full silk roll), in four different shades, would be considered cheap at $30, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported goods, full silk-lined, satin sleeve lining, ordered for $45, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—CATALOGUE OF COLORS, brushes, convex-glass, photographs, frames, etc., for painting engravings, photographs, etc., in any style of art, mailed free. E. LOVEJOY, [illegible] State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A $38 SATIN-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $14.75, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants worth $8.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE diagonal suit (finest quality), ordered for $[illegible], at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS A FOUR-BUTTON cutaway frock suit (custom made), ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A FINE CORKscrew suit in sack or 4-button cutaway, latest style shade, custom made for $35, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A KERSEY BEAVER fall overcoat, merchant-tailor make, ordered for $25, at the 1 and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$16.25 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE Kearsey beaver fall overcoat, satin lined, silk sleeves; well worth $40, at GENUINE Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18.50 FOR A SILK OR SATIN lined Prince Albert suit, merchant tailor's make, ordered for $50, a special inducement at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $6, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$13 FOR A DIAGONAL SUIT (in black or wine colors), custom made, worth $28, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (all wool goods), made for $[illegible], at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A FALL OVERcoat, merchant-tailor make, full silk roll, would be cheap at $35, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45, at GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CORKSCREW 4-button cutaway frock suit, custom made, worth $30, the greatest bargain ever offered at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (imported corkscrew), full silk roll, worth $35, at Genuine Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat (full silk roll), ordered for $[illegible], at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$14 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$4.00 FOR CUSTOM-MADE pants ordered for $9.50 at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$9.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15.00 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE suit, ordered for $35.00, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A PANT MADE for $10, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9.50 BUYS A FALL OVERcoat, custom made; ordered for $[illegible], at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A (IMPORTED MELton) fall overcoat, satin-lined throughout, worth $50, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE fall overcoat; full silk roll; silk sleeves; ordered for $30, at the Chicago Misfit Clothing Parlors, northwest corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Entrance on Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere suit (long silk roll), custom-made for $35, at the GENUINE Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A FALL OVERCOAT, merchant-tailor make, imported French diagonal, satin-lined, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner alley.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $6, at the one and only original Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre. Take iron stairs corner of alley.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BUGGIES — PARTIES DESIRING NEW first-class buggies at reasonable prices should call at 1456 Wabash-av.; have on hand a large stock of various styles. E. C. HAYDE, 1456 Wabash-av.

E. C. HAYDE, GARDEN CITY CARRIAGE Works, 1456 Wabash-av.—For bargains call and see my stock: one landau, price $[illegible]; one Victoria and harness, $175; one fine extension top, [illegible] make, $225; and several fine buggies, $[illegible] to $[illegible]. For good second-hand buggies from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. For buggies call this week. E. C. HAYDE.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—TO MAKE room for new stock, a large lot second-hand wagons, carriages, buggies of every description. Don't risk your chance. Full line of first-class work kept on hand; wagons built to order on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Horses for sale and to let; weekly or monthly payments; advances made. H. C. WALKER, [illegible] State-st.

FOR HAND-CARTS, HOSE-CARTS, TRUCKS, etc., and repairs, address the C. W. Kimball Manufacturing Co., 50 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WANT OF USE, [illegible] Carroll-av., horse for business or pleasure, [illegible] sets of harness, and covered express wagon.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME ARAbian horses, young, sound, and fearless; suitable for a coupe, hearse, or family use. May be seen at GAY & ANTHONY'S, rear of 134 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE STOCK, FIRST-class, consisting of two pairs matched horses, one of which took first premium at State Fair, also a single bay horse (Kentucky), two sets single [illegible] and two double harness, one pony surrey, a two-seated canopy-top surrey, one piano-box top buggy, [illegible] Perry road carts; to be sold before leaving the city for the winter. M. P. FURMAN, 28 South [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE TEAM, black or gray, about 2,400 weight; will pay [illegible]. GEO. MANN, 415 North-av.

WANTED—PONY-CART: LIGHT, STRONG and cheap; second-hand will do if in good running order; full particulars. Address [illegible] K 25, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] and 86 East Van Buren-st., established [illegible]; advances made; increased facilities for [illegible] of household goods; private compartments.

GREAT WESTERN STORAGE WAREHOUSE Company, 157 and 159 East Superior-st. [illegible] storage. Advances made. Office, [illegible] North [illegible]

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, [illegible] etc.; cheapest and best in city; [illegible] rates. GEORGE PARRY, 136 and 140 W[illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

WANTED—LADIES' GENTEEL [illegible] clothing or misfits for cash. [illegible] Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV. [illegible] Van Buren-st., for 99 years, [illegible] 80x120. J. W. FARLIN, 5 Wash[illegible]

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE [illegible] breech-loading gun for single [illegible] light top wagon. Address W [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUSINESS-MAN who speaks English, German, and Holland wishes a situation for 1885. Address Box 75, Waupun, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—NIGHTWORK BY A young man at copying; is familiar with abstract title work, and would like work of that kind to pass at home; good penman. Address H 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED pharmacist; speaks German. Highest references. Address H 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, shipping or entry clerk by a young man; fine penman and A1 experience; salary secondary. H 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED double-entry bookkeeper; present place twelve years. Address K 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR retail jewelry business; 7 years' experience. K [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED man, clerkship in retail hardware store, city or country. Best of references. H 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, permanent or temporary engagement. ACCOUNTANT, Room 1, 78 and 80 Lake-st.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY MANUFACTURER or jobbing house desiring the services of a first-class commercial traveler please address B, care [illegible] Produce Exchange. Personal interview can [illegible]. References first-class.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR some wholesale-house; two years' experience on road. Will furnish satisfactory reference. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 14 IN office, store, or as assistant bookkeeper; have [illegible]. Address Box 187, South Chicago, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman (Swede); steady, sober, and industrious. Address ANDY CARLSON, 342 Bloom-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate. Best [illegible]. H W 2[illegible], Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED male nurse. Address D. T., 82 South Morgan-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid, or care of furnished rooms. Call [illegible] West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT French woman as cook in private family. Apply [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Call [illegible] 331 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION — WANTED FOR SECOND work or general housework in a small family. Call at [illegible] Thirty-first-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN families; terms $1.50 a day. K 34, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—MENDING AND darning of all kinds, from hosiery to gentlemen's [illegible], at home or out. References. H 69, Tribune.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged Swedish lady to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman in city or country. Best hospital and private references given. Call for four days at [illegible].

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES EMployment bureau—Help of all nationalities and with the best of references supplied at 254 Washington-boulevard. MRS. J. WILLIAMS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help [illegible] G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUcated young lady in some Southern city for the winter. K 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY wants an engagement in some dramatic company. K 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WANTS fancy work at home for a store; crocheting a specialty. Address H V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as traveling or store salesmen, [illegible], collectors, general office clerks, cashiers and all positions for wholesale or retail firms, [illegible], apply at 180 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY-GOODS CLERK; must understand dressing windows. Apply, with references to MR. EISENDRATH, 150 Franklin-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COMMISSION salesman; only one of experience with dry goods and notions and an already-established trade. P. O. Box 1771, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL AN ARticle of merit to wholesale grocers in New England (residing in Boston). A permanent, lucrative position open to an energetic, competent man. Must produce highest recommends as to honesty, ability, etc. None but the best need address K [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOAP AND [illegible] salesman for city; must have an acquaintance with the grocery trade. LAUTZ BROS.

WANTED—BY A CIGAR FACTORY OF [illegible] reputation, several traveling salesmen through [illegible], to sell our line on commission in [illegible] with their regular line. Reference, [illegible] & BROTHER, State and Lake-sts.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL [illegible] salesman and window trimmer; must speak German and English. First-class city [illegible] required. Apply at YONDORF BROS., [illegible] North-av.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD, with fair education, who lives with parents, to [illegible] hardware business. Address Nashua Lock [illegible], own handwriting, with references. K 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BELL-BOY—AT WINDSOR European Hotel; wages $12 per month, board, [illegible].

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — A THORoughly competent furnace-man; one who understands furnace work in all its branches and inside [illegible], able to take charge of this particular department and not afraid to work. Must have best of references as to sobriety and workmanship. Liberal [illegible] steady work to right man. Address L. J. [illegible], 27 Reed-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GOOD MOLDERS CAN [illegible] employment with Winchester & Partridge [illegible] Company, Whitewater, Wis.

WANTED—15 SANDSTONE CUTTERS AT [illegible] Government Building, Peoria, Ill. Good [illegible].

WANTED—ALL THOSE WANTING HELP or situations as engineers, firemen, conductors, [illegible], porters, janitors, coachmen, teamsters, [illegible], waiters, millers, etc., etc., and all positions of trust, apply at 180 East Washington-st., second floor, Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL WORKman, one that cuts stencils, steel stamps, etc. [illegible] H. HANSON, 38 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] and pastry baker. Good wages to sober [illegible] man. Address Box 1,048, Eau Claire, [illegible].

WANTED—BY A PROGRESSIVE AND [illegible] New York life-insurance company, a [illegible] ability, reputation, and experience to take its [illegible] for one or two Western States. To the [illegible] liberal contract will be made. Address [illegible] PRESIDENT, H 37, Tribune office.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS [illegible] a record for city and country by one of the [illegible] life-insurance companies in the United States. Valuable assistance and liberal terms given [illegible] men. Address MANAGER, H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSHELMAN; ONE ABLE TO [illegible] a business-coat. Call at 25 North [illegible].

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COPPERSMITH [illegible] SMITH'S copper and brass works, corner [illegible] and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A PANTSMAKER; STEADY [illegible] and good prices. FOOTE & WILCOX, [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PARTIES WANTING SHORT-[illegible] or typewriter clerks, also those wishing [illegible] same, apply to A. R. REID & CO., 79 [illegible].

WANTED—MEN — ANY MAN MAKING [illegible] than $40 per week should try our money-[illegible]. Our $3 trial outfit free to men and [illegible] wish to test our quick-selling plan. Parties [illegible] on the lookout for a chance to increase [illegible] should send for particulars. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL [illegible] bill-holder, the best selling article in [illegible]. Send 25 cents for sample by mail. AT-[illegible], 163 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA MANufacturer, on commission, a selling agent in [illegible] what kind of goods accustomed to [illegible]. Box 362, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—EARNEST CHRISTIAN MEN, [illegible] aged at least 40, for active Christian [illegible]; liberal pay. State age, past and present [illegible], and references. K 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEmen experienced as teachers; no application [illegible] giving age, experience, and reference. [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CRAYON [illegible] may obtain a steady situation by applying to GIES & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., with [illegible].

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A small family for general housework, washing, and ironing; competent, good girl; good wages. Inquire at 439 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH reference, to cook exclusively for private family. Apply at 436 La Salle-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children. 3544 Ellis-av.

WANTED—AT 649 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A good girl for general housework. References required. Wages $4 per week; apply today.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of three at 3021 Groveland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family. References required. Apply at 551 La Salle-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. Good references required. 154 Oakley-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY COMpetent person for general housework. Apply at 34 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—AT 62 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., A first-class cook; a woman accustomed to order-cooking preferred; good wages and steady employment if suited.

Nurses.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET-NURSE. Call at once at 96 Thirty-third-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, IN city or country, to take nice, light, and pleasant work at their own homes; $1 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Man'f'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their own homes; $1 to $4 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G CO., 250 Race-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take nice, light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection). Work sent by mail; $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Please address at once, Globe Mnfg. Co., Boston, Mass., Box 5344.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels; rates reasonable, borrowers retaining the property and assured there will be neither delay nor publicity. WALKER, 162 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1873.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 121 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL bonds of the Western States and Territories bought and sold by WM. O. COLE, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COMMERCIAL PAper, warehouse receipts, merchandise, chattel mortgages, approved names, or any good collaterals. Room 2 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. E. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. J. A. & S. G. HAIR, 150 La Salle-st., basement.

ORVIS HYDRO-CARBON SMOKELESS FURnace stock for sale cheap. Address K 34, Tribune office.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE OF NEWARK, N. J., will lend money on improved property at 6 per cent. A. T. GALT, Financial Agent, 106 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

WANTED—$2,000 AT 8 PER CENT, PAYable semi-annually; principal payable in 3, 4, and 5 years; secured by first lien on real estate worth in cash many times principal; no commissions paid. Address H 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000; SECURITY, NEW BRICK house and lot, worth not less than $5,000, on South Side. P. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 87 Clark-st.

WANTED—PARTY TO LOAN $50 AND take pay in room and board. Address K 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $300 FOR FOUR months on two lots near street-car lines worth $800. Address K 86, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

470 WABASH-AV.—A COMPLETELY-FURnished front room; also single room; only a few select boarders. References desired.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, with or without board. References.

1420 WABASH-AV. — FRONT ALCOVE room; also other rooms, single and double, to rent with board to first-class parties.

1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURnished rooms with first-class board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with all modern conveniences and first-class board.

3138 FOREST-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with excellent board, for gentleman or gentleman and wife.

West Side.

634 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SEVERAL CHOICE rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board.

North Side.

71 RUSH-ST.—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; very desirable rooms for gentlemen; also a large front alcove, second floor.

163 DEARBORN-AV.—NICE FURNISHED rooms, with good board.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st.—The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 161 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomsen's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Suburban.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD for a party of gentlemen and a suite of fine front rooms for a family; delightful location, within two minutes' walk of depot, Hyde Park Station, on Illinois Central Road; trains morning and evening every fifteen minutes; fare 7 cents. H 9, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG MAN DESIRES A HOME IN strictly private family of culture and refinement within 10 minutes' walk of First Congregational Church. Address K 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for a couple and mother on South Side. Address 111 Monroe-st., up-stairs.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE BY YOUNG married couple; terms must be moderate. Address K 24, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST— THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING, 243 State-st. S. S. BENTON, Principal. Day and Evening. Lessons by mail.

GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL; PUPILS thoroughly taught by practical methods; tuition as low as consistent with first-class instruction; private lessons given at school or residence of pupil. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT —Pitman's system greatly improved by Munson. A full, thorough course of shorthand instruction, $30. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, 175 Dearborn-st. Day and evening session. BULL & COLESON.

PROF. CARR'S CLASS IN DANCING—WEST Side—Natatorium, 584 Madison-st., Saturday, Oct. 4. North Side—Brand's Hall, Thursday, Oct. 2. South Side—Vincennes-av. Hall and Thirty-fifth-st., Tuesday, Oct. 7; afternoon and evening. Englewood—Wednesday, Oct. 15; afternoon and evening. For particulars address 655 Washington-boulevard.

TERESA H. DEAN, ARTIST — LESSONS given in oil painting and repousse work; orders taken for all kinds of decorative work. 2240 Wabash-av.

THE VINCENNES GALLERY OF FINE Arts—The renting room contains 200 carefully-selected original paintings to rent to teachers and pupils copying art. Call on or send for circular to [illegible] Vincennes-av. Deals exclusively in oil-paintings.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 HORSE-POWER upright boilers, vertical-tube radiators, pipe, fittings, valves, etc.; all new. SAM'L J. POPE & CO., 115 Lake-st.

SECOND-HAND MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, tubular, flue, and upright boilers for sale cheap by HARDY & BEHLES, 19 and 21 Michigan-st., corner of Kingsbury. Telephone, 3269.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY A. J. COOPER, 180 DEARborn-st.: To responsible parties, the very commodious new stone residence, No. 4013 Drexel-boulevard; this location is the most desirable in the city; the house has every modern improvement, with large brick barn; possession at once.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., 3945 AND 3949—Handsome new red pressed-bricks, two stories and cellar, with every modern convenience, and thorough sewer ventilation; plate glass in front, stained glass in vestibules; boulevard trains very handy; will be rented low to small, responsible tenants. C. W. PIERCE, 144 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—14 ALDINE-SQUARE; GOOD REpair, all modern improvements. Inquire of JULIUS S. GRINNELL, 30 City-Hall or 19 Aldine-square.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE ON OAK-AV., 7 rooms on first floor; lot 30 feet front; a pleasant home at low rent. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Room 6, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW 11-ROOM brick, 158 Oakwood-boulevard, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, near cars. OWNER, 3500 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—3403 VERNON-AV., TWO-STORY and basement brick, $40. 3351 Grand-boulevard, 2-story basement and attic stone-front dwelling, $50. 2735 and 2737 State-st., new flats of 6 rooms each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3363 INDIANA-AV.—2-STORY and basement brick house, 14 rooms, and good barn. SNYDACKER & CO., 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., 3944 — FINE 3-story and cellar stone-front dwelling with six fine chambers and every convenience; close to boulevard trains; $60 a month. C. W. PIERCE, 144 La Salle.

TO RENT—1219 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY and basement frame house, 14 rooms; all conveniences. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—3025 PRAIRIE-AV., AND FURniture for sale. Call at house between 1 and 5 p. m.; possession at once. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all the modern improvements; Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts. JAS. T. HOYNE, Room 19, 88 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—401 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY AND basement stone swell-front. Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. All modern improvements. H. POTWIN, 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT—590 NORTH ROBEY-ST., NEAR Wicker Park—2-story and basement brick, ten rooms; rent to May 1 only $22.50. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—109 LOOMIS-ST.—VERY DESIRable two-story, attic, and basement stone-front; will be rented low to good tenant. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—299 IRVING PLACE—2-STORY and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms; painted outside; will be papered and calcimined; rent only $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—240 OGDEN-AV., CORNER OF Jackson-st.—2-story brick, 8 rooms, in good order; $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—3 NEW 10-ROOM HOUSES, 588, 590, 592 Warren-av., with all modern improvements; rent low to good parties. THOS. HOOD, Room 17, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—24 SOUTH ADA-st., 2-story and basement stone-front; $75. 467 South Leavitt-st., 2-story brick. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY THE OWNER — AT 152 Throop-st., an 8-room stone-front house, with bath-room, gas-fixtures, and furnace.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL furnished; bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, and all modern improvements; barn; near street-cars. Apply at 132 South Paulina-st., or to A. PARSONS, 156 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 263 ADAMS-ST., BEtween Sangamon and Peoria, 7 rooms; in good repair; $35. Apply at 135 Peoria-st.

TO RENT—42 KENDALL-ST., A NEW SIX-room cottage, with plenty store room; one block from Ogden-av. cars; terms cheap to a good tenant. JAS. PARSON, 286 Marshfield-av. Apply Sunday or Monday.

TO RENT—HOUSE CORNER LAKE AND Robey-sts.; 4 rooms, 3 closets, large cellar; nearly all new. Call this afternoon.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON ONE OF THE choicest corners of La Salle-av., south of Division-st., a private residence of 12 rooms, 21 closets; heated by steam. Hale elevator, telephone, burglar alarm, etc.; lease for two years; a fine southern exposure. For admission to premises and further information apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 499 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—543 LA SALLE-AV. — FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. N. W. BROOKS, 97 Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON NORTH Side: to private family only. G. M. HIGH, 166 East Randolph-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, NEWLY PApered and painted; all modern conveniences, with yard 150 feet front on Belden-av., one block from Lincoln-av. cars. Apply at Room 11, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK—Nearly new 2-story and basement pressed-brick house; modern improvements; furnace, screens, iron fence, large yard; very nice place; rent low to good party. 885 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW HOUSES ON Pine-st., between Ohio and Ontario. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

Suburban.

TO RENT—812 SIXTY-THIRD-ST., ENGLEwood, 2-story frame; 8 rooms; modern conveniences; near depot; 5-cent fare. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — KENWOOD — COZY, GOTHIC frame house of 8 rooms, tastefully and completely furnished; possession at once; rent $35. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — NEW HOUSE AT ROGERS Park, 8 rooms; cellar under whole house; water in kitchen. Inquire of F. D. GIFFORD, Metropolitan National Bank.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 6 ROOMS, IN marble-front house, large yard, 48x125 feet; side light (25 feet); two marble mantels, frescoed ceilings, screens, window shades, furnace, laundry. 750 Walnut-st., near Albany-av.; accessible by Lake-st. cars and C. & N. W. R. R.; rent very low; possession immediately. WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—725 HARRISON-ST., CORNER of Paulina, first-floor flat, 6 rooms; cellar. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1—VERY PLEASant flat, 6 rooms, 839 West Madison-st. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—SUITE 3, SOUTHWEST corner of Washington-boulevard and Green-st.; 6 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc., and very desirable furniture and carpets for sale at a bargain. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST MADISON-ST.—Suites of 6 rooms each, with bathroom, closets, etc., complete in the fine new building Nos. 953 and 955; rents low to desirable parties. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—881 VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER Irving-place—New 7-room flats, first and second floors, $25. Apply at 1008 Van Buren-st., or Room 15, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY FLAT, 338 AND 340 South Leavitt-st.; modern improvements; just finished; street paved. Apply to owner, 655 West Adams.

TO RENT—505 CONGRESS-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., second-floor flat, 8 rooms; every convenience. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

North Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENT AT NO. 12 Lincoln-av., commodious and in excellent repair. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE AND LIBERally apportioned fourth-floor flat No. 200 Huron-st., between Dearborn-av. and State-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM FLAT WEST OF Lincoln Park; near Garfield-av. cars; good repair; $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM APARTMENT IN the "Irving," Division-st. and Lake-Shore drive; steam heat and every convenience; reasonable rent. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, PARlor floor, $33. Inquire at 172 Howe-st.

TO RENT—539 LA SALLE-AV.—ONLY ONE of those new flats left; every convenience. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, BATH-room and all conveniences; $25 per month; at 218 Illinois-st. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 30 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENT OF 8 ROOMS, every improvement, in Charlevoix Flats, 87 to 91 Rush-st. Apply at 36 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT; ALL CONVENiences; newly papered and decorated; La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park; every room light; $35. J. H. WATERS, 541 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT OF 6 ROOMS on Mohawk-st., near Centre-st. cars; modern improvements; $25. J. T. DALE, 15 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT ON SECond floor, 218 Illinois-st.; all conveniences, and perfect light; low rent to a good tenant. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 30 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, permanent basis; also single room. References. 19 Pine-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st., 4 new 8-room flats; hot and cold water, laundry in basement; separate entrances to each flat. Rent $22.50 and $25 per month. V. H. SURGHNOR, 15 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 12-ROOM FLAT ON third floor; all modern improvements; grates; frescoed parlor and library; halls heated; good condition; janitor's service; south front; well lighted; full view of lake; best neighborhood; three minutes' walk from the Palmer House; between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Inquire on premises, 22 East Van Buren-st., first flat.

TO RENT—$40, $45—JUST FINISHED AT 2239 Indiana-av., choice flats of six and seven large rooms, with every convenience; keys at 2233.

TO RENT—$15, $18, AND $23—ELEGANT 3, 4, and 6 room flats. Apply in drug-store, 139 Thirty-fifth-st. Open; go see them.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT ON NORTH Side. GEO. M. HIGH, 166 Randolph-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—THREE-ROOM FLATS ON STATE-st., near Thirty-fifth. Rent $10 to $12. D. HARBY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

TO RENT — SECOND FLOOR, UNFURnished, of my residence, No. 3008 Lake-av.; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM FLATS, WABASH-av. and Eighteenth-st. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX LARGE ROOMS (main floor), brick house, situate on Forty-third-st., just east of Lake-av.; modern improvements. Apply to E. A. LITTLE, 739 Oakwood-boulevard, or at office rear 165 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—146 STATE-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms by the day or week.

TO RENT—AT 278 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURnished large and small front rooms, or parlor floor and basement for housekeeping.

TO RENT — 1423 WABASH-AV.—NICELY furnished front and alcove room; also smaller rooms; gas; bath; board if desired.

TO RENT—571 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED room; house first-class; furniture new; prices reasonable; gentlemen only. References.

TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED ROOM AT 164 Madison-st., near La Salle; $1.75 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-LIGHTed, nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only, 376 South State-st.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS. 900 Washington-boulevard. Apply at 902 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—CARPETED ALCOVE AND PARlor suite furnished; modern improvements. 3029 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, DOUBLE and single. 1228 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, with or without board. 124 Warren-av.

TO RENT — 410 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, furnished rooms, with bath, and every convenience; alcove room, two closets.

TO RENT—12 NORTH THROOP-ST., BEtween Madison and Washington, a large front alcove room, also a single room, with or without board: private family.

TO RENT—594 ADAMS-ST.— PLEASANT furnished parlor floor, with or without board.

TO RENT—MADISON-SQUARE, 384 WEST Madison-st., 4 or 5 rooms; very desirable. R. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, NICEly-furnished rooms, with hot and cold water; rates reasonable. 40 North Hoyne-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECond-floor front suite of rooms; gas, grate, and bath; everything first-class; table extra. 435 North State-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT OF FIVE nicely-furnished rooms, hot and cold water, bath, etc., for light housekeeping to a family of adults; no children. 158 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, at moderate prices. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS TO PEOPLE WITHout children; price $15. 1657 North Clark-st., Lake View.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms. 336 East Chicago-av., corner Pine-st.

TO RENT—42 PINE-ST., HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT — TWO NICELY FURNISHED front rooms in nice locality on La Salle-av. Inquire at 212 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—OCT. 1.—A VERY DESIRABLE large front room on Dearborn-av. K 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, in private family. 227 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT ON Archer-av., No. 2322. Houses, Nos. 755 and 761 Fulton-st. House and store, No. 5108 Fifty-first and State-sts. Low rent to right parties. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 16 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT AT 177 North Clark-st. Apply to A. B. RAFFINGTON, Office 7, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x100, Nos. 25 and 27 Randolph-st. BRADSAW & WAIT, 185 and 187 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK STORE; NO better location for grocery or drug store for an energetic man. Call on premises at corner of Forty-fifth and Winter-sts., Union Stock-Yards.

TO RENT—1018 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR Western-av.—New store and living rooms in rear, 20x50; good location. Apply at once of owner, 1020 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW STORE, CORNER, basement, 22x60, Thirty-second-st. and Forest-av. Also store basement 139 Thirty-fifth-st.; $10.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, SECOND FLOOR 77 and 79 Madison-st., 50x200; steam and elevator; a good location for a first-class restaurant, billiard room, music-hall, or any retail or wholesale business. Apply to L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 241 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., NOS. 953 and 955; the large fine stores are now nearly finished, and will be rented very reasonably to good parties. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, 1815 STATE-ST.—cheap. Apply to SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH PRIVATE ROOM in Calumet Building; heated and kept in order. Inquire at Room 62.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN WITH THREE STALLS. 225 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH POWER IF DESIRED, two floors of 50 Michigan-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED front room or rooms en suite in good locality on North or South Side, latter preferred, with board for lady only. K 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SMALL FAMILY, three furnished rooms; housekeeping privileges; north of Twenty-second-st., South Side. Address K 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHIN 10 MILES of Chicago, a house of 10 rooms, with stable. Address, with full particulars, G., Room 34, 145 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IT WILL PAY INTELligent men and women wanting profitable employment to write for my illustrated circulars and terms of agency for the celebrated Missouri Steam Washer, which, by reason of its great intrinsic merit, is meeting with such phenomenal success. J. WORTH, Seventeenth-st. and Franklin-av., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE THE pocket electric lighter; produces a flame, will ignite anything combustible; wind or rain cannot extinguish. Price to agents 25c, or $1 per doz; exclusive right of sale for counties or State free. C. D. CAVENAUGH, 82 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED — FOR "HARPER'S Pictorial History of the Rebellion," the only means of obtaining the famous war illustrations from Harper's Weekly; a couple of good installment men wanted for this city. M'DONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, well-established business; financial man wanted; capital required about $14,000; don't answer unless you mean business; business will stand close investigation. Address for 5 days K [illegible], Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO BUY third of office business clearing $800 a month and increasing. T. J. DOLAN, 130 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL partner with from $5,000 to $10,000 to extend an established wholesale and retail business in a live Southwestern town; profits good and can be increased with capital. Address A. M. GRAVES, care Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Latlin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

ASTROLOGIST, PALMIST, AND BUSINESS medium; advises on all domestic, financial, and political business. Room 3, 215 State-st., 9 to 9.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READER, gives names and advice. 2323 Wabash-av.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 45 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. P. WHITE & CO., ROOM 1 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

South Water-st., an improved 50-foot corner.
Lake-st., 50 feet, 5-story brick.
Randolph-st., fine store near Clark.
Wabash-av., one of the best corners on the avenue.
Jackson-st., large corner west of State-st., vacant.
Fifth-av., elegant store, north of Adams-st.
Also elegant vacant corner north of Van Buren.
Franklin-st., the best vacant corner on the street, north of Van Buren.
Sherman-st., No. 61, 4-story brick building.
Clark-st., near Van Buren, improved.
Third and Fourth-avs., north of Harrison-st., several pieces, vacant and improved.
Many other pieces on State, West Madison, Halsted, and other business streets.
Don't buy without seeing us.
J. P. WHITE & CO., 95 Clark and 103 Washington-sts.

West Side.

FOR SALE— GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 40 FINE LOTS. 19 business lots on Blue Island-av. and 21 residence lots on Coulter-st. (next street north of Blue Island-av.), between Hoyne-av. and Leavitt-st. ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1884, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. Remember the date—Saturday, Sept. 27, on the premises.

A large canvas tent will be erected on the grounds on the day of the sale with seats for every one. Front seats will be reserved for ladies who want to bid on the lots. A full first-class brass band will attend. Sale will take place, rain or shine. Every lot will be sold.

This property is near McCormick's Reaper Factory (1,500 men), the Malleable Iron Works (1,000 men), Wells, French & Co. (800 men), Clark Bros.' Furniture Company, Ajax Forge Works, Chicago Stove Works, and the great lumber district; 10,000 men are daily employed in this vicinity. Public school two blocks, horse-cars on Blue Island-av. Improvements going up all around.

Don't fail to bring a deposit with you. Ten dollars deposit on each lot required at sale. Terms—One-third cash; balance one and two years, 6 per cent interest. Abstracts furnished. Call for plats. Take Blue Island-av. street-cars to go to property.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Main office S. E. cor. of Madison & La Salle-sts. Eleven branch offices in different parts of the city.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN—Two-story and basement brick, all modern conveniences, in elegant order; $6,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.: 300 FAMILIES TO SUPPLY. FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK STORE, WITH FLAT above; suitable for butcher-shop; no butcher-shop within half a mile. Is located on the best business street on the West Side. Go and see, corner of Albany-av. and Madison-st., or call at our office and we will take you. Price only $5,000. Terms, small cash payment, monthly installments, and long time. For further particulars call at our office. S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., NEAR TAYlor-st.—Lot 25x150, only $30 per foot. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st.: FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK STORE. AN ELEGANT SITE FOR BUSINESS. Either dry goods, grocery, or drug store, with fine flat above. Located on West Madison-st., corner Albany-av. Take Madison-st. cars to our branch office, corner Sacramento-av. Price $5,000. Terms, small cash payment, monthly installments, and long time. S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., NEAR TAYlor-st., 36x150; only $160 per foot. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE NINE-room brick residence, just off the boulevard, east of park, every convenience, in fine order, east front, 25-ft. lot; elegant home for physician. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., NEAR JACKson-st.—Fine stone-front dwelling and lot 40x150; $18,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, near Paulina-st.—Frame dwelling, barn, and lot 40x125; only $9,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—40X200, EAST front, very choice. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— Ten lots on Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second. Ten lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—A CORNER, south of Harrison-st., 100 feet, for only $10,000; a rare bargain. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY brick house and 50-foot lot on good corner in southwest part of the city, one block from Ashland-av. cars. Will be sold cheap. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 95 Clark-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., first-class stone-front dwelling, in elegant order, and lot 25x150; $13,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR ASHland-av., 25x153; only $85 per foot; a bargain. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on North Western-av., near Hubbard-st., worth $3,500, will be sold if taken at once for $1,250 and incumbrance. FRED. S. ERSKINE, 106 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR OAKLEY, 3-story and cellar, stone front; $5,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE CORNER Hubbard and Lincoln-sts., cheap, or will exchange for choice clear suburban or vacant city. Campbell-av., near Ogden, 2 brick cottages, $2,300 each. R. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — WARREN-AV., NEAR LEAVitt-st.—Lot 21x125, only $165 per foot. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PEORIA-ST., NEAR VAN Buren, 3-story dwelling in three flats; rent $960; only $8,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR LEAVITT—Two-story and cellar brick, 8 rooms, modern improvements; $5,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE. The handsomest, best-built, and finished houses in Englewood. Nine more just being finished. 9 ALREADY SOLD. 9 For sale on $25 monthly payments. Houses are built in different designs, 6, 8, 9, and 10 rooms each, closets, pantry, etc., double floors, sliding doors, inside blinds, veranda, water, gas, and sewerage; east or west front as desired; near churches, schools, and within two blocks of street and steam cars. PRICE $2,300. Small cash payment, balance $25 per month. Agent on the ground every day. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES, "ANDERson pressed brick" fronts, 8 rooms, all latest improvements, furnaces and gas fixtures; near cable cars in South Division; only $6,000 each; terms made very easy. FRED L. FAKE, Room 27, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X150 VINCENNES-AV., CORner Forty-second-st. 50x125 on St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: HANDSOME NEW MODERN HOUSE—Finely located on a 65-foot corner lot, north of Thirty-first-st., $35,000.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—100x200 feet, corner of Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.: CALUMET-AV.—65 feet near Twentieth-st., $300.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING LELAND HOTEL, 40 feet to alley. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10-ROOM brick house and large lot near Douglas monument. R. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HOUSE ON Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first. 124 Randolph-st., Room 4.

North Side.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, A FEW BLOCKS from Rush-st. bridge—3-story and basement residence of 9 rooms; furnace, bath, mantels, and gas fixtures. This house stands alone on a lot 25x150 feet, has stone front and stone steps, plate-glass windows, and south front; street has been newly paved this summer; the lot alone is worth $5,500, and you could not duplicate the house for the price I am asking for this fine home—$8,000. JOHN S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOT ON LA SALLE-av.; $165 per foot; north of Schiller-st. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., BEtween Garfield and Webster-avs., 125x125, east front. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—SEVERAL FINE residences, from $20,000 to $100,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—CHOICE RESIdence lots at lowest possible prices on Dearborn-av., La Salle-av., State, Astor, and other desirable streets; call for lists. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NORTH OF Division-st., fine corner residence, cheapest on the avenue; for $15,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 150 TOWNsend-st.; everything in good order; 11 rooms. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER-AV., BETWEEN Bissell and Sheffield-avs.; good lots 24x125; $1,000; very easy terms. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—ORCHARD-ST., between Dewey-court and Wrightwood-av.; one block from limits cars, 30 minutes' ride from Court-House. Handsome, well built, very convenient, nicely finished cottage; six rooms on main floor; basement, large attic, bath-room, hot and cold water, mantels, etc. Also two-story octagon front, in flats (entirely separate, six rooms each), equal in appearance, convenience, and finish. And a lot 25x125 (just one). At low prices and on favorable terms. M. WATKINS, Room 5, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—VALUABLE manufacturing and dock property, near harbor; choice business and residence lots and acres; positive bargains offered. D. S. TAYLOR, 38 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION DAILY FOR home-seekers TO GROSS PARK IN LAKE VIEW. Come to our office any forenoon at 9:30 o'clock, and we will give you a splendid ride of 18 minutes on a finely equipped train of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. to the pure breezes and green lawns of Gross Park, in Lake View, returning to the city in one or two hours, as you may prefer. Over 200 lots sold and 80 houses built. You need not buy unless you please. S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO., 136 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, AT ROSALIE Villas, South Park Station—Two new 8 and 10-room houses, with every convenience; also choice residence lots adjoining. CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD—A CHOICE lot centrally located; east of the railroad track; terms reasonable. YOUNG, SCOTT & ADAMS, Room 5, 77 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot 175 ft. deep at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 ft high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains almost every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Come in any day at 10:15 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—ALONG Garfield-boulevard, a handsome 1½-story house and 37½-foot lot; only $2,100; $350 or $500 down, balance in monthly payments. JEROME P. BOWES, Room 8, 134 Dearborn-st. Branch office, Fifty-first-st. and Wentworth-av. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT PARKSIDE, 2 BLOCKS from depot, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad; $25 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—O. M. WELLS & CO. ARE BUILDing TEN MORE COTTAGES of that excellent class that have sold so well this summer, on Wentworth-av., La Salle, and Fifty-seventh-sts. They are six-room cottages—$2,300—and have a finish as good as is ordinarily put in houses of twice the cost; monthly payments of $25 and upward. Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS—NEAR the Normal School, 33 feet front by 125 feet deep; only $400 each, on easy terms. JEROME P. BOWES, Room 8, 134 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL FURNISH MONEY to build houses on any of O. R. Keith's lots at Woodlawn and receive payment for house and lot in monthly installments. Parties may choose their own architect to design the houses and let their own contracts. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT CHICAGO LAWN; $250, on $5 monthly payments; free lots to those who build $1,000 houses; good schools; fare 6 cents. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN BLOCK 8, IRVING Park, $225; also house to rent, very cheap. A. J. NOWLEN, 59 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES—A FINE list to select from, all directions from the city, from $1,500 to $15,000; correspondence solicited. Vacant lots, blocks, and acres at prices and terms to suit any one. R. D. COXE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 3, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $8,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 151 La Salle-st., or [illegible] Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—2 NEW, FIRST-CLASS 1½-story modern-built cottages, Fifty-third-st., west of Wentworth-av., accessible by steam and horse cars, to close estate. K. V. R. LANSINGH, Executor, Room 19, 134 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $350 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34, bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A BEAUTIFUL new brick house of eight rooms; cheap. Inquire at 650 Englewood-av. (Address Post-Office Box 309, Englewood, Ill.)

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY A NICE, NEW 6-room cottage and lot at Norwood Park, 8 miles from the city limits; $200 down and $15 monthly for the balance. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits, accessible by horse and steam cars, $350 and $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A LARGE list of houses and lots ranging in price from $2,500 to $25,000; building lots from $4 to $60 per frontage; personal attention given to property; will meet parties at any train with carriage to show property. CHAS. J. GILBERT, Real-estate agent, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—BY L. A. GILBERT, ROOM 63 Reaper Block: Woodlawn property—only a few more of those choice lots fronting on Oglesby-av. and running through to Madison-av., fronting on two 80 foot avenues, with sidewalk and water; price $22 per foot this week. Call early and get your choice on long time; small payments down.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES AND LARGE lots at Hinsdale on monthly payments of $10 to $40. O. J. STOUGH, 131 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN order entered July 17, 1884, to which reference is hereby made, in the U. S. District Court, Chicago, in the matter of the Third National Bank of Chicago, notice is given that the Receiver of said bank is authorized to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the real estate hereinafter described; and that should any piece of said property be purchased by any of the stockholders of said bank, they shall have the right to pay for the same as follows: Ten per cent of the purchase money in cash and 15 per cent in stock of said bank or in cash, the balance to be paid by the notes of the purchaser, payable in equal installments in 1, 2, and 3 years from date of the closing of the sale, secured by mortgage upon the property purchased, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; and that should any of said property be purchased by any one not a stockholder, the said purchase money to be paid one-fourth cash and the balance as last above provided in case of purchase by a stockholder.

The real estate described in said order is as follows:

Lot 8, Block 6, McKay's addition to Waukegan, Lake County, Ill.

Lot 8, Block 6, of the original plat of the village of Evanston.

Lots 31, 34, and 35, Block 9, Pierce's addition to Holstein.

Lots 63, 64, and 65, Calver's addition to Chicago, Sec. 28, 40, 14, east of the 3d P. M.

The west ½ of Lot 2, on plat of subdivision, Sec. 25, 35, 14, east of the 3d P. M., 25 acres.

Lots 18 and 19, except the east eight feet of the north 50 feet thereof, 20 and 21, except the north 50 feet of both of said lots 20 and 21, Block 5, Union Park Second Addition to Chicago.

The undivided half of Lots 2, 3, 6, 7, and 10, except railroad, Block 1, in Taylor & Kreigh's subdivision of the east half of the northwest quarter, Sec. 4, 38, 14.

Lots 6 and 7, Block 19, in S. J. Walker's Dock Addition to Chicago, being a subdivision of the east half north of the river of Sec. 30, 39, 14.

Lots 51 and 52, except railroad, and the north 81 feet of Lots 53 to 58, inclusive; also the north 81 feet of Lots 59 to 68, inclusive; and the south 100 feet of Lots 69 to 75, inclusive, Block 13 of Sampson & Green's Addition to Chicago.

Lot 25, Block 3, Walker's Subdivision of that part south of the north 30 acres of east half of southeast quarter of Sec. 33, 39, 14.

The undivided ½ of south 20 acres of the south half of east half southeast quarter Sec. 14, 38, 14.

Lots 1 and 5, Block 14, in Egandale, except the south 30 feet of Lot 5, Sec. 11, 38, 14.

The northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 24, 38, 14.

The north half, except the railroad, of Lot 2, Assessor's Division of the west half Sec. 33, and that part east of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad of Sec. 32, 38, 14, containing 21 25-100 acres.

The east half of the northeast quarter of Sec. 22, 32, 14, west of 3d P. M., and the west half of the northwest quarter Sec. 23, 32, 14, west of the 3d p. m., Kankakee, Ill., 160 acres.

The southwest quarter of Section 2, 23, 7, east of the 3d P. M. Livingstone County, Illinois. Beginning at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 16, 16, 2, east of the third P. M.; running thence west 6 chains 48¼ links, thence south 7 chains 71 links, thence east 6 chains 48¼ links, thence south 7 chains 71 links, to the place of beginning; said land being a part of Lot C, as described in Book F, pages 611 and 612, of Records, Mason County, Illinois, containing five acres, more or less.

The northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter, Section 31, 73, 22, west, being in the County of Adams, Iowa; containing 247 36-100 acres.

The southwest quarter of Sec. 23, 91, 23, west, Franklin County, Iowa; 160 acres.

Lots 76 and 142, between Seventh and Eighth-avs., One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third-sts., New York City, being in Ward 12, Block 563, in the City of New York.

Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Block 44, and Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Block 46, of Canalport Subdivision, in the City of Chicago.

Lots 1 to 12, in Block 61, Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, Sec. 14, 38, 14.

Lot 4, Block 9, and Lot 28, Block 19, in Original Subdivision of Irving Park, being a subdivision of Southeast Quarter Sec. 13, and North Half of Northeast Quarter of Sec. 24, 40, 13.

Lots 6 and 7, in Block 21, in Ashland's Second Addition to Chicago.

It was also ordered that said sale should take place upon Wednesday, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the north entrance to the Post-Office Building on Adams-st., Chicago, and that if it should be deemed advisable that one or more of said pieces of property should not be exposed for sale, the same could be withdrawn. For further particulars apply to HUNTINGTON W. JACKSON, as Receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago, 55 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—560-ACRE FARM IN WASHINGton County, Iowa, well improved; all in pasture; soil first-class; 5 miles from two railroads; in good neighborhood; terms easy. For full particulars address RICHMAN & THEUS, Muscatine, Ia.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — 128-ACRE FARM near Jamestown, Dak.; railroad within four miles, and borders on a beautiful lake. Address L. C. F. LOTZ, St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—1,200 ACRES OF RICH ILLInois land, unimproved; would make a model stock farm or a safe speculation. Address CHAS. R. HALE, Tipton, Ind.

FOR SALE—45,000 ACRES OF TIMBER land at $1 per acre; cheaper if cash. BRUNER, EAMES & CO., Salisbury, North Carolina.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS AND prairie lands in best part of Iowa cheap; easy terms. Address K 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—9,600 ACRES IN CHEYENNE County, Neb., all tillable; no sand; can be divided. A great chance for investment. THOS. E. TALLANT, Muscatine, Ia.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— MONTANA SHEEP RANCH. The finest blooded-sheep breeding nursery in Montana. Large, well-fitted ranch, with all appointments adapted to conducting the business in a thorough manner. Mountain streams run through the ranch, plenty wood and coal, good frame house, 5 to 6 miles good fence, 250 thoroughbred Shropshire and Merino sheep. Foundation of Merino flock is from Geo. Campbell's Vermont flock; of Shropshires is from Earl of Strathmore's flock in Scotland. The bucks with the flock are very choice. Will sell entire flock, real estate, horses, cows, and agricultural implements for $12,250. Terms half cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent interest. For further particulars apply to FARNSWORTH & WOLCOTT, corner Third-st. and First-av.-South, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—$3,600—25-ACRE FARM JUST three-quarters of a mile north of depot in Itasca, 22 miles west of Chicago, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Good 2-story framed house of 8 rooms, barn for 4 horses and 6 cows, 1 good lasting wells, 65 apple trees and other fruits; land is all under fence and cultivation, sidewalk from depot to the house; if there is a great bargain offered this is one. Perfect title and good abstract; want $1,600 cash down, balance can run 5 years at 6 per cent or be paid now; must sell at once; if this don't suit you at the price you are hard to please. Call and get a first-class bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM KNOWN AS THE Maj. Davis Farm in Kendall County, Ill., 43 miles west of Chicago on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Contains 320 acres—400 acres plow-land, 300 acres pasture, 100 acres timber, 10 acres orchard, six dwelling houses, 8 barns and numerous other buildings; several windmills and plenty of water; a splendid stock farm as it is, or can be divided into 4 farms. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 99 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING LOT ABOUT 25X 150 feet on Adams or Monroe, between Wood and Oakley-sts., or on Washington-boulevard, between Wood-st. and Garfield Park; give exact location and lowest price for spot cash. H 64, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 130 DEARBORN-ST.: Grocery store in Kansas town of 20,000; cleared $14,000 last ten years; best retail trade in State; sell whole or part; party in wholesale business.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—AN entirely new article not yet placed on the market; county and State rights for sale. C. J. CAVENAUGH, 82 Washington-st.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 130 DEARBORN-ST.: Liquor and tobacco store in lumber town of 12,000 in State of Michigan; time and invoice goods $2,000.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000 wants to invest it in some good paying business with his services at a reasonable salary. Address H 96, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER OR OTHER CAPABLE party with $500 cash can clear $1,000 within thirty days; desirable business. K 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A POPULAR, WELL-ESTABlished real estate business, having a very large list of good property on books, some rentals, together with office fixtures, good will. This is a fine opportunity to step into a paying occupation. Any reasonable offer entertained if one-fifth its value, as I must sell at once. Will stay a fortnight with buyer if wanted. Give real name. Address H 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE RETAIL CANDY STORE on South Side, doing good business; price $2,000; can give good reason for selling. Address H 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE STORE, FIRST-class location on West Side, or stock will be closed out at great sacrifice; a splendid chance for those wanting to furnish a large house or flat. Inquire at 123 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A large and commodious warehouse doing a paying wool, grain, and commission business. Address J. TAYLOR BRADLEY, Sweetwater, Nolan Co., Tex.

FOR SALE—$5,000 BUYS STOCK OF GROceries, lease, fixtures, safe, horses, wagons, etc.; business over $50,000; best location on South Side. Address K 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE NEATEST SAloons in the city; a rare chance for party with small capital, balance on time; will give reasons for selling. Address K 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY THAT HAS BEEN taken on a debt; owner now is not running it; can be bought cheap if sold this week. Call at the store, 280 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON ON MONROE-ST., near Clark, with $1,000 stock; price, $2,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF a 15-room house, always full and paying $100 net profit per month. Address G 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED SAMple-room on West Side; good location. Inquire at 125 West Randolph-st.

MACHINERY AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Sewing, button-hole, and eyelet machines. Shafting, belting, tables, steam cutting-knife. Engine, boiler, etc.; factory complete. Also office fixtures, safe, curtains, gas-fixtures, etc. HAMILL & LASKEY CO., 197 and 199 Adams-st.

NEWSPAPER PROPERTY FOR SALE—THE controlling interest in or the entire property of a leading Republican daily newspaper of the West. Manager must retire on account of health. Great chance for a man of ability and some means. Address W. C. L., Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE, cheap for cash. Equipped and running. K 11, Tribune office.

TO PHYSICIANS, ETC.—TWO ELEGANT offices to rent and furniture and business for sale; located two blocks from Palmer House; sickness compels owner to sell at once; rare chance. Address K 94, Tribune office.

WANT A PERFECTLY RELIABLE AND capable party with $5,000 to take third interest in a perfectly safe and extremely profitable manufacturing business, and to either take charge of factory in country or purchase and sale of goods in city. Address K 12, Tribune office.

WOOLEN MACHINERY WANTED—THE complete outfit for a woolen mill of four sets, including all the necessary preparatory and finishing machinery, shafting, etc. Parties having part or all of such for sale, address, giving full particulars and lowest cash price, MANUFACTURER, care of Chicago Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN OWNING A HORSE and wagon and having a preserved-fruit route can find very profitable employment by addressing K 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES, OR STOCK OF ANY kind, to winter at my farm; large barn, single or box stalls, large yards with tight board fences, and sheds to run under; clay floors. Apply at LITTLE'S Stable, rear 195 Clark-st.

$800 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST OF State right of the only new and perfect "piston;" gentlemen with influence in railroad and steam marine circles only need apply. Unquestionable references and indorsements. Address E. SUCKOW, 54 West Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND SLATE roofing, and galvanized-iron cornices, by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE—sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPERS, BANK CLERKS, ETC.—A simple and infallible rule for proving additions on first trial sent on receipt of 30 cents. G. SHUTER, 304 State-st.

COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED BY OUR Fidelity Cockroach Paste. Ask your druggist for it. C. S. BROWN & CO., 150 Dearborn-st., Room 16.

FRAMING TO ORDER IN ALL ITS branches at 88 State-st., opposite M. Field & Co.'s. Complete stock of photographs, views, 'scopes, celebrities, cabinet frames, and Chicago albums and views. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st., wholesale and retail.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

LAP AND FUR ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS and covers cleaned, relined, and repaired at Tredway's Saddle and Harness Emporium, 318 Michigan-av. Blankets, robes, whips, harness and stable goods cheap.

LEMONS—JUST RECEIVED—A CAR OF those choice Florida lemons, best in the market. Call and see them. S. J. RANDALL & CO., 219 South Water-st.

NEEDLES—EVERY DESCRIPTION USED in the world; wholesale and retail. N. E. ELLITHORP, manufacturer and importer, 44 S. Clark-st.

OUR FACILITIES FOR DISPOSING OF business interests or procuring capital are unsurpassed. Full information furnished on application. The American Financial Exchange (incorporated), Rooms 72 and 73 Commercial National Bank Building.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

On the 21st of October, 1884, at the office of the Panama Canal Company in Panama, proposals will be received for the construction of 500 workingmen's houses. These houses are 33x20 feet, and are to be built of pitch pine, or Oregon pine, and to contain 36 berths. They are to be distributed in equal proportion in three sections, between Gatun and Gorgona, Gorgona and Culebra, Culebra and Panama. The exact locations to be designated later by the Company. The proposals are not to exceed $1,250 for each house. For the plans and specifications address, at Panama, the Director-General of the works; at New York, the Agent of the Company, 18 Broadway, or they may be seen at the counting-room of the Times in this city.

PURCHASING AGENCY—LADIES DESIRing shopping done in the city will find it to their interest to address MRS. T. HOWARD, 1309 Wabash-av. Satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

REMINGTON NO. 2 TYPEWRITER (UPPER and lower case) for sale; price $80. In first-class order. H 16, Tribune office.

SHORTHAND REPORTING, DICTATION, and typewriting, all kinds taken at special low rates. A. R. REID & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

TURKISH, ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, MERCUrial, and other medicated baths for ladies and gentlemen at the Grand Pacific Hotel, entrance on Jackson-st. These baths are a great luxury, and a most potent curative agent when properly administered. All who try them are delighted with the effect. Thousands of our best citizens can testify to their great curative properties. Try them at once and judge for yourself. The electro-thermal bath as given by us is par excellence in nervous diseases and general debility. G. C. SOMERS, M. D.

WANTED—1,000 MEN TO DINE AT SMITH'S Restaurant, 210 South State-st.

WANTED—A BUILDER TO BUILD A PAIR of 3-story brick buildings and take in pay good real estate for a good value. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 1 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

HOME POLITICS.

The Republican Candidates Name the Men to Manage the Campaign.

Democratic Congressional and Senatorial Primaries—The Finerty Men—About Supervisors.

The Temperance Issue Discussed by J. V. Farwell—Congressman Dunham Serenaded.

THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FINALLY SELECTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The county Republicans are gradually reaching a solution of that much-talked-of and vexed question, "Who shall the Executive Committeemen be?" The committee is almost completed, and "What shall the harvest be?" is the coming refrain, for the new committee is expected to look after the finances for the campaign. The candidates and the Central Committee met again yesterday afternoon, the former assembling two hours ahead of the other crowd for the purpose of agreeing if possible upon the make-up of an Executive Committee. Davis and Mason were early arrivals, but there was a surprise in store for them. The other candidates had taked the matter over and reached the conclusion that, inasmuch as Davis and Mason appeared as representatives of the same district, they would have to be regarded as contestants, and denied the privilege of participating in the deliberations. The friends of Mr. Davis were at first opposed to this proposition, but ultimately acceded to it. Accordingly, Messrs. Mason and Davis retired.

THE CANDIDATES RESOLVE.

The remaining candidates took up the old question again. First, after some discussion, they passed the resolution sent them by the Central Committee providing that the entire conduct of the campaign should be left to the Executive Committee except in matters of contest and printing. A supplementary resolution was also passed allowing the candidates to add two members to each of the sub-committees with the exception of the Judiciary Committee, which is to wrestle with the knotty problem of contests. Having done this much the candidates proceeded with the formation of the Executive Committee, agreeing to have it made up of two representatives from each of the Republican Congressional districts, one from Finerty's district, and four from the Central Committee. It had been practically settled the day previous that Arthur Dixon, John M. Smyth, Sam Raymond, and Abe White should represent the Central Committee, and this arrangement was not changed. John Kehoe was unanimously chosen to represent the Second District (Finerty's). In the First District (Dunham's) Col. George Harlow and Commissioner C. F. Linn were selected, and in the Third (Davis') P. Bird Price and Charles H. Plautz. In the Fourth District (Adams') the selection of two committeemen was postponed for the time being, as was also the naming of the two additional members for each of the sub-committees. So that as far as is goes the executive body is as follows: John M. Smyth, Sam Raymond, Alex. White, Arthur Dixon, George Harlow, C. F. Linn, P. Bird Price, Charles H. Plautz, and Miles Kehoe.

DAVIS AND MASON.

Having so far discharged their duty the candidates send a committee headed by Congressman Adams to report to the Central Committee. Without any lengthy discussion the Central Committee agreed to everything suggested by the candidates, and then adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The candidates will also meet again today and finish their work in the matter of naming committeemen.

Congressman-Davis expressed himself as satisfied with the Executive Committee selected. However, it is the committee which is to settle contests that both Davis and Mason are now most interested in. There was some talk about the headquarters yesterday to the effect that the Third District dispute would be settled by the State or National Committee, but it is not probable that either of the men most interested would agree to anything of the kind. It is still undecided who the Chairman of the Executive Committee will be. Smyth and Raymond are talked of, but one of the two men yet to be selected from the North Side may get the place. Dixon continues to assert that he has not time to serve on the committee and that he will try to get some one to take his place.

THE DEMOCRATS.

DELEGATES TO THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL AND VARIOUS SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

The Democrats will hold one Congressional and five Senatorial Conventions today in Chicago, the delegates being chosen at primaries yesterday afternoon. The Congressional Convention will be in the First District and the Senatorial Conventions in the Second, Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts. As the Second Senatorial is incorporated in the First Congressional, the same set of delegates will serve in both conventions, so far as they represent the Second Senatorial District. It is very uncertain as to who the Democrats will put up against Congressman Dunham, the delegates refusing, as a rule, to express any preference. J. W. Doane is the most prominently mentioned, but it is no sure thing that he will not act as he did two years ago—declining and accepting alternately and leaving every one in doubt. Erskine M. Phelps may get the nomination, and there was a rumor that Moses J. Wentworth would be brought out as the dark horse. Although Ald. Whelan is a delegate from the First Ward he is not particularly anxious to please the machine, and is said to be in favor of fusing with Clarke, the Greenbacker.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL.

The Congressional delegates chosen are as follows:

First Ward—Moses J. Wentworth, William Burke, Benjamin M. Shaffner, William F. Whelan, Joseph Frankel, John Morris, Michael Kenna, Charles E. Davies, Henry S. Barnett.

Second—W. J. Chisolm, C. Walters, John Ward, R. E. Murray, Archer Donaldson, Emil Bensinger, Isaac Abraham, John D. Hargrie.

Third—Thomas Healy, John Hannigan Jr., George Hibben, J. G. Cozzens, Leonard S. Hudson, Robert Pitkes.

Fourth—Philip Keebler, William F. Hoff, Thomas Bradwell, S. A. McDonnell, F. W. Tourtellotte, C. H. Cole, A. J. Tooles, John H. Rea, Frank Wilson.

Lake—Nick Mahoney, John O'Neill, Fred Stingard, J. J. Dunn, John Byrne, Charles Thornton, John McGuire, James Forsyth, John Flynn.

SECOND SENATORIAL.

In the Second Senatorial District the Democrats are at sea in the matter of candidates. Some of them would like to make a trade with Senator Condee if the latter should conclude to run as an independent candidate for Senator, but nothing of that kind is likely to occur. McGee is still a candidate for the Senatorial nomination, and P. M. Martin may be nominated for the Lower House. One candidate for Representative will come from the Town of Lake, but who he will be is uncertain.

SIXTH SENATORIAL.

The delegates from the Fifteenth Ward favor Andrew Leicht as first choice for Senator, with Adam Weckler of Lake View as second choice. The Legislative favorite are Steven Sullivan of the Fifteenth Ward and C. McAuliffe of the Eighteenth.

In the Sixteenth Ward the delegates are unpledged, but favor Leicht for Senator and William J. Donlan for one of the Legislative candidates.

The preference of the Eighteenth Ward is Harrison Street.

The delegates are:

Fifteenth Ward—S. B. Chase, P. Nissen, George Kersten, Harry Eubens, Matthew Quirk, John Lonier, Charles McGuire, John Fishbeck, Henry Loth, Peter Kelly.

Sixteenth—John H. Colvin, John Mannehan, J. H. Farrell, William J. Donlan.

Eighteenth—Harrison Street, James O'Hara, John Hanlon, Peter Conrad, William Farrell, Louis Bass, Thomas Kelly, Joe Betz, Michael Ryan, Philip Conley, F. S. Winston.

Lake View—Charles Ostergrand, C. J. Sachsel.

NINTH SENATORIAL.

At the primary held at No. 690 West Indiana street eighty-five votes were polled. The delegates elected are all favorable to the claims of Dennis Connolline for member of the Legislature. There was no opposition to this candidate.

At the Fourteenth Ward primary tickets were in the field representing the interests of August Wendell, Mike Whalen, and Bryan Donnelly. The tickets were all scratched and over fifty of them contained tissue-ballots. A set of unpledged delegates received 100 votes, Mike Whalen's ticket received 28, and August Wendell's 20. The following delegates, instructed for Bryan Dunnelly, were elected by 35 ballots:

Fourteenth—Thomas Anderson, August Lueders, Eugene Casselman, William Pussock, James Ryan, Peter Maloney, H. F. Kruger.

Twelfth—G. T. Baker, P. Donohue, M. K. Hayes, M. Daley, John Crowe, James Mackay, Otto Thiel.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL.

Two tickets were put up at the Fifth Ward primary, which was held in a small wooden hut at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Wallace streets. The one set of delegates was for John O'Shay and Michael Myers and the other for John O'Day. John O'Day acted as one of the judges, and his action in filling that position while posing as one of the candidates drew forth many unfavorable comments.

On one occasion they claim to have discovered him with a considerable number of his own ballots in his hand. These they caused him to throw away, and he left the polling-place altogether seven minutes before the close of the poll. The two judges then stopped the poll until they had sworn in in his place John Cunningham of the Democratic County Central Committee. A policeman and a challenger were admitted to the counting of the votes, which showed 572 for the O'Shay and Myers ticket and only 59 for the O'Day ticket. During the count a large number of the O'Day ballots were found in bunches of threes, fours, and sixes.

The delegates are as follows:

Fifth Ward—John Meyers, Joe Burns, James Evans, George Kesper, T. Dunigan, P. Sheahan, A. Metz, James McKillop, H. Behrens, T. Daly, Dan Rafferty, George Bohner, J. Benfield, John Bortlomey, James Tracey, M. Kelley, James F. McDonough, Thomas Jones, T. Finnesan, William Lawless, John McCormick.

Sixth—Pat O'Neil, William Carmody, Ed Cassidy, Pat Ahern, Richard Somers, Michael Blanchfield, Thomas Collins, Pat Fitzgerald, Martin Ward.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL.

In the Fourteenth Ward primary of the Thirteenth the delegates instructed for Thomas Mulheran were elected over the delegates instructed for John Dugan by a vote of 621 to 433.

The delegates from the Sixteenth Ward favor B. Brachtendorf for legislative candidate.

The Seventeenth Ward delegates have no choice for Representative, but will support whomsoever the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards put up, the intention being to nominate two.

The following are the delegates:

Fourteenth Ward—Charles F. Sturphe, Christ Stucker, Peter Jenkinson, Joseph Ward, Thomas Silk, Edward Renaud, Daniel Tracy.

Sixteenth—Jacob Bittig, John Cook, Michael Franzen, Frank Scrachan, John Windhiel, Martin Doyle.

Seventeenth—Ald. A. J. Sullivan, W. Herting, W. G. Kelly, Thomas McCormick, Dan F. Enright, J. J. Dowdle, W. J. Gibbons, William J. Clark, Thomas Moore, J. F. O'Malley.

THE FINERTY MEN

HOLD A MEETING IN SPITE OF LAWLER'S STRIKERS—STIRRING SPEECHES.

A meeting of the Seventh Ward Independent Finerty Club was held last evening at the Workingmen's Hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, James Clarke presiding. There was a large attendance, the hall being crowded to overflowing. A gang of toughs numbering about 150 gathered around the hall and attempted to break up the meeting, and, though no blows were struck, things looked pretty lively for a time. Several well-known Lawler men got inside and persistently interrupted the speakers, and this, with the yells of the gang outside, created a disturbance sufficient to put an early stop to the proceedings.

Denis Quinn, who was the first speaker, contrasted the records and characters of Blaine and Cleveland. Blaine and the Republican party were, he said, the real friends of labor. Cleveland was the workingman's enemy. The Democratic party was bent on the plunder of the Public Treasury. Lawler was no fit to represent the people in Congress that he [the speaker] was to be President. Lawler was a man of no culture, of no education, and did not even know the English language. He was uncouth, unwise, and ungentlemanly, and totally unfit to be their Representative. [Cheers and yells.]

Mr. P. H. McLogan of the Typographical Union said he believed in free speech. He never voted a Republican ticket in his life, but he wanted every man to get a fair hearing. When the Democrats selected Cleveland he [the speaker] renounced the party and swore by that grand American gentleman, James G. Blaine. [Cheers.] He had nothing to say in the Congressional fight, and did not come to make a speech, but just wished to make a remark in favor of free speech, so all might have a fair hearing.

Justice Woodman made a stirring speech, closing by advising them to vote for James G. Blaine and John F. Finerty. [Great cheering.]

T. W. Crowe of Peoria, who arose amid much confusion, said God Almighty never intended the Democracy to again rule America. Its last President was a perjurer and its last nominee was a hangman. [Cheers and yells.] The hoodlums in Lawler's employ were trying to break up the meeting, and Lawler was responsible for this ruffianism, but in this he was only making votes for Finerty. [Cheers.] It was one thing to mix cocktails and another thing to legislate for a nation. [Cheers.]

The yells from outside the hall and from the crowd near the entrance became so vociferous here that it was almost impossible for the speaker to make himself heard.

Thomas Prendergast said these were a sample of Lawler's supporters. [A voice from outside—Are you with us?] The speaker said he wasn't with them by a d—d sight. [Cheers.] He was on the side of respectability and decency. [Cheers.]

The chairman here deemed it judicious to adjourn the meeting. A large number of new names were added to the roll. A Dr. L. A. Harcourt wanted to make a speech for Lawler, but no one would listen to him. Somebody loudly suggested that Finerty and Lawler should meet on the same platform and let the people decide between them, a proposal that was received with great cheering by the club members. Some singing took place outside the hall after the adjournment, and eventually the crowd quietly dispersed.

SUPERVISORS.

NO HASTE IN MAKING THE APPOINTMENTS—THE DUTIES.

Mr. E. B. Sherman, Chief Supervisor of Elections, was talked with yesterday by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. He said:

"But few applications for positions as supervisor have been received as yet, but those received are generally a pretty fair class of citizens. But few of these are from political clubs or organizations. I shall not investigate the character of the applicants until the list is somewhere near complete. About the first part of next week I can perhaps give you something a little more definit. It is pretty generally understood that the County Board contemplates a number of changes in the boundaries of election precincts, and this will be a cause for me to make no large number of appointments of supervisors until that is completed."

"How many supervisors are you to appoint?"

"Something like 350."

"What is the pay?"

"Five dollars a day for the time actually employed. By Monday next I shall have had a little book printed for the guidance of supervisors, containing the United States election and naturalization laws and other statutes, besides the State election laws. It is a large body of men to be handled from one office without assistance."

"Do you have anything to do with the Deputy Marshals?"

"No. Although they report to this office, they are appointed and paid by the United States Marshal."

"Is their number fixed?"

"No. That is discretionary with the Marshal."

"Do you appoint the supervisors?"

"No. I recommend them. The appointments are made by Judge Drummond, or at his request by Judge Blodgett."

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE.

ADDRESSES BY JOHN V. FARWELL AND SPEAKER COLLINS AT THE FOURTH WARD MEETING.

A special meeting of the Fourth Ward Blaine and Logan Club was held last night for the purpose of hearing an address from the Hon. John V. Farwell in relation to the advisability of the advocates of prohibition voting at the next election not for the distinctive Prohibition candidate but for the regular Republican nominees. A large number of men and women assembled at the club headquarters, on the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, and outside there was an enthusiastic demonstration by the marching clubs of the ward, which turned out in their tasteful uniforms, with torches, and paraded the avenues prior to the meeting.

Mr. C. H. Bradley, Secretary of the club, invited accessions to its membership, and spread open the roll for that purpose.

The meeting was then called to order by the Hon. W. H. Harper, who nominated J. F. Kenney as Chairman of the meeting said loud applause.

The Hon. L. C. Collins, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, was introduced by the Chairman in an eulogistic speech, in which he stated that to Mr. Collins was owing due the passage of the Harper bill. [Applause.]

SPEAKER COLLINS.

Mr. Collins, after reviewing the history of the two parties, said there were some questions in this campaign of a local nature. The question of prohibition had forced itself as a local issue. It was a mistake to talk of prohibition as a principle. It was simply a means to an end; but the Prohibitionist, in his love for his favorite method, rejected all the means of achieving the end he had in view. The Prohibition party took no account of the large element who were temperate men without being fanatical cranks for legislative repression. Gov. St. John, their candidate, had said that to support any party which did not go so far as they did in that behalf was to make "a league with death and a covenant with hell." But any man who held such language was fit only for a strait waistcoat. He referred to the labors of the Citizens' League of this city, which had secured salutary legislation for the prevention of the sale of liquors to minors and drunkards, and to the Harper bill, as great strides in the direction of legislative reform on this question. The Harper bill had lessened the number of saloons in this city by 4,000 and in the State by 30,000, since it came into operation, and it had brought $5,000,000 into the city treasury. To denounce a law which had had such results as a "league with death and a covenant with hell" was, therefore, altogether preposterous. He would rather say that St. John, Hobbs, and their allies and dupes, in making a compact to betray the Republican party into the hands of the Democrats this fall, had themselves made a "league with death and a covenant with hell." [Applause.] He thought the Republican party had been to blame in being too meaty-mouthed about this question, and that they would have done better to come out squarely against prohibition and in favor of high license. [Applause.] He ridiculed the idea that the German population of the State were going to be made the dupes of Carter Harrison and his allies on this question. They were not a race of saloon-keepers. They believed they had a right to their favorite beverage, and were in favor of the traffic being regulated by a high license. If the attitude of the Republican party on this question were known there would be no further trouble. There was no more use for party organization if they would permit the grand old soldier, Richard J. Oglesby, to be defeated by an unholy combination between the saloon-keeper and the temperance fanatic. [Applause.]

J. V. FARWELL.

While Mr. Collins was speaking the Hon. J. V. Farwell entered the hall and was received with great applause.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Farwell as one of Chicago's great men, one of its most successful and leading merchants, and one whose whole life had been an example of Christian virtue and patriotism.

Mr. Farwell was greeted with loud and continued cheering. He began by saying that he hoped that when the Republican party made its exit from the stage of affairs it would pass to its account by some other way than by committing suicide. He had noticed that moral revolutions never go back wards.

"All needed moral reforms," he said, "begin in the home first, in the church next, and lastly in the State. The State never presumes to enact sumptuary laws to protect society until the evil to be governed or abated has preyed upon the home and the church to such an extent that the moral sentiment of intelligence and stability in these fountains of influence are obliged to protest publicly and invoke the genius of human law, as well as divine, to suppress all hotbeds of disease and crime.

"Intemperance is no exception to this rule, and hence we see plainly why women and ministers are the natural allies of prohibition."

Public opinion must be brought to bear upon social grievances, and until there was such an overwhelming pressure of public opinion upon the question it was premature to put prohibitory laws upon the statute book. The language in which Mr. Collins had characterized the course of St. John and his adherents was in his own opinion none too harsh. When a man set himself up, in church or elsewhere, as a conspicuous example of holiness that man needed watching. [Laughter and applause.] He preferred to judge men by what they did rather than by what they professed, and he was willing to let the grand Republican party stand by its record. [Loud applause.]

"Let us take," said Mr. Farwell, "a view of the situation. Here were two giant evils, like great horse-leeches, sucking the Nation's life blood—whiskey and slavery. Democratic prohibitionists of them in our State, and wished that the other might be abolished where it existed, but made no effort to do it; and in due time the Abolition party nominated a National ticket, and it was not made up of ministers and women. What did they do? They voted for James G. Birney—that is to say, they virtually. It turned out that there was in God's womb of history another party, headed by Lincoln, which planted itself on the compromise of Democratic treachery that slavery should be confined to its old limits and made sectional, which proved to be the real Abolition party which black men and white had prayed for for a hundred years or more. With most uncommon common sense the Birney men joined the Republican party, and prayers of a hundred years were answered.

"Now, what is the moral of all this? Republican votes have lately made prohibition possible in three States by constitutional law. The Democratic National and State party have recently declared against sumptuary laws, which thirty years ago they voted for in Maine.

"Where should Prohibitionists cast their votes if they are honestly in favor of it, practically, in view of these facts?

"Is any sane man so barren of practical reason as not to see?

"A vote for Harrison might be a vote to make State street in Chicago a pattern for every town in Illinois. A vote for Cleveland might be a vote to extend the Chicago saloon system to every hamlet in the Union—and no thanks to you, my Prohibition brother of the saintly, angelic order, that they do not. The few who vote to cancel their hypocritical prayers will not change the result in November of the combined votes in aid of genuine prayers. [From the highest pinnacle of this spurious triumph of reform, in aid of the old Democratic party, the devil will cast them down after election, with no rite of burial, and they will scarcely know which to abhor the most—the devil or themselves." [Applause.]

Mr. Farwell then reviewed the Prohibition candidates, cleansing the Mulligan letters and exposing the hollowness of the Pharisees, who claimed to be not as other men.

He was in New York lately, and a friend, talking about the Kentucky scandal, said: "I pity Blaine's family." "O," said he, "I pity Grover Cleveland's family a great deal more." [Laughter.] And he would not be a Christian if he did not pity those poor orphans and outcasts of society. [Laughter and applause.]

On motion of Mr. Harper, thanks were voted to Mr. Farwell and Mr. Collins, and the meeting broke up with "Three cheers for the Republican ticket."

CONGRESSMAN DUNHAM.

SERENADED BY HIS CONSTITUENTS OF THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The first battalion parade of the South Side Blaine and Logan Marching Clubs last night was made the occasion of a serenade to Congressman R. W. Dunham at his handsome residence, No. 3870 Lake avenue. The companies assembled at the corner of Grand boulevard and Thirty-seventh street with some delay and formed the column. It was headed by Division-Marshal George H. Harlow, with the following officers comprising his staff, all mounted: Col. J. W. Buckman, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. J. C. Bohart, Lieut. D. W. Nickerson, Lieut. R. Matthison, Maj. Fred A. Herring, Judge Advocate; Capt. F. A. Lambert, Capt. W. M. Chester, Capt. L. L. Wilson. Following came the First Cavalry Band in full uniform, and then the Oakland Blaine and Logan Club in handsome uniforms. Next came the two Hyde Park clubs—one of them from the High School. The Fourth Ward Lincoln Club carried a handsome transparency with the inscription, "Blaine of Maine the Friend of the Workingman." The Fourth Ward Blaine and Logan Club followed with full ranks. The First Ward Blaine and Logan Club came next, followed by the Third Ward clubs, composed of colored men, at least 150 in number. There were at least 500 torches in line, and the effect was greatly enhanced by the fine marching and soldierly bearing of the men. The line of march followed was as follows: East on Thirty-seventh street to Vincennes avenue, south on Vincennes avenue to Oakwood boulevard, east on Oakwood boulevard to Drexel boulevard, south on Drexel boulevard to Fortieth street, north on Drexel boulevard to Thirty-ninth street, and east on Thirty-ninth street to Lake avenue.

When the battalion arrived in front of Congressman Dunham's residence, and were massed in the street, the effect was very fine. The band was stationed in the dooryard, and in front was a sea of blazing torches and bright uniforms. The house was illuminated in every window, and the front steps were occupied by women. The band played a patriotic medley, after which Col. Horton introduced Mr. Dunham in a few words as a man who had done in Congress what he was sent there to do, and they had called upon him at this time to pledge him the support of the Republicans of the Second District. Mr. Dunham in Congress had looked after the interest of the workingman as well as the capitalist.

Mr. Dunham was greeted with cheers when he rose to speak. He said it was hardly necessary to say that he was extremely grateful for this magnificent demonstration. He accepted it, and felt proud of it as in part a representative of the great Republican cause. The campaign was upon them. They had placed before the people their candidates, and now the duty of the voters was to elect them. The mention of the names of the candidates heading the ticket called out unbounded enthusiasm. He saw many present who took part in the great Rebellion, and the old soldiers were still engaged in the same work. It was the work of their great party to demand a free ballot and a fair count. When the election day came in November the old soldiers would vote as they fought. He asked them to put forth all possible efforts, and victory would be certain. With continuous cheers the battalion departed, and in a few moments Lake avenue resumed its usual quiet.

FIFTH SENATORIAL.

SALOONKEEPER KROLL'S ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION PROBABLY DEFEATED.

The Republican primaries in the Fifth Senatorial District were held yesterday afternoon to elect delegates to the convention at the corner of Twelfth and Waller streets this evening. The candidates were George Kroll, a saloon-keeper in the Sixth Ward, whose course during the Legislature to which he was elected some years ago brought him no credit, and William S. Powell of the Seventh Ward. Kroll carried the sixth and eighth primaries without opposition, his ticket receiving 231 votes in the former and 158 in the latter. Powell carried the Seventh Ward by 105 majority in a three-cornered fight in which the main opposition was the O'Brien ticket. This gives Powell the nomination, as he will go into the convention with the nine votes of his ward against three from the Eighth and five from the Sixth for Kroll. It was at first thought that Kroll would get up a contest in the Seventh, but this was given up, and instead it is probable that he will try to have two men nominated. It is said that Powell will object to running two candidates, and, as he has the majority of the convention, he can prevent it. Frank Schubert has many friends, and if a second man is run he is vastly preferable to Kroll.

The defeat of Kroll gives the Republicans of the district great satisfaction, particularly among Fuchs's supporters in the Aldermanic fight last spring, when he acted as Cullerton's lieutenant in the tactics at the polls by which hundreds of the Bohemians were prevented from voting. The following are the delegates:

Sixth Ward—John Lilley, Charles Pfeiffer, Louis Tunnert, Rick McCarty, V. Biesolas.

Seventh—James Monahan, Cuba Malinski, Joseph McDonald, John Cook, Charles Oliver, Patrick Halpin, Joseph A. Nowak, William Phelps, William Coughlan.

Eighth—William C. Rost, J. W. Farrell, John E. Daly.

CLUB MEETINGS.

FIRST WARD DEMOCRATS.

The First Ward Cleveland, Hendricks, and Harrison Club held a meeting at which all the Democratic factions of the ward were represented. A love feast was declared by forming a consolidated marching club with Ald. Whelan as Grand Marshal, and J. E. Stearns, F. A. Owen, George Lusk, John Carew as aide. A committee was appointed to procure speakers for a ratification meeting to be held Tuesday evening. A list of names was handed in from the different precincts which will be submitted to the Democratic Central Committee. The names were withheld from publication, but among them were John Edwards and John Morris, two saloonkeepers, and A. Diamond.

SIXTH WARD INDEPENDENTS.

The Sixth Ward Independent Blaine and Logan Club met at No. 555 Blue Island avenue. John Vanderpool and William Collins were elected to act jointly as the member of the Finerty Campaign Committee. Martin Kennedy said he had just come from Ohio, where he was told by well-informed men that the State would go Republican by 10,000 to 20,000, and give Blaine 30,000. He denied that Lawler was a strong man to send to Washington, but the man's aspirations would take him anywhere, even to the Presidency. Timothy O'Meara also made an enthusiastic speech.

Theodore Oesterheldt, editor of *Der Beobachter*, was then received with cheers, and spoke for an hour on National issues, his speech being frequently interrupted by applause.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The colored Blaine and Logan Marching Club of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting at No. 102 Larrabee street. Although it was the second meeting of the club it was announced that it had a membership of 150. Speeches were made by Messrs. Porter, French, Howard, and others. Representatives were present from the colored clubs in the Eighteenth and Thirteenth Wards. Satisfactory progress was reported toward securing club uniforms.

The Thirteenth Ward Colored Republicans' Club at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, D. K. French; Vice-President, C. F. Smith; Secretary, B. Mixz; Treasurer, Louis Belay.

NOTES.

A JOHNSON COUNTY RESOLUTION.

While they have no hope of carrying Johnson County this fall, the Bourbons there are employing all sorts of unscrupulous methods to cheat the Republicans out of votes. The Republican County Committee has shown the enemy up by passing the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The *Johnson County Journal* keeps at the head of its columns the Republican ticket, thereby deluding the general public and leaving the impression that it is the official Republican paper of the county; and,

WHEREAS, The County Central Committee of this county has been credibly informed that the management of the Johnson County Journal has been purchased by the Democratic party, and that it is now being run in the interest of that party, continually copying and publishing articles detrimental to the Republican party; therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce such hypocritical methods of electioneering as wholly dishonest, and request the editor of the *Journal* to take the Republican ticket off of his paper; and,

Resolved, That the editor of the *Journal* be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and that they also be published in the Vienna *Times*, the Democratic paper of this county, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis, THE TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean* of Chicago, and the *State Journal* of Springfield, Ill., and that the Republican press throughout the State be requested to publish the resolutions to help ventilate this political fraud.

STRAWS.

A canvass of the political standing of the Mohyde murder jury taken for amusement by the Bailiff in charge showed that eleven were for Blaine and one for Cleveland. When this fact was told Attorney W. W. O'Brien he exclaimed: "God help the defendant."

On the incoming Fort Wayne train yesterday morning, the passengers being mainly excursionists from Ohio, the following vote was taken: Blaine, 126; Cleveland, 65; St. John, 8; Butler, 5.

A vote of the telegraphers at the Western Union, none but actual voters being counted, resulted as follows: Blaine, 101; Cleveland, 50; Butler, 10; St. John, 5. Nearly one-half the operators are of Irish descent.

SUBURBAN GATHERINGS.

The Roseland Republican Club had a large meeting Thursday night, presided over by President Van Vlissington. Charles H. Crawford, candidate for the State Senate, was the speaker of the evening, and occupied an hour in an earnest, effective presentation of the issues of the hour. He was received with hearty applause.

At the joint meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Englewood and the Normal Park Blaine and Logan Club at the Englewood Wigwam, short speeches were made by members of both clubs, music was furnished by a glee club, and the names of several new members were added to the roll. The Republicans of Englewood and vicinity are very enthusiastic for the National, State, and county tickets.

THE OAKLAND MEETING.

There will be another grand turnout this evening at Oakland. Gov. Hamilton will speak in the wigwam, corner of Oakwood and Drexel boulevards, and there will be fine vocal and instrumental music. Torchlight processions from the South Side and from different parts of Hyde Park and Lake will be the order. The wigwam is the largest and best in the State, and will accommodate about 3,000 people. Reserved seats for women.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND."

I can give a few details about "Alice in Wonderland." Mr. Dodgson, as may be guessed, is extremely fond of children, to whom it is his great delight to tell grotesque stories. "Alice in Wonderland" commenced in a series of funny stories having no thread of unity, which were told by him from time to time to the children of Dr. Liddle, the Dean of Christ Church. After a time, and when he had told them over and over again, Mr. Dodgson conceived the idea of weaving them together into a continuous tale. The result was "Alice in Wonderland," and Mr. Dodgson woke up one morning to find himself famous.

Mr. Dodgson is also a distinguished mathematician, and, by a not unnatural coincidence, very much given to mathematical paradoxes and to out-of-the-way branches of mathematical research. He has written one or two mathematical treatises which are, I am told, of great originality and interest, but of no practical value.—*Life.*

LAKE MARINE.

The Schooner Golden Rule Reported Lost on Lake Superior with All Hands.

Partial Destruction of the Propeller Potomac—Lake Freights Dull and Unchanged—Notes.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER GOLDEN RULE.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The schr Golden Rule has gone to the bottom of Lake Superior with all hands. She left here last Saturday with a cargo of lumber for the Michigan Island Lighthouse. Reaching the island in safety she discharged her cargo and started to return, leaving there Monday. Since that time she has not been seen. She should have reached here Tuesday. Her owners became alarmed when it became known that she was overdue, and sent a boat out to search for her, thinking she might possibly have been disabled. The boat extended its search as far as Michigan Island, and returned here today without having found any trace of the missing vessel. The lighthousekeeper at Michigan Island says that the Golden Rule was struck by a furious squall just after leaving the island. She was partly dismantled and was making bad weather of it when last seen. The storm rapidly increased in violence, and, while the lighthousekeeper was watching the empty craft plunge about in the heavy sea she suddenly disappeared from sight, and he is certain that she capsized and sunk. The shore has been carefully searched, but no wreckage has yet been found. The Golden Rule was owned by the La Belle Fish Company. Her master, Capt. M. O'Hant, and first mate, Alex Reid, hailed from Ashland. Capt. Plant leaves a wife and two children.

THE PROPELLER POTOMAC

PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered about 12:30 o'clock last night on the prop Potomac, which was lying at the abandoned Erie trestle above the Union Shipyard. An alarm was sounded from the Erie Elevator, and the fire department hurried down to the boat. The flames, which spread slowly, were soon put out. The fire broke out in or near the gallery in the forward cabin. The second mate was sleeping in his room at the time, and but one other person was aboard. The cook-stove had been used until supper-time, but there was no fire in the boiler. The cabin and pilot-house were nearly completely destroyed, as well as a portion of the promenade deck, bulwarks, rail, etc. One of the arches was also damaged. The loss amounts to about $2,000. The propeller is insured on a straight fire risk for $15,000, as well as for the same amount on a marine policy. Only a couple of weeks ago she sank while loading coal at the Lehigh Valley chutes. Her raising and repairing involved a considerable sum, and she had been out of dry-dock only a day or two when this fresh misfortune overtook her. The Potomac has been in hard luck ever since she was sold—four or five years ago—by the Western Transportation Company to Capt. John Green. He turned her over to Samuel L. Watson, who disposed of her to Capt. Peter Wenz.

[The underwriters are having many narrow escapes from total losses lately, in addition to the accidents mentioned in the above dispatch, she was twice wrecked last season. July 24, 1883, she went ashore on the South Manitou while bound from Chicago to Ogdensburg with a cargo of wheat. Her damage amounted to about $5,000. Three weeks later she left Chicago with a cargo of rye, but went out of her course to tow a barge to Manistique. She got on the rocks of Two Rivers, Wis., and came very near going to pieces. She was finally released and rebuilt, the disaster costing the underwriters $26,000. The Potomac is about the oldest propeller on the lakes. She was built at Cleveland in 1848, and formerly belonged to the Western Transportation Company.]

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

CHICAGO.

Up to 5 o'clock last evening only two grain vessels had been chartered, these being absolutely no demand on the part of shippers. These were both line boats, one to Milwaukee and Rochester. The former takes 80,000 bushels of wheat and the latter 16,000 bushels of wheat, 16,000 bushels of corn, and 20,000 bushels of oats. This grain goes to Buffalo on a through rate to the seaboard. About dark two other engagements were made for Buffalo. The steamship William Edwards and consort Golden Age were chartered to load 147,000 bushels of corn. These boats were at Milwaukee, where they had just discharged cargoes of coal, and were ordered here last night. The schr W. L. Preston, which has been in ordinary at this port for several weeks, was sent to Milwaukee last evening to load 16,000 bushels of wheat for Kingston at 4 cents. The rate on corn to Buffalo is still quoted at 1¾ cents, but this rate is only nominal. Lumber freights continue dull at unchanged rates. There is but little inquiry for ore-carriers.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—There were inquiries here today for vessels to load barley, and 2½ cents was offered to Buffalo, but there were no engagements. The steam-barge William Edwards and consort Golden Age left for Chicago tonight to load grain. The schr E. B. Bruce is lying here waiting for a charter.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Receipts of wheat have been large again for a few days, and freights are active, although the number of vessels offering makes the market weak. The following schooners take wheat from here to Buffalo at 1¾ cents: Schr Oneida, J. D. Sawyer, Barbee Dead, Belle Hanscome, Atmosphere, The Young America gets 1¾ cents on a similar cargo. The prop Schoolcraft takes wheat from Port Huron to Buffalo at 2 cents, and the schr Charmer, from Detroit to Oswego, at 4 cents.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Coal freights were exceedingly dull, the only charter made being the schr George C. Pinney for Toledo at 85 cents, for which the schr Chauncey Winslow will load here for Duluth on contract, instead of going to Lorain. There was a fair demand for tonnage to Chicago and Milwaukee, but no vessels are offering.

Canal freights were dull, at 1¾ cents on wheat, 4¼ cents on corn and rye, and 3 cents on oats to New York.

DULUTH.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Grain carriers are still in fair demand at 3½ cents on wheat to Buffalo.

AROUND THE LAKES.

A STEAMER DISABLED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—About 11 o'clock last night, when off Fort Colborne, bound up with four barges, the machinery of the steamer Daniel D. W. Powers again gave out. Her connecting-rod broke, driving the piston up through the cylinder-head. Luckily no further damage was done worth mentioning. The Government steamer Haze, bound in, answered the Powers' call for assistance. There being no sea on, and the Haze not being able to tow back the five vessels, she came in with the mate of the Powers, who went after the tug with the tug J. L. Williams. The barges were pulled under the breakwater about 8 o'clock this morning by the tug Williams. This is the third time in two months that this steamer has broken her cylinder-head, and each time on this lake, near this port, and without disastrous results. There may be nothing in sailors' traditions, but it is pertinent to state that the Powers left port on her first trip this season on a Friday. Her owners intend to have her machinery now fixed so that there will be no liability of another break.

LOST OVERBOARD.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A dispatch from Capt. Miller, of the schr Two Fathers, states that Andrew Wilson, one of the crew of the vessel, was lost overboard in the straits last Tuesday.

THE RICHMOND LEAKING.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The prop Dean Richmond received a rather severe handling in the recent storm on Lake Erie, and went into dry-dock here to be recaulked.

THE MANISTIQUE OFF.

ALPENA, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The prop Manistique was released today by the tug Torrent. She is making but little water, and left for Port Huron today.

MILWAUKEE PORT NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The tug Welcome returned today from Ahnapee, where she abandoned the capsized schr Bessie Boalt. Theodore Conseel, owner of the Boalt, today telegraphed Capt. Smith to sell her if possible, and, if not, to abandon the hull.

When the tug Samson was docked today it was found that her shoe, as well as her rudder, was g

HWEST NEWS.

the Woman's Suffrage Association of Illinois—Fatal Quarrel of Farmers.

al Soldiers' Home Located at ...—Ludlerous Failure of Jail-Breakers.

ILLINOIS.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

..., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The Illinois Suffrage Association met in this city and continued their proceedings. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert presided. Addresses were made by Mrs. Clara ... of this city, the Hon. M. B. Castle, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert of Rockwood Wardner, the Rev. ... Galva, and the Rev. Florence Kingsley. Mary E. Holmes of ... was elected President for the ensuing year. The attendance was large. A public reception was given the delegates at the Williams House last evening.

MISSING DETECTIVE.

..., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—William ..., otherwise Mark Fenton, the detective, who, it is alleged, played ... in the Carpenter-Burns case, ... trying their case to the defense, ... for in court to answer the indictment of obtaining money under false pretenses from this county. His bail was forfeited and a capias issued for his ...

...OUS HORSE-THIEF SENTENCED.

..., Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In the ... today the notorious Bill Kneps, ... Mascoutah band of horse-thieves, ... sentenced to the penitentiary for six ... five or six years ago Kneps and ... associated in this county, stealing in all ... ten horses.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

..., Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The ... State recorded the incorporation of the following new stock companies:

...tional Panorama Company, at Chicago, $200,000; incorporators, Thomas ...ph Kraus, and R. L. Chamberlain. ... & Franklin County Coal Company, capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, ...kirsland, Warren F. Van Olinda, and ... Stunz.

...Building & Loan Association, at Chicago, capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators, ...iels, I. G. Orchard, Robert Harvey, ...gham, W. S. Pettegrew, Thomas Arnold, C. McKinnon.

INCREASED CAPITAL.

...ate was filed by the directors of the ...frigerating-Car Company recording ... of capital stock of the company by ...$165,000 worth of new stock.

IOWA.

FARM TRAGEDY.

...SUTH, Ia., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Last ...el Casten, who resides four miles ... of here, went to the house of Wil... his neighbor, to see about having a ...ve out. Blair became angered and ... a six-foot fencing board and struck ... he head, crushing his skull. Casten ... morning. Blair was arrested, waived ..., and was placed under $1,000 bond ... November. A Coroner's inquest ... tomorrow.

KANSAS.

THE NEW SOLDIERS' HOME.

...TOWNS, Kas., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—... afternoon Mayor Neely received a ...dispatch from the Board of Managers ...onal Soldiers' Home saying that the ... decided to locate the new Western ... the home at Leavenworth. The ... of like wildfire, and bells were rung, ...own, and flags raised in honor of the ... streets were soon crowded with ...ating, shaking hands, and congratu... each other. Business was generally ... and people gave themselves over to ... A procession was formed and the ... men of the city, headed by a band, ...ing flags and banners, marched to ...thony's residence and congratulated ... eight all the political clubs of the city ... organizations turn out for a great ... procession and an ovation to the ... who represented Leavenworth. The ...es 640 acres of land as a site and ...00 to aid in the erection of the build...

INDIANA.

ATTEMPTED JAIL-DELIVERY.

..., Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The ... confined in the jail here attempted ... all tonight, but failed on account of ... getting his foot caught in the hole ...awed out, and he could neither get ... and called for help. Blacksmiths ... freeing him.

MICHIGAN.

DEADLY ATTACK ON A SOLDIER.

...AGE, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A ... Ned Cadott had a quarrel at a dance ...ne Island last night. After the dance, ... soldier was on his way to the fort, it ... that he was waylaid by Cadott and ... the head with a stick of wood. It is ... soldier cannot recover. Cadott was ... jail at Mackinac, but there was a ... of his being lynched, and he was ...ere and put in the county jail.

MILWAUKEE.

Menominee Lumbermen.

...KEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—... Stephenson of the Ninth District ... the lumber manufacturers will pay ...on to the resolution discussed by the ... of the Lumbermen's Association ... few weeks ago. They will run their ... the river freezes up. There will be ... about 150,000,000 feet of logs left in ... at the close of the season. The ...anufactured during the season will ... much from 850,000,000 feet. ...ount of lumber cut in all ...day by all the mills on ...twenty in number, is 2,000,000 feet. ...tions for going into the woods this ... not being made on as large a scale ... previous years.

A Diamond Suit.

...KEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—... Wood has brought suit against the ... of the Eagle diamond field to recover ... the alleged value of one of the dia... recovered. She claims that the stone ... and is unlawfully held by the de...

POTTER AND THE COWBOYS.

Times: The Hon. James M. Woodward, Chancellor of the Episcopal Diocese of ..., tells the following story of Dr. E. H. ..., Union College: "President Potter ... College, New York, who was recently ... Bishop of Nebraska, was making ... of the country in August. ... on Branch, on the Opelika ...tie Company's range, he heard that ...e man that tied Burbank on the ... back and turned him adrift on the ...ad been caught, and was held prisoner ... Creek Ranch, sixty miles distant. ... drove over there the next day, and ...that Wilson was to be killed at sun... implored the two cowboys who ...arding the prisoner to release ... they were relentless. After ... and praying with them a long time, ...e concluded they were past help ... and wound up by giving them back a ... This done, he unbound Wilson, ... pony and escaped. The affair made ... a hero among the ranchmen, and he ...ed to write a detailed account of the ... his friends in the East."

QUARANTINE IN LOUISIANA.

..., ROUGE, La., Sept. 26.—The Governor ...ued a proclamation, in accordance ...olution adopted by the State Board of ...mending the proclamation of quarantine ... April 17, changing the limit of quarantine ...tention from ten to five days. ...ect Oct. 1. Also directing and requiring ...ll quarantine restrictions or detention ... arriving at any port in Louisiana ...moved on and after Oct. 21; provided ...ing herein be construed to change ... instructions heretofore made by the ...rantine vessels arriving from ports ...th cholera.

STEEPED IN INIQUITY.

The Democratic Scheme for Carrying Cook County by Fraudulent Agencies.

Bogus Naturalization, Disfranchised Voters, Corruption Money, and Undisguised Blackmail.

An Illustration of Harrison's Methods—The City Administration Brought to Terms by the Gamblers.

NATURALIZATION.

THE SCHEME FOR GRINDING OUT A GRIST OF MANUFACTURED VOTES.

Although the Democrats have not called their County Convention, and the local campaign cannot be said to have opened for them, yet their County Central Committee has been hard at work for some time making the preliminary arrangements for the "fine business" on which they mainly rely for success in the coming contest. Early as it is, their Finance Committee has raised about $30,000, of which $5,000 has been set aside for naturalization purposes. Committees have been appointed, in some cases for wards only and in others for precincts, whose duty it is to make a close and careful canvass to find the number of foreigners who have not yet taken out naturalization papers. In the Twelfth Ward, where the percentage of Americans is so large, a ward committee will almost answer the purpose. In the Fourteenth, with its enormous foreign population, the work will necessarily be done by precincts. It is intended that this business shall be carried on on a greater and more dishonest scale than ever before, although the Democratic party is no novice in the art of fraudulent naturalization.

HUNTING THEM UP.

It is made the duty of these committemen to find every person of foreign birth who is either entitled to take out his naturalization papers or who can be sworn in under any pretext, and whom they can rely on, once sworn in, to vote the Democratic ticket.

If this canvass were limited to persons who have taken out their first papers and who are now entitled to take out their second, or to those persons who came here under the age of 18 and have resided for five years, no fault could be found; it would simply be the part of political prudence, a something which the Republican Campaign Committee should imitate, for to get every honest voter to the polls is the aim and object of party organization and of the successful conduct of a campaign. But it is the intention of the Democratic committees in the future, as in the past, to swear in every man who will vote their ticket whether he is entitled as yet to be naturalized or not. Most of this work will be done, where the parties are not altogether too old, by claiming that they came here under the age of 18 and have lived the five years required by the statutes. The man himself, having no clear idea of American laws or of the responsibility attached to a false oath, will swear to it, and the hired swearers of the Democracy, who are paid out of the $5,000 appropriation, will swear cheerfully to the same thing. Men who left Castle Garden but a month or two ago will be brought into court before Democratic Judges and rushed through into citizenship at the rate of ten a minute, swearing steadily and without any particular idea of wrong-doing that they have been in the county ninety days, and in the State for a year, and in the United States for five years, and that they came here under the age of 18.

THE MAIN RELIANCE.

It is the expectation of the Democratic Central Committee that the careful canvass in this direction will add several thousand votes to the ranks of its party. It relies for the successful accomplishment of this scheme to a great extent on Republican indifference. The work of naturalization will be done before Judges who will not put searching questions—who will not, of course, suspect that anything is wrong or have any knowledge that anything is wrong, but who will refrain from asking injudicious questions which might bring out the fact that something was wrong. In order to meet and defeat this scheme it is the duty of the Republicans the moment that the work of naturalization sets in—the moment that any of the Judges begins to set apart special hours for the work—to have on hand shrewd, keen lawyers, representing not merely the Republican party, but the interests of the citizens of Chicago, to cross-examine, to investigate, and interrogate in each and every case which has any appearance of suspicion about it. It makes no difference how much time all this takes. It makes no difference if, instead of grinding out citizens at the rate of ten a minute, the naturalization mill turns out only one an hour. Nothing tends to debase citizenship like this wholesale naturalization, and any party which attempts to check it does it not in its own behalf merely, but for the welfare of the community.

CHECK THE FRAUDS.

Of course the Republican party ought to learn enough from its antagonists to find what men it can of foreign birth who are entitled to take out naturalization papers and who will vote for the Republican ticket, and do what it can in an honest way to get them naturalized. But it is a still more imperative duty on its part to check by every means in its power the frauds which are contemplated by the Democracy. These canvassing committees will begin their work in a few weeks. Before then they are making their reports to the central body, and very shortly thereafter the Judges will be called on by squads of these men, accompanied by hired swearers, whose business it is to take false oaths, and who, if not checked, will put it in the power of the Democracy to add a thousand-odd names to the registry books and to present at the polls in November several thousand more people who will attempt to swear in their votes on their fraudulently-procured naturalization papers.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

LEVYING BLACKMAIL ON PROSTITUTES, GAMBLERS, SALOONKEEPERS, AND OFFICEHOLDERS.

It may seem surprising to Republicans that the Democrats have on hand thus early in the contest the sum of $30,000. It would surprise them still more if they knew the sources whence that money came and the way in which it was procured. The four great sources of Democratic revenue here are the prostitutes, the gamblers, the saloons, and the officeholders.

It has been customary during the last two or three municipal elections to levy a tax upon the houses of ill-fame for the purpose of raising money for campaign expenses. The sums charged have generally reached a maximum of $50, and have been paid without very much grumbling. This year, however, the tariff has been trebled or quadrupled, and is imposed not on the houses alone, but on every woman who has a room to herself and solicits custom unmolested by the police on the street.

It has been imposed, probably through the information collected by the police department, in the form of a tariff on revenue. The largest houses and those supposed to be doing the heaviest business have been taxed as high as $150 to $200. Each of the proprietors of these establishments has already been notified of the sum required of her, and the work of collection has begun.

VICTIMS PROTEST.

In some instances the women have protested, and that vigorously. They have alleged that these were not flush times, that business was dull with them, that expenses were heavy and receipts were small, and they didn't see how they could possibly pay the sum demanded. If it were the $40 or $50 required in other years, well and good, but $100, $150, $200—that was outrageous. The answer made to them by the collection agent was simple, and about as follows: "Very well. It is for you to say whether you will pay it or not; but you must bear in mind that these laws and ordinances under which houses of ill-fame are occasionally pulled and their inmates fined are Republican laws and ordinances. The Administration now is a Democratic one, and it suspends those laws as against Democrats, but it enforces them, as a matter of course, against Republicans. Its only means of deciding whether a person is a Republican or Democrat is by the individual's willingness to contribute for the support of the Democratic party, which has suspended these laws and ordinances for its friends. If a person is a Republican and chooses to submit himself or herself to the force of these Republican measures, very well. Of course you will understand, however, that if you do not make some slight return for the protection and immunity extended by the Democratic Administration, these laws will be enforced for you."

Now, since a series of pulls accompanied by imprisonment, by fine, and by a breaking-up of business for several days comes to more in the aggregate than the amount of the voluntary contribution, all these women have succeeded in one way and another in scratching together the sums required of them and have turned them over to the collection agent, who in turn passes them over to the Finance Committee of the Democratic County Committee.

GAMBLERS' CONTRIBUTIONS.

The second source of revenue is the gamblers. Although the police are ignorant of the fact that there is any gaming going on in Chicago, yet they have a very clear idea of the number of houses which are running and the amount of business which each one does. The tax on them is also a revenue tax, graduated according to the amount which they have been allowed to steal and plunder from the citizens of Chicago. Some of these men would like to vote the Republican ticket, are Republicans at heart, but they are in the position where it is impossible for them to refuse to contribute to the Democratic treasury. The same argument is used with them as with the keepers of houses of ill-fame. If they pay, immunity; if they refuse to pay, rigid enforcement of the ordinances. This "rigid enforcement of the ordinances" means raids, destruction of furniture, imprisonment, fines. It is cheaper to pay, and so the collector gets his money—about $15,000 when all the returns are in.

THE SALOONS.

Then comes the saloons. Not all of them by any means. There are a large number of saloon-men who favor the Republican ticket—large numbers of them who favor the Harper law, and are opposed to doing anything to help a party whose real object is to repeal it. They see the good workings of the law, and see that it helps them, and wish it to remain upon the statute-books. But there are about 500 saloons, which, if the city ordinances were honestly enforced, would cease to exist. They are disreputable, the dago saloons—saloons with a gambling-house attachment, with a brothel attachment, where minors are made drunk and drunkards are piled with liquor, where loose women lie in wait for their victims, and where card sharps ply their vocation. At present, when these violations of the city ordinances are reported to the police, no attention is paid to them. These saloons get immunity, and for the immunity they must pay. The tariff imposed on them is $50 apiece, which, when collected—the canvasser is now going around—will amount to about $25,000. These men of course are in no position to refuse to pay. If they do they lose their license. Then, too, they are all in favor of the repeal of the Harper law, with its $300 tax, and are willing to pay something to try to get it repealed. This source of revenue may be considered good for about the amount stated.

THE OFFICEHOLDERS.

Last of all come the officeholders. From the Mayor down each of them who gets over a certain sum is required to contribute. The little fellows are not called on for money, but they have to work out their share, just precisely as in the country a man who has money will pay his road tax and he who has not will work it out. The little fellow must work at canvassing, at getting up lists of places whence fraudulent voters can be registered, and all the other dirty jobs which the Democracy requires of its small supporters.

THE MACHINE METHODS.

THE TACTICS IN THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION OF 1883 TO BE REPEATED.

It is not by fraudulent naturalization alone, however, that the Democrats hope to carry Cook County this fall. Their methods are broader and more variegated than that. The best illustration of their way of doing business can be shown by a statement of the methods by which they carried the spring election of 1883, when they reelected Harrison as Mayor. In February of that year, at the time of the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans, a large number of Democratic politicians from Chicago were in that city. There were also present a number of gamblers representing that particular Chicago industry. Mayor Harrison was also at the Mardi Gras. The sum and substance of the treaty then and there made between certain parties representing the Democracy of Cook County and the gamblers of Chicago was that for and in consideration of the promise of immunity the sum of $17,000 was to be raised by the latter and Harrison was to be reelected Mayor of Chicago by a majority of 10,000. This agreement was reduced to writing and was signed by representatives of the two contracting parties.

THE UNDERSTANDING.

The understanding was, though that was not reduced to writing, that Harrison was to be elected by fraud. The understanding was that the money to be raised was to be used for the purpose of stuffing the ballot-boxes, of throwing out Republican votes, and of resorting to every other conceivable device for the purpose of reelecting Harrison by the majority mentioned above. Soon after the return of these parties from New Orleans the money was raised and the work of repeating for the contemplated frauds was commenced. Committees were appointed who made a thorough canvass of the city. The numbers of all vacant lots were taken down for the purpose of registering voters therefrom. Every boarding-house was looked at to see to what extent its capacity could be increased—that is, if there were a house where ten men were stopping it was estimated that three or four more could be registered therefrom, and so proportionately with others. After these lists had been compiled with great pains and thoroughness another committee set to work to get up the names to fit these vacant lots and these boarding-houses. About 10,000 were drawn off.

FICTITIOUS NAMES.

In order to get them they resorted to old Chicago directories and the directories of other cities, and also drew upon their imaginations. In the words of one of the men who was in the scheme, "they ransacked the cemeteries for names." These lists, thus carefully prepared, were handed over to the registration judges whom they could trust, and the names were copied off on the registry books. This was done in all the Democratic and in some of the Republican precincts. In many instances the Republican judges were old and easy-going men, innocent fellows who left everything to their Democratic colleagues, who improved his opportunities by filling up the lists with these bogus names. After the registry had thus been doctored, the next step was to employ men to vote for these spurious voters. Whenever a person hired was of fair intelligence he was given the job of casting twenty-five votes at as many precincts. He was furnished the name under which he was to vote at each poll, and at each polling-place there was a man with a duplicate list who, the moment that any question arose, could step forward and vouch for the repeater. If any of their men were challenged they were sworn through without delay. Owing to the fact that their names were nearly all upon the registry they were enabled to rush through their work without much trouble. The bulk of this fraudulent voting was done in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, but some in the Third, Fourth, and other Republican wards. In some precincts, where the judges were very reckless, where there was a fear of Republican watchfulness, where it was desired to do stuffing on an enormous scale, they didn't bother with repeaters, but the judges, before the polls opened, took the ballots, gave them on the back the number which the repeaters had on the poll-books, and dropped them in the box before even the voting began. This was also done where possible in Republican precincts where there was no chance of watchfulness on the part of Republican ballot-box guards.

THE MANUFACTURED MAJORITY.

It is estimated that nearly 10,000 fraudulent votes were cast in this way. This number, however, didn't suffice to give Harrison the 10,000 majority which had been promised him by the gamblers in their contract. Consequently, in some precincts where the judges could be relied on Democratic tickets duly numbered were dropped in the boxes and duly credited to men whom the judges knew to be Republican voters. For instance, if Ald. Dixon's name were 100 on the poll-book his ballot would be numbered 100 and dropped in the box. Then when, in the course of time, he came along to vote, his ballot would be received and quietly dropped on the floor. This, of course, is a suppositious case, but it illustrates the way in which this thing was done. Other Republicans have found since election that they cast Democratic ballots in this way. It is estimated that in this fashion 2,000 Republican voters were converted into Democrats without their knowledge and very much against their will. In addition to these about 1,000 votes were cast on fraudulent naturalization papers. There were about 10,000 votes cast by repeaters, about 2,000 votes which were perverted, swung round from Republicanism to Democracy, which would be equivalent to a change of 4,000, and 1,000 illegal votes cast on naturalization papers. So that, as a matter of fact, instead of Harrison carrying the city by 10,000 majority there was actually a majority for Cary of about 3,700. So that Harrison is today and has been since May 1, 1883, a fraudulent Mayor, usurping a place to which he was not elected, performing duties which the people did not choose him to fulfill. The man who was rightly entitled to the place is a private citizen. It is by arts and methods like these that the Democracy hope to perpetuate their rule to give Harrison for Governor in 1884 the majority which they gave him for Mayor in 1883, and to swamp the votes which the Illinois farmers will cast for Oglesby.

HARRISON'S HAND.

HOW ITS GRIP WAS LOOSED FROM THE THROATS OF THE GAMBLERS.

The way in which these facts came out bears strong evidence of the truth of the statement. Not long before the Peoria Convention Mayor Harrison got into a row with Mike McDonald and some of the other gamblers because of what he considered their interference with First Ward and South Side politics. The Mayor was seeking to build up an opposition boss to Mike McDonald among the disreputables in the person of Ald. Whelan, "The Mocking Bird" of the First Ward. If Whelan, whose interests were managed by the Mayor's brother-in-law, young Mr. Stearns, could be set up on a pedestal to be swayed by the Mayor, it was calculated that a rival to "The Store" might be started and Mike McDonald's influence lessened so that Harrison would not have to concede so much in making terms with him. Whelan was admitted to have almost as many thieves, thugs, and gamblers in his train as Mike. He wanted to be elected one of the delegates to Peoria, but Mr. Mackin, at the crank of the machine, sternly refused it. Harrison had a short time before taken the aggressive against Mackin. About this time he wanted to be Governor very bad. Mackin's scheme was to control the majority of the Cook County delegation, so that if the movement in favor of Gen. J. C. Black took throughout the State Chicago could be swung into line. Mr. Mackin also wanted to be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, to which Harrison was bitterly opposed.

HARRISON'S PLANS.

The Mayor was likewise fearful that Mike would be sent as his colleague from the Third District. He had become pretty well satisfied from the reports throughout the State that his nomination for Governor was assured. Feeling this, he did not want the management of the Cook County campaign to remain in the hands of Mackin. He had therefore started a movement to change the tenure of office in the County Central Committee, placing the management of the campaign in the hands of the new committee. For this scheme to succeed it was necessary that Mr. Mackin should be laid out at the primaries to choose delegates to the State Convention at Peoria. The primaries were held June 15. Mackin and McDonald chose their men and had the boss on Harrison.

RAIDING THE GAMBLERS.

The gamblers who had thus run counter to the wishes of the Administration had to be punished, and a series of pulls began that very night. They were sharp, earnest, and vigorous. The furniture seized at the establishments was carried to a station and immediately destroyed. Raid after raid was made, doors were broken down, and patrol-wagon loads of inmates were carted off and fined. Those establishments which had not incurred the Mayor's displeasure were in some singular way overlooked by the police, although the papers called attention to the fact that they were running. Suddenly the raids stopped. The Peoria Convention was held. Mayor Harrison was not elected a delegate-at-large to the National Convention, but had to satisfy himself by being a district delegate from the West Side. Mr. Mackin was kept on the State Central Committee, and was also sent to the convention as a district delegate, while McDonald was made an alternate-at-large. The machine had won. The thugs which Harrison attempted to do had not been done, and yet the raids upon the gaming-houses had ceased.

THE MAYOR'S STRANGLEHOLD.

Now, it appears that just about the time that these raids were going on with great vigor a grand jury was in session. It was a body which was controlled by the machine. Notice was served upon some of the people at the City-Hall that if there was not a let-up on these raids certain parties would go before the grand jury and would testify to the existence of this Key Orleans agreement, and that the illegal frauds which it had contemplated were actually carried out, and that Harrison was elected Mayor by atrocious, wholesale ballot-box stuffing. The moment that this notice reached the City-Hall people the raids stopped, and the gaming machine was stopped. Harrison gave up at very point which he had been claiming and allowed Mackin and McDonald to triumph at Peoria. Therefore the matter was not brought before the grand jury. Whether it would have been if he had persisted in the warfare, and what the outcome of the revelations would have could have been, it is now impossible to say. It is certain, however, that the threat of the gamblers was potent. Since then no more raids, since then not a gambling-house has been molested, since then the public have been ignorant of the existence of the Key Orleans agreement, except when acting on information given by the men going to these places to collect campaign expenses.

JUSTICE TO THE GERMANS.

One of Their Number Shows Up a Democratic Lie Concerning Them.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Democratic press and speakers are casting an undeserved reproach upon the Germans by representing them as having no other interest in politics than beer, and asserting that the party which is most favorable to drinking will always get their votes. A German is, with them, nearly synonymous with beer-barrel. He is supposed to have no higher thoughts or aspirations than drink. His political opinions are all represented as giving way to lager. The beer-barrel is believed to be an omnipotent bait with which to catch them. "The Dutchman and his beer" is a combination of terms in which the Democrats glowingly speak of them as a bulwark against Republicanism. Through the representations of Democratic politicians the Germans are regarded in many places as little more than swill tubs, without principle, patriotism, or care for anything but "lager." When Carter Harrison wishes to catch their votes he proclaims himself as if in sympathy and constituent in their character and boasts of what his party will do for it. He thinks the Germans are mainly appetite and can be influenced only through their stomachs. Democratic orators conceive Germany as a beer-garden and the great Fatherland people as a nation of beer-drinkers. They represent German politics as turning mainly in the saloon interest, and get up temperance agitations to "scare the Dutch."

Now all this is grossly libelous and unjust to the Germans, who are among our most industrious, temperate, and intelligent people. Beer occupies little of their attention, and is scarcely thought of in connection with politics, except by the very lowest. The great body of Germans stake little on their beer, and care no more for legislation on it than do the Irish or Americans. Many of them never touch it, while the great majority of those who do drink only a little, and would feel no inconvenience in giving it up. Temperance agitations are the exclusion of every other issue. Such a fight is made only by the dealers in liquor, who fight from financial motives and not appetite. The Germans as a class have none of the concern which the brewers and saloonkeepers have. The complaint is not that temperance legislation interferes with beer-drinking, but with beer-selling, and it is made only by the selling class, which is very small, and is not representative of the Germans of the country. A distinction should be made between those who have a money interest in the liquor question and those who have only an interest as drinkers. The latter class will not stake their politics on their appetite, and drink their way through public affairs. The Democrats accordingly insult the Germans every time they frame a saloon plank to catch their votes or charge the Republican party with being the Prohibition party, with a view to alienate them from it. The Germans will not sell their birthright for a mug of beer.

The Democratic politicians by their beer cry are responsible for a certain opprobrium which rests upon the Germans. They have so generally spoken of them in connection with drinking that their followers think of them as the saloon class, who cannot associate with fashionable Americans. They have given them a reputation as "beer guzzlers," who are too much given to "swilling" to be admitted into good society. They give the public to understand that the word "German" cannot be spoken without suggesting something coarse and smelling of the bottle. Nothing has injured the Germans more in public opinion than the introduction of the liquor question into politics by the Democratic party. There is an assumption underlying it that they care so much for beer-drinking that they will give up all other considerations for it, and that they are such swine that they can be driven in herds into the Democratic party by the cry that their beer is in danger. Beer is the one issue with which the Democrats hope to catch them and hold them to their party swill-trough.

Now I protest in behalf of the Germans that this thing should stop. They are not willing that their name and nationality shall be bandied back and forth as the tool of the drinking interest. The Germans are no more drinkers than the Americans, and they care no more for beer as a political issue. Beer did not put them in the Republican party, and the loss of it would not drive them from it. They do not put it in the scales against every other interest, and make it weigh heavier than all their principles. They do not care what Blaine's views are on temperance, and they are not caught by the Democratic cry of free drinking.

AUSTIN BIERBOWER.

WEIGHED AND WANTING.

The New York "Commercial Advertiser's" Analysis of the Charges Against Blaine.

Every Accusation Minutely Examined and the Conclusions of Innocence Reached.

After an Absolutely Impartial Inquiry the Charges Are Found to Be Thoroughly False.

New York Commercial Advertiser: While convinced that the Presidential election was not likely to be influenced as much by the charges against Mr. Blaine's honesty and veracity as by those against Mr. Cleveland's chastity, we have felt it our duty, since the new letters appeared, to make a laborious and careful examination of those charges against Mr. Blaine and the testimony produced to support them. We first approached this subject with no personal predilections in favor of Mr. Blaine, and with, we can hardly say, a belief, but a vague, undefined feeling which amounted almost to a belief, that we should find much to sustain the charges. We are today prepared to state the results of our investigation, conscientiously made. They have been arrived at after reading and considering everything in the way of evidence or argument that we could find upon the subject, and our conclusions are as follows:

JUSTIFIED IN RETAINING THE LETTERS.

1. So far as relates to Mr. Blaine's letters, produced in 1876, and obtained at that time by Mr. Blaine from Mulligan, the latter had, at the time Mr. Blaine so obtained them, no right to their possession. Mr. Fisher, to whom they were addressed, had, in pursuance of a policy of double-dealing which is now obvious, consented that Mulligan should take them with him when summoned to Washington as a witness. But after he got there Mr. Fisher had demanded their return to him, which Mulligan had refused. From that time he was a wrong-doer, and either party to the correspondence had a right to regain their possession. When Mulligan avowed to Mr. Blaine that he claimed a right to publish the letters, which he would exercise when and as he chose, Mr. Blaine was fully justified in retaining them. But he acted fairly, for he at once offered to return them to Fisher, the other party to the correspondence. Fisher, however, who had apparently become frightened, declined to receive them. As a matter of undoubted law Mulligan had no right to publish them; neither had Fisher, except under circumstances which did not exist, and if either had attempted it Mr. Blaine could have enjoined them.

As to the letters recently published by Fisher and Mulligan, their publication was, so far as Mr. Blaine's letters are concerned, a flagrant violation of the law, and should deprive those engaged in it of the confidence of every decent man.

A MULLIGAN LIE NAILED.

2. The allegation that Mr. Blaine begged Mulligan "on his knees" to give him the letters, that he declared their publication would "ruin" him and his family, etc., etc., is not true. Mulligan is the only authority for it, and he alleges it occurred in the presence of Fisher and Josiah Atkins, but they, when examined under oath, did not sustain him.

BLAINE SUPPRESSED NOTHING.

Mr. Blaine did not suppress any of the letters or any of the evidence against himself, but published the whole. After some most ridiculous blunders upon this subject the charge under this head is now confined solely to Mr. Fisher's letter of Oct. 14, 1876, in Mr. Blaine expressly stated in the House of Representatives that he did not read it because, though specified upon Mulligan's schedule, it was not in the bundle he received. Mulligan told the *Times* two days ago that the original letter to Mr. Blaine was in the package—which was obviously impossible. He told the Boston *Journal* yesterday that a letter-press copy was in the bundle. It is unimportant which of these statements Mulligan intends to stand by, for the letter is now published and its contents are so comparatively unimportant that it is absurd to suppose that Mr. Blaine cared to suppress the letters he selected for suppression one not written by himself, but one which it was natural to believe Mr. Fisher could duplicate, and one which, in any event, referred to matters not then the subject of controversy. In fact, not only did Mr. Blaine not suppress any of the letters, but he read letters not called for by Mulligan's memorandum, because he found them in the package.

THE UNION PACIFIC BONDS.

4. The charge that Mr. Blaine was interested in the seventy-five bonds sold to the Union Pacific Railroad Company by Thomas A. Scott is not only without evidence to sustain it, but was, on a full investigation, absolutely disproved. The charge rested originally on mere hearsay. Every person who did or could know anything of the transaction agrees in saying that Mr. Blaine had nothing to do with the sale, never had any interest in the bonds so sold, and neither directly nor indirectly benefited by the sale. Thomas A. Scott, who made the sale, Andrew Carnegie, who received the bonds from Scott, Levi P. Morton, who handled them, Mr. Dillon of the Union Pacific Road, all agree that Mr. Blaine had nothing to do with the bonds or their sale. Mr. Scott swore that he bought them of Caldwell some eighteen months before the sale to the Union Pacific Company, and that Blaine had nothing to do with them. Mr. Caldwell, who was in Europe, cabled that Mr. Blaine had no connection with the matter. It was, moreover, proved beyond dispute that Mr. Blaine had not at that time sufficient bonds to have made the sale. The letters recently produced help to confirm this proof. Fisher's reference in one of the new letters to the bonds sold to Scott is shown by his own statement under oath to have been made without knowledge and only on hearsay, and the person who he alleged gave him the information utterly denied having done so, and equally denied any knowledge or belief that Mr. Blaine had any connection with the bonds or their sale. There has seldom or never been a charge against any one which was either so absolutely without proof to sustain it or which was so absolutely disproved. The passage in one of the former letters which has been heretofore appealed to as containing an implied admission of an interest in the sale of bonds to Scott is shown by the correspondence recently published not to refer thereto.

THE LITTLE ROCK MATTER.

5. Mr. Blaine did nothing in Congress with reference to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company which was improper or out of the ordinary course. On the contrary, his action was in strict accordance with parliamentary law and in the interest of decent legislation. When an attempt was made by amendment to log-roll the bills together and thus either to defeat the unobjectionable one or make it carry the bad one, he was applied to by friends of the measure for information as to what they could do to protect themselves from the lobby, and he made a suggestion which was effectual. Such applications are always made to the Speaker as a matter almost of right. Mr. Blaine asserted this in the House and no one contradicted him, and every one familiar with Washington usage knows it to be true.

At the time Mr. Blaine made this suggestion, and for two months afterward, there can be no pretense that either he or any friend or acquaintance of his was interested in that bill, or had any knowledge of it. About two months after the adjournment of Congress Mr. Blaine was surprised by an offer from an intimate personal and business friend that he should become interested—apparently by purchase—as a partner in the contract to build the Fort Smith Road, but the proposed arrangement, though under consideration for some months, never was perfected. While it was still pending Mr. Blaine, in letters to the friend who had proposed the arrangement to him, described—as he says as a matter of natural curiosity—the action which he took with reference to the bill in Congress. These letters were written some six months after Congress adjourned, and there is no pretense that Mr. Blaine ever at any time after the proposal was made to him to become interested in the contract did anything of any nature, proper or improper, to aid those interested under the bill or the contract, except to sell to friends some of the securities and to lend them his credit to raise money. Neither the new nor the old letters show or indicate any improper act by Mr. Blaine. His critics have never pretended to put their fingers on any such act. They have necessarily confined themselves to criticism of his language. His reference to the fact that if he went into the enterprise as a partner he should not be a "dead-head," and that he saw "many channels in which he could be useful," did not necessarily imply a tender of any improper service, and both the services which he rendered and the manner in which he was treated show that his language was neither intended by himself nor understood by those to whom it was addressed to involve or imply any improper action on his part. Nor was there anything in Mr. Blaine's position which should have prevented him from going into the enterprise.

At the same time, it would have been better if Mr. Blaine had not in his correspondence, while the question of his becoming a partner was pending, referred to his action in Congress six months previously. The reference to it with the authority to mention it to Caldwell seems to have been intended to induce the latter to lend a favoring ear to the application Fisher was making to him. It was not, however, effectual, as it would have been if it had been understood to involve a tender of official influence, and Mr. Blaine never became a partner in the enterprise. As showing how Caldwell regarded the matter, the single letter from him produced in the recent installment of letters is of importance. It is a letter to Fisher which Mr. Blaine never saw. It shows that Caldwell was anxious to have Mr. Blaine feel kindly towards him and Fisher, an anxiety he would not have shown or felt if he had believed that they had under their control over Mr. Blaine's signature proof of his official corruption.

HOW BLAINE WAS SWINDLED.

6. Under an arrangement distinct from the abortive negotiations for purchasing an interest in the contract for building the road, but probably in anticipation of it, and quite likely with a desire to show one of the channels in which he could be useful, Mr. Blaine received from Fisher and Caldwell, the contractors for building the Fort Smith Road, a considerable amount of its securities. He returned to them the precise percentage of value which they were glad to receive from every one else. This was only a small percentage of the face value. Mr. Blaine sold to friends in Maine a considerable amount of these securities.

His sales were made on varying terms, but uniformly involved the payment to Fisher and Caldwell of the precise percentage which they charged to every one else. He made a considerable apparent profit by selling to friends on terms more favorable to himself than Fisher and Caldwell were willing to sell to him, his profits consisting chiefly in the securities of the road. He seems to have regarded himself as buying from Fisher both the securities he retained and those sold to friends, but in fact the contracts assumed the form of sales by Blaine on commission, and the payment to him of the securities as his compensation. In the result Fisher and Caldwell secured better terms than they did on those sold to the general public, for they held back the securities promised him until they had greatly fallen in value, and, finally, on a settlement, withheld from him nearly a third of the entire amount. In other words, by the original agreement Mr. Blaine was to get no special advantage, and in the result he was treated *worse than others*. Mr. Blaine's reference, in his letters, to the generous nature of Mr. Fisher's offer to him had no reference to the arrangement under which he sold securities, but referred, as the letters clearly show, to the proposition that he should become interested as a partner in the contract to build the road.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

7. When the Fort Smith project proved unfortunate Mr. Blaine, even when not bound by his agreements so to do, took back the securities he had sold, and this honorable conduct, and through the defaults of those who claimed to be his friends, he suffered a large loss and became greatly embarrassed pecuniarily. Both the new and the old letters—but especially the former—show that Mr. Blaine was willing to make almost any sacrifice to keep his word to his friends and to pay the obligations he had assumed. Though freely denounced on the strength of the letters as a liar, they show that he was emphatically a man of his word.

THE ILLUSION CONCERNING HIS GREAT WEALTH.

8. The letters, both new and old, show that after Mr. Blaine had served ten years in Congress, during which he had been one of the most prominent and influential, and during much of which time he had been Speaker, and when this service had occurred during the entire period of war and the years of corrupt opportunities which followed it—in spite of these opportunities Mr. Blaine was in 1876, 1877, and 1878 not only not wealthy, but was in such moderate circumstances that, even with the securities he earned and received for selling the Fort Smith bonds, he was wholly unable to pay an accommodation liability of $25,000 which he had incurred purely to oblige Fisher, and which the latter actually repudiated.

HIS CRITICS' CLAMING INCONSISTENCIES.

9. Some of the expressions used by Mr. Blaine in Congress and in his letters in describing the arrangement under which he sold the securities of the road to friends and became possessed of others himself, were not strictly accurate in describing the original form of the transactions. They were correct in describing the results at the time he spoke and wrote. They were, moreover, strictly proper in meeting the charges against which he was defending himself. He was meeting the charge that, owing to his official position, he had obtained securities on better terms than were obtained by others and private persons. He asserted that he had not done so, and this assertion was true. Even Fisher and Mulligan swore it was true.

In other words, his action was not open to criticism. The language he used in describing and defending his action has been criticised, but, as we think, with more plausibility than justice. This criticism has come most earnestly from those who boldly assert that a want of chastity is "consistent with the possession of all the qualities which ennoble human nature and dignify human life and make human progress possible." These people

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REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

[illegible]

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the receipts at the Custom-House yesterday: Root & Sons Music Company, 15 cases musical goods; E. H. Sargent & Co., 21 cases glassware; Edson Keith & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Hannah & Hogg, 2 cases earthenware; Stern & Adams, 3 cases glass buttons; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 case brandy and 1 case books; Sprague, Warner & Co., 4 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 5 cases cigars; Mandel Bros., 4 cases dry goods; L. Manasse, 2 cases optical goods; William Cochrane, 3 cases toys; H. Fletcher, 20 cases porcelain; R. W. McCready, 43 bales corkwood; W. P. Laparle, 3½ pipes brandy; Charles Dennehy, 3½ pipes gin; James Leahy, 1 case dry goods; Davis W. H. Supply Company, 2 cases merchandise; Locke, Hulette & Co., 1 case dry goods; C. Zarumbeo, 3 bags coffee; C. W. [illegible], 2 cases dry goods; Grommes & Ullrich, [illegible] barrels ginger ale; Fitch & Howland, 340 [illegible] tea; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 173 packages tea; E. A. Schoyer & Co., 646 packages tea; F. B. Peabody & Co., 142 packages tea; J. [illegible] & Co., 1,556 packages tea. Collections, $12,798.

WHAT HE IS.

[illegible]—"Yours is a Democratic paper, isn't it?"

[illegible] Editor (indignantly)—"No, sir; it is not."

"Do you support Blaine?"

"No; I am for Cleveland."

"But you advocate protection, I suppose?"

"No, sir; I am in favor of free trade."

"Don't you support any of the Republican candidates?"

"Never; I am in favor of turning every Republican out of office and putting Democrats in."

"Ah! I see; you are an Independent."—[illegible] Call.

Bedbugs, Flies.

[illegible] roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, [illegible] cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

BUSINESS.

A Considerable Advance in the Stock Market, Followed by an Equal Decline.

Wheat Active and Much Stronger—Corn Tame and Weak for This Month.

Provisions Irregularly Lower—Barley Higher—Other Produce Steady.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 26.	Sept. 19.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	717,145	[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 25c discount.
Boston, 12@20c premium.
St. Louis, 50@75c premium.
Cincinnati, par to 50c premium.
New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

The shipments of currency were small yesterday, and the transactions of all sorts of an ordinary character. The banks that have a large number of customers scattered about in many lines of trade are getting a fair volume of business, tho they would not complain if it were a little livelier. Those institutions that depend on specialties are less fortunate. Eastern exchange was quoted at 25c discount yesterday, but there was very little trade in it.

There is a movement among the banks of San Francisco to put a stop to the practice of allowing overdrafts, which, by all accounts, has been carried to an unreasonable extent. There was some talk on the subject at the recent bankers' convention, but the practice does not seem to have reached the proportions of a serious abuse throughout the country. Among the Chicago banks great care is exercised in the matter, though the custom among the Canadian institutions is somewhat more liberal than with the American, on account of the precedents of British banking. Such overdrafts as are allowed here are of a sort that can be readily attended to within a day or two, and whatever may be the case on the Pacific coast, there would seem to be nothing to reform here.

Trade in investment securities yesterday was moderate, though there were some important transactions in Governments. Sales were made over the counter of $73,000 United States registered 4s at 119¼, $50,000 at 119½, $1,800 Cook County 4½s at 105¼, $1,000 Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s at 93¾, and $1,000 Mineral Point 5s at 93. At the Chicago Stock Exchange were sold $2,900 West Division Railway registered 6s at 105½, $1,000 coupon at 106½, $8,000 Dubuque Division 6s at 103½, $5,000 at 103¾, $2,000 at 103¾, and $3,000 Mineral Point 5s at 93.

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

[illegible]

The sales on the New York Stock Exchange were 310,000 shares. There was a rapid advance early in the day, but it was all lost before the close. One of the leading influences in the market was the announcement that $10,000,000 of 5-per-cent debenture bonds had been sold by the New York Central Railroad to J. S. Morgan & Co. of London. It is said that 2,000 to 2,500 shares of this stock have been thrown on the market by the New York Life Company, also that the Astors have sold their holdings. It is still the opinion of many people that there will be no considerable advance in the list till the Vanderbilts reach a point at which Mr. Vanderbilt will support them. New York Central and Lake Shore have been marked down to 90 and 70 respectively. Charlie Johnes is, however, quoted as saying that it is no time to sell stocks now. One theory of yesterday's market is that Woerishoeffer advanced Northwestern by covering his shorts, and was meanwhile selling the rest of the list. Lackawanna declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The books close Oct. 2 and reopen Oct. 23. It is claimed that the road earned 1 per cent net in August and 13 per cent for the year, against 14 per cent the preceding year, also that the new extension is making money. It is said that the Erie Road has secured the $5,000,000 necessary to meet its pressing wants. It is again given out that London and Amsterdam will not agree to the Louisville & Nashville plan of reorganization. The New Jersey Central people say that the Delaware & Hudson stands ready to lease the road at 6 per cent on the stock if the Reading gives it up. The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Road increased $22,000 the third week of September, those of the Chesapeake & Ohio $8,173 the second week.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: Although the stock market continues to be "seedy" from the want of public support, there are some evidences that prices are beginning to "pick up" under the slightly improved condition of affairs the country through. On 'Change today, as for a couple of days previously, the feeling was decidedly more bullish, although it was accompanied by no particular advance of values. It is a fixed fact that the crops are exceptionally large and exceptionally good; the iron interest, which is unquestionably the barometer of the country's prosperity, shows considerable improvement; imports are smaller and exports are larger. Taking the general outlook into consideration, things seem to be upon the mend. Today's stock market was upon the whole a strong one, though now and then there was a streak of weakness. Early dealings were especially firm, and stocks were freely bought for foreign account either upon arbitrage orders or for investment. Either way the demand gave a lift to the market. Union Pacific continued to be active, and was strongly supported upon semi-official statements that its floating debt had been recently reduced to the extent of $1,300,000 and that the company is receiving drafts from Omaha at the rate of $1,000,000 a month. Delaware & Lackawanna has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 21. It is reported that this company has earned 1 per cent net upon the capital of its main line and $100,000 net upon its extension during the month of August. The Lake Shore statement shows that the road's earnings for the fiscal year are, as compared with the previous year, 15.48 per cent less, and its operating expenses 20.16 per cent less. Quite a sensation was created by the purchase and sale of 10,000 shares of St. Paul in a lump between two brokers. Although it was undoubtedly previously arranged for good reasons that the two brokers should meet each other in open market and make the transaction, the transfer of stock was bona fide, and not a "wash," as many people were inclined to believe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Foreign exchange was steady on a fair volume of business. Governments firm. The friends of the Oregon Navigation Company, the earnings of which have lately improved, say that the present management has cut down expenses to a saving that is equal to 1¼ per cent on the stock, or about $300,000 a year! They say the company has no floating debt except that represented by property and material. The Oregon Improvement Company announces that its Cedar River extension will be completed to the Green River coal fields by Jan. 1, the necessary funds having been raised in San Francisco. The coal in the Green River field is pronounced of an excellent quality, better than the Vancouver Island coal, which the Improvement Company has had to import in order to maintain its supremacy in the San Francisco market.

The war in China is stimulating shipments to that country. Steamers which at this season usually take cargoes giving returns of about $25,000 took in August and thus far in September cargoes yielding about $43,000. Philadelphia dispatches say there is a good demand for iron and steel rails at $28.00@30.00. For the week ending Sept. 20 the anthracite production was 642,275 tons, against 752,122 last year. The total production since Jan. 1 has been 21,455,873 tons, which is more than 1,000,000 less than for the corresponding period in 1883.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Sept 26	Last—Sept 25
Canada Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	44	44	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Tenn. & Ga. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hous. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I., B. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. El. bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L. pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Ry. & N. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Transcon.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. P.-C. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Shore bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	132	Fargo	106
American	92	United States	56

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

[illegible]

STATE SECURITIES.

[illegible]

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Money advanced to 2½@3, closed at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5¼@6½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 482¾; do demand, 484¾. Dry goods imports for the week, $2,004,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The banks are discounting mercantile paper at 5½ and 6 per cent, mostly at 5½. Only those who are well backed by deposits have the benefit of the lowest rate. Miscellaneous paper may be quoted at 6½@7½ per cent, and corporation paper at 4@4½ per cent per annum. The note-brokers are doing business outside of the banks at about 5½ per cent, a shade over or under according to the quality of the paper accepted, and report a quiet market. Call loans with collateral security range at 3@4 per cent per annum. The savings banks and trust companies are lending money at low rates of interest, with security equivalent to cash. The country banks are firm at Boston rates for the general run of local paper, but are not doing much. Mercantile business is improving slowly but surely, and the prices of leading articles if not higher are at least a shade firmer. The balances between the banks today have been at 3 per cent. New York funds have ranged at 12c, 15c, 17c, and 20c premium on $1,000. The gross exchanges at the clearing-house today were $8,353,822 and the balances $1,178,446. The local stock list showed an increased activity this morning as well as a decided improvement in tone, both of which were due principally to sympathy with the New York market. While the trading came principally from the regular operators, there was still a fair investment demand in certain quarters that could, were it not for the manipulative forces now at work, be regarded as an encouraging feature. The advance of the morning was generally very light, and in the market as a whole there was very little of especial interest. The following were the sales and quotations on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board—	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Mexican Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	51	51	51	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. E. Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calumet	5	144	144	144	144
Second board—					
Am. Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. E. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	100	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
Flint	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cal. & H. Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD. [illegible]

SECOND BOARD. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
O. Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading general 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—New York exchange dropped to-day to par, but rallied and was selling at the close at 50c premium between banks. The fluctuation was due to an order for currency which compelled one of the banks to throw $25,000 worth of exchange on the market. The story got out that the amount was very much larger and caused the decline. When the truth as to the amount became known the rate rose to 50c premium between banks and $1 over the counter.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—New York exchange was in moderate demand at prices not materially changed from yesterday's rates, sales being made from 50c to 75c premium. Clearings, $2,184,075; balances, $446,155.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 26.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 26—5 p. m.—United States 4s, 123½; do 4½s, 115½.

Erie, 14; seconds, 55¾; New York Central, 98 ex-dividend; Illinois Central, 126¼; Pennsylvania Central, 55¾; Reading, 12¾; Canadian Pacific, 45½; St. Paul, 79 ex-dividend.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Rentes, 78f 40c.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany has decreased 6,905,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The mining market continues moderately active and firm. Sales included Bodie at $2.15; Horn Silver, $6.00; Green Mountain, $1.00; Caledonia B. H., 45c; Union Consolidated, $1.15; Sierra Nevada, $1.35; Sutro, 17@18c; Homestake, 9½c; Rappahannock, 19c; California, 33c; Consolidated Virginia, 24c; Mexican, $1.49; and Standard, $1.40.

Homestake	19	Quicksilver pfd.	25
Ontario	19	Sutro	19
Quicksilver	3		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Calumet & H.	144	Franklin	[illegible]
Catalpa	¼	Quincy	27

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bodie Consolidated	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Eureka Con.	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	Utah	[illegible]
Mexican	1.50	Yellow Jacket	1.75
Mount Diablo	3.00		

Day is assessed 75c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, except wheat, and averaged lower, the scale being turned by provisions and barley, while wheat was strong. The expected cold wave did not come, and some folks were almost at their wits' ends for reasons to trade, as they suspected that the news about wheat was largely a matter of foreign susceptibility in regard to war prospects, especially as the French trader is proverbially more sensitive in such things than his British neighbor. The low freight rates stimulated rail shipments some, and made free on board grain samples relatively stronger. The only other point of general interest was the fact that a good many operators deserted corn for wheat, going back to the old order of things, and making wheat the most active of the two.

Provisions were again quiet except on October lard, and the market ruled easier in sympathy with hogs, while foreign advices were more steady in tone. There was more doing for shipment, both in lard and meats, owing to the decline in transportation charges, but the speculative movement was very tame. Lard for October sold 5c higher early in the day, at $7.65, but declined under free offerings to $7.47½, and reacted to $7.55 at the close. January declined 12½c, to $7.17½, and closed at $7.25, with November at $7.22½. February was more active at $7.32½@7.37½. October pork was quoted $1.00 higher, at $17.00 bid, but the long futures were weak; January declined 22½c, to $12.07½, and closed at $12.10 bid, while the year closed 15c lower, at $11.85 bid. Short ribs were very dull; October sold 20c lower, at $10.10, and January at $6.15, being a discount of very nearly 4c per lb.

Flour was dull and unchanged. The trading was little more than local. There were some export orders on the market, but they could scarcely be filled even at the reduced freight rates. The coarse millstuffs were firm.

Wheat was active and stronger. It advanced 1¼c from the latest prices of Thursday, and closed at the top, at 79¾c for November, with October at 1¾c discount, December at 1¾c premium, January at 2¾c premium, and May at 8¼@8½c premium. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold at 76¾@77¾c, and No. 3 sparingly at 63c. The British markets were reported firmer in tone, and the domestic news told of a large decrease in acreage here, the latter coming by way of Indianapolis. This started up prices at the outset, but the market seemed to be kept up during the first part of the session mostly by the fact that puts had been sold the previous evening on about 2,000,000 bu, and Hutchinson subsequently bought in with his share, amounting to fully half the above-named quantity. The French cables were called higher, which was suspected to be partly due to excitement over war prospects, and the later firmness was ascribed to reports of a larger export movement from this side of the Atlantic. There was good buying throughout, a great deal of it seeming to be on New York orders in the last half of the session, probably on the news of decreased acreage. The course of the market for the day was a disappointment to the crowd, the general expectation having been that lower prices would prevail, and the scalping element was on the losing side in the trading.

Red winter wheat was in better demand, and advanced fully ½c. No. 2 sold at 79@79¼c and No. 3 at 65@65½c, both closing strong at the outside. Rejected sold at 54c. Our receipts were 100 cars, against 93 reported Thursday, and those of St. Louis and Toledo were some larger, but the exporter situation was stronger, and the market was aided by the strength in spring grades. A small quantity was ordered shipped by lake, and probably some by rail that was not reported.

Corn was quiet and steadier, except for this month, which was very irregular without activity. Our receipts were again large, and there was little desire to buy them to fill September contracts. Indeed, most of the current receipts of No. 2 had already been sold to arrive, and it was surmised that very few shorts are outstanding except those which the parties hope to fill by arrivals before the close of the month. The result was a nominal drop of 6c early, to 70c, but the market opened at 71c, when sale was made of 25,000 bu at 71½c, which was scratched off by both parties a few minutes later, and the market rose to 73c, which was the nominal closing, with no trading in the afternoon. Car lots of No. 2 and high mixed sold at 71@73c, and rejected in store 1c lower, at 45c, with 45@47½c paid for small quantities to go into special bin. Other samples were weak, the supply exceeding the demand. October was not much wanted, but sold ⅝c higher, at 57½c, and closed firm at 57c. November advanced ⅜c, to 46⅝c, and closed at 46⅜c. The year and May closed very nearly the same as the previous day, after very light trading. The attendance was small, not being half as large as the average of a few days ago.

Oats were quiet and rather easy early, but later, in sympathy with the advance in wheat, a firmer feeling was noticeable, futures advancing ¼@½c, to 29½c for May and 25¼c for September, with Wallace the principal buyer, taking 75,000 bu. Samples were firmer again, being wanted by shippers, No. 2 white being about 28¾c at the close. No. 2 mixed sold at 26@27½c, rejected at 24¾@25¼c, and rejected white at 27@28c.

Rye was in light request and there was little trading. Cash No. 2 was steady at 55c, and that was bid for September. October was salable at about 54¼c and November was held at 55c. Samples were dull, with sales at 48@56½c, according to quality. In the afternoon the market was firmer.

Barley was a little firmer, there being some inquiry from shorts. Several cars of cash No. 2 sold at 64c, being ½c higher than the outside price of the previous day. For October 63½c was bid, being ½c higher. Samples were steady and previous prices were generally obtained, No. 2 being 64@67c, No. 3 45@60c, and No. 4 38@45c. They were taken mostly on local account.

Flax was ½c higher, at $1.33 for No. 1, and prime timothy was steady at $1.23@1.24. Clover was almost inactive and quotable at $4.50@4.75, according to quality.

There is fair activity in dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, millinery, and other lines of merchandise, but the general movement is not up to the average of former years at a corresponding period. Prices generally appear to be on a firm basis, but there are no indications of any immediate advance. Groceries were reported in moderate demand only. They were steadily held. The dried fruit trade is still lacking in activity, and for domestics prices have recently declined. Prunes also are lower. Fish remain about steady. The canned goods market is as dull as before. Dealers in dairy products report a less active demand for butter and a continued free movement in cheese. There was a strong market for both of those staples, the latter showing a further advance of ¼@½c. Oils were generally steady, an advance to 60c in extra lard being the only change noted. Coal and pig-iron were quoted as before. Hay was very steady under a fair inquiry and moderately light receipts. Eggs were firm, with small stocks and an active inquiry. Wool is quiet. Our Eastern advices lead to the belief that in the absence of financial disturbance fleeces will be held at the prevailing prices in spite of the absence of activity in the market. Poultry was plenty and easier, as the large buyers are holding off and demanding concessions. In green fruits the market was generally quiet, although there was considerable firmness in apples and really fine peaches. Broom-corn is quiet and steady. Potatoes were still slow and easy. Hides and tallow were quite firm at previous prices. Grease was moderately active. Beans were dull, except for bright new stock, which brought fair prices. Drugs and chemicals were moderately active at a somewhat lower range of prices. Quinine is held at $1.06 per oz for Powers & Weightman, with bulk 85@95c in New York, while German can be bought in bulk at 89@93½c, and is dull at that. Building materials are steady. In metals copper alone can be quoted steady, tin being very unsettled owing to the fluctuations in the Eastern market. Nails exhibit no improvement. Whisky ruled steady on the basis of $1.13 for the raw spirits.

Another document was carried around on 'Change yesterday for signatures. It asks the directors of the board to fix a margin price for corn.

Some receivers are complaining that the inspection of corn is more rigid than they think it ought to be. They want their receipts to grade No. 2 instead of rejected.

The latest Australian news is to the effect that the outturn of the last wheat crop in that country was little more than half of what was expected, and the fact did not appear till after thrashing was well under way. Hence the export surplus was only about 14,000,000 instead of the 24,000,000 originally talked of, and the greatest part of that has already left the country. A gentleman in the export trade says that the hardening of quotations in Western Europe is largely due to this fact. We note, also, that H. K. Jackson is credited with the assertion that English farmers will reduce their wheat sowing by 1,000,000 acres, and the French will reduce theirs by 5,000,000 acres. More familiar news, because nearer home, is to the effect that American farmers have also largely reduced the acreage sown to winter wheat. It would not be out of the usual order of Nature if this year's plethora should be followed by a production much below the average.

The clique had a new broker in corn yesterday. They wish to see brotherly love continue.

That conversation between Drake and McHenry turns out to have been a very innocuous affair, after all. They were talking about the old times of long before the modern corner was invented.

A lot of 19 cars corn, equal to 19,800 bu, arrived in this city yesterday from New Orleans and graded as No. 2. It had previously been shipped from Kansas to New Orleans. That corn took a roundabout way to fill a hole in a corner.

A lot of 14 cars of (shelled) corn arrived here yesterday which was in a crib at Lincoln, Neb., at noon last Monday. Also several cars of the crop of 1881 were received from Lee County, Illinois.

The shipments of wheat from New York for the first four days of this week aggregated less than 100,000 bu.

Some of the settling clerks intimated that the true cause for their recent action has not been assigned. Is it then a case of "big head"?

They say that some of the railroad tracks are crowded with low-grade corn which the owners are not anxious to have moved out of the way till this month is over.

Last Wednesday the Clearing-House of the Chicago Board of Trade finished its first year, and has made the following big record: Total number of items cleared, 1,345,288, representing 922,642 claims. These were adjusted by the use of 49,921 checks received and 30,626 paid out, making a total of 97,547 checks, or very little more than one-tenth the number of items cleared. The total of claims cleared was $137,658,500, and the aggregate of balances was $35,762,970. The largest day's business was that of April 5, when the clearings were $1,707,058 on 10,258 items. The smallest day's business was that of June 19, when the clearings were $96,673 on 2,248 items, and the balances footed up $31,866. The fines collected during the year amounted to $4,576. Taking the average value of a delivery as $4,500, the total value of the deliveries would be about $4,150,000,000, all of which would have had to be checked for under the old plan. But this is the minimum; and a nearer estimate, to allow for the fact that more than the smallest recognized quantity of property changes hands at once, would be $6,000,000,000, or, say, forty times the aggregate of the checks actually used.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of grade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ¼c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
October	$17.00	$.... @ 17.00	$17.00
Year	11.90	11.85 @ 11.90	11.85
January	12.20	12.07½ @ 12.15	12.10

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

September	$ 7.60	[illegible]	$7.55
October	7.60	[illegible]	7.55
November	7.25½	[illegible]	7.22½
January	7.30	[illegible]	7.25

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$10.30	[illegible]	$10.20
September	10.30	[illegible]	10.20
October	10.30	10.10 @ 10.30	10.10

WHEAT.

No. 2, spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.

No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short ribs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	[illegible]
Long clears, loose	[illegible]
Short clears, loose	[illegible]
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	[illegible]
Sweet-pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	[illegible]
Bacon, short ribs	[illegible]
Bacon, short clears	[illegible]
Bacon, shoulders	[illegible]
Mess beef	[illegible]
Beef, hams	[illegible]
Choice to favorit winters	[illegible]
Fair to good brands of winters	[illegible]
Good to choice red winters	[illegible]
Prime to choice springs	[illegible]
Good to choice export stock, in sacks	[illegible]
Good to choice export stock	[illegible]
Fair to good Minnesota springs	[illegible]
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	[illegible]
Patent springs	5.40 @ 5.50
Low grades	2.00 @ 3.00
Rye flour	3.15 @ 3.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass-seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned meats, cases	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed beef, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3 or new.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,173

Also 2,000 bu rejected corn by canal. Total about 650,000 bu. Inspected out: 127,481 bu wheat, 128,289 bu corn, 69,532 bu oats, 33,415 bu rye.

Lake freights were very quiet, and rates were easy on the basis of 1¼c for corn and 1½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Rail freights were still unsettled. Rates on grain were about 15c and on provisions 20c per 100 lbs to New York.

The receipts of wheat at the points mentioned for four days were as follows:

	Sept. 26, bu.	Sept. 25, bu.	Sept. 24, bu.	Sept. 23, bu.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The shipments at the points named were as follows: Chicago, 53,676 bu; St. Louis, 55,050 bu; Detroit, 62,1[illegible] bu; New York, 19,834 bu.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

March 1 to Sept. 24—	1884.	1883.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Above and all other points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
For the week	[illegible]	[illegible]

E. M. Samuels & Sons of St. Louis report the receipts of wheat at that point as still small, barely 55,000 bu being received there yesterday. A rather freer movement from the West is anticipated, however, owing to the heavy advance on the lower grades of wheat—amounting to an average of 10c per bu from the lowest point. The total advance on No. 2 red during the last two weeks is 5c.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—125 brls springs, 310 sacks winters, and 1,060 sacks low grades, all on private terms. Total about 1,340 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—[illegible] cars bran at $10.50@11.50; 7 cars middlings at $11.50@13.00; 2 cars winter wheat screenings at $10.00@12.50; 1 car corn-meal at $18.50; 2 cars shorts at $12.50@13.00.

WINTER WHEAT—50 cars No. 2 red at 79@79¼c; 27 cars and 10,000 bu No. 3 at 65@65½c; 6 cars rejected at 54c; 14 cars by sample at [illegible] for No. 3. Total about 41,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—14 cars No. 2 at 76¾c, 67 cars at 77c, 15 cars at 77¼c, 1 car receipt dated today, which carry into October without extra storage, at 77¾c, 2 cars do at 77¾c, 4 cars do 77¾c; 10 cars No. 3 at 63c; no sales of rejected reported; 57 cars by sample at 64@67c for No. 3. Total about 93,000 bu.

CORN—3,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 71c; 16 cars at 71c; 57 cars at 72@[illegible]c; 57 cars at 73c; 4 cars at 72½c; 15,000 bu, and 40 cars at 73c; 19 cars rejected at 45c; 170 cars by sample at 45@50½c for rejected. Total about 212,800 bu.

OATS—7 cars No. 2 at 25¾@25½c; 122 cars by sample at 24@27½c for No. 2 mixed and 27@28½c for No. 2 white. Total about 129,000 bu.

RYE—19 cars No. 2 at 55c; 7 cars by sample at 55½c for No. 2 and 47@52c for rejected.

BARLEY—3 cars No. 2 at 64c; 57 cars by sample at 64@67c for No. 2 and 38@60c according to quality for the lower grades. Total about 50,000 bu.

MESS PORK—500 brls at $11.85.

LARD—500 tcs at $7.52½@7.55; 250 tcs irregular at $7.10.

MEATS—50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¾@10½c; 50 tcs sweet pickled shoulders New York cut, at 7c; 25,000 extra long clear sides on private terms.

GREASE—100 pkgs at 5½c.

BEEF HAMS—50 brls at $18.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BAGGING—Remains steady. It is in very good demand, the movement in grain bags and gunnies being freer than for a long time previous. We quote: Stark, 23c; Auburn, No. 1, 19c; American, 18½c; burlaps, 4 to 6 bu, 10½@12c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; gunnies, double, 14@25c; wool sacks, 35@38c.

BEANS—Bright new stock brought about $1.50.

BROOM-CORN—From what could be observed dealers were doing but little business, and the reports were of a dull market. A feeling of weakness was also reported, and prices were said to be tending downward. New corn started in at prices which could not be maintained, except there should be an exceptionally good demand, but as the demand has failed to come up to the expectation of some holders, and has, in fact, been light, the feeling is weakening here, and advices state that in the country new corn is also obtained for less than has been heretofore asked for it. Prices are still ranging about as follows: Hurl, green, 5½@6c; hurl, common, 4@5c; inside and covers, pale and common, 3@4c; red tipped do, 3@3½c; green do, 3@4c; damaged, 2@3c; crooked, 2@3½c; green, self-working, 4@5½c; pale do, 3@4c; common do, 4c; fine green carpet, 5@6c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade is reported fair at the following prices:

Lime (in bulk), per brl	$ 70 @ 1.00
Lime (in brls)	[illegible]
Louisville cement	[illegible]
Utica cement	[illegible]
Akron cement	[illegible]
Milwaukee cement	[illegible]
Portland cement, English	[illegible]
Stucco, Michigan	[illegible]
Stucco, New York	[illegible]
Land plaster	[illegible]
White sand	[illegible]
Fire brick, per m	[illegible]
Hair, in paper sacks, per bu	[illegible]
Fire clay, per brl	[illegible]
Cement stone (rubble), per cord	[illegible]
Lannon stone, per foot	[illegible]
Brick, common, per m	[illegible]
Brick, Indiana pressed	[illegible]

BUTTER—During the week there has been an advance in good to fancy grades of butter of at least 3c. The poorer sorts are also higher than a week ago, though the advance is less marked. The demand is not so sharp as before the advance, but there is still a fairly active movement, and stocks are kept down to very moderate proportions. Butterine men are taking the bulk of the fancy creamery. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 29@30c; do common to choice, 24@28c; dairy, choice to fancy, 22@25c; dairy, fair to good, 16@20c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 8@9c; inferior, 6@7c.

CHEESE—Trade continues active, and the market maintains a buoyant tone. The local, Western, and Southern trade are free buyers, and, under rather light offerings, during the week sellers have been enabled to establish an advance of ½@¾c per lb. Exporters are out of the market, the present high prices leaving them no margin. We now quote: Young America, full cream, 12@12½c; full cream, cheddar August, 10@10½c; do September, 11@11½c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 11@11½c; choice skimmed, 9@10c; skimmed, poor to good, 5@7c; damaged, 1@3c.

COAL—Trade in hard coal is still unusually quiet for the time of year, but it has improved since the decline, and the market is steadier than heretofore. Soft coal is in steady fair demand and prices are firm. We quote:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do, range	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do, nut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youghiogheny, pure	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blossburg and Piedmont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana block	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana lump	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minonk	[illegible]	[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trade is rather depressed. We quote:

[illegible]

EGGS—Were in larger receipt, but stocks were quite firmly held and sales were generally at 18c. A carload was received from Canada, coming from the cold-storage house destroyed there by fire last week. These eggs were in pretty good condition, and sold at 11c at the mark, and at 13c when recandled.

FISH—Prices range about the same as on the date of our last report and are steady. The demand is steadily fair at the following quotations: Whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $4.50; do family, $3.50; trout, No. 1, $4.00; codfish, Georges, cured, $[illegible]; do boneless, [illegible]; mackerel, extra shore, $[illegible]; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $22.00; do No. 1 medium, $[illegible]; do new family, $[illegible]; do large family, $[illegible]; do small family, $[illegible]; Holland herring, new, $[illegible]; Labrador herring, split, $[illegible]; do round, $5.00; do Halifax, split, $[illegible]; new George's Bay split herring, $7.00; scaled herring, 25c.

GAME—The market was steady. There was a fair demand and receipts moderate. Partridge salable at $[illegible] per doz; chickens sell at $[illegible] a doz for "off" lots, and birds in good order brought $3.00@4.00; Woodcock quotable at $4.00 per doz, if in good order. Jack snipe in good condition sell at $1.25@1.50 per doz, and less when "off." Mallard ducks, $2.75@4.00; teal at $1.50@1.75 if in good order, and small ducks at $1.25. Venison saddles in good order at 11@12c, and when badly shot and poor 8@9c; fore quarters were dull at 3c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Generally quiet, but firm for apples and choice peaches. We quote: Choice apples, $1.50@2.00 per brl; lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; oranges, $7.00 for Louisiana and $10.00 for Jamaica; pears, $3.50@6.00 per brl for choice domestic Bartletts; peaches, 50c@1.00 per peck basket for Michigan growth; plums, $1.00@1.25 per peck and $3.50 per ⅓-bu box for prime Lombard, Blue Damson, or Green Gage.

DRIED FRUITS—Trade does not come up to general expectation. Orders rarely extend beyond meeting current wants, and for some lines the quoted prices have been freely shaded. Prunes and all descriptions of domestics fruits are lower. We now quote: Raisins—London layers, $1.70@2.75; loose muscatel, $2.50; Valencias, 6½@7c; Turkish prunes, 4¼@5c; Zante currants, 4¼@5¼c; citron, 20@23c; layer figs, 11@15c; Arabian dates, frails, 5½@6c. Apples—Michigan quarters, 5½@6c; Southern quarters, new, 4¼@4½c; apples, sliced, 5@6c; do, evaporated, boxes, 9@10c. Peaches—Halves, 7@7½c. Blackberries, new, 8½@9c.

GROCERIES—Sugars are in better supply and in less active demand, and are offered ⅛c cheaper than last week. Coffees are quiet and unchanged. There is a fair general movement and a pretty steady set of prices. We quote: Coffees—Java, 20@25c; Maracaibo, 11@14c; Mexican, fair to good, 12@13c; Rio, choice to fancy, 11½@11¾c; Rio, common to good, 9@11c. Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 7½c; standard, granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6¾c; extra C, 5¾@6¼c; yellow, 5@5½c. Rice—Carolina 6@6½c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—Receipts, 194 tons; shipments, none. The demand continues good for choice timothy and upland prairie; prices firm. Low grades and damaged very dull. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@11.00; No. 2 do, $8.00@9.00; mixed do, $7.00@8.00; upland prairie, $7.50@10.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.00@7.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES—Steady at previous prices: Light green salted, 9½c; heavy cows, 8½c; green salted calf, 12@12¼c; No. 2, 9c; bulls, 6½c; dry salted, 11½c; No. 1 green salted, 6½c; damaged No. 2, 5c; dry flint, No. 1, 15@15c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—An easy feeling is reported by the dealers in tin-plates, copper, and sheet-iron. The following quotations rule: Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, per box, $[illegible]; tin-plates, 10x14, IX, $[illegible]; tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing, $5.75; tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing, $11.50; pig-tin, per lb, 23@24c; bar-tin, 25c; solder, 11@15c; bar-lead, 5c; lead-pipe, 5@5¼c; copper-bottoms, per lb, 28c; sheathing, copper-tinned, 14, 16, and 18 oz, 21c; planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz, 54c; planished, cut to size, 26c; sheet-zinc, 6½c; sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 27, $[illegible]; common bar-iron rates, $1.85@2.00; Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 12, 14c; American planished iron, "B," 9c; American do, "A," 10½c; galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28, $12.00@16.00. Discount Juniata 45 per cent; discount charcoal 40 and 10 per cent.

NAILS—The nail market continues without change, and the general movement is lighter than was to be expected. Only a very limited number of orders are coming in, of which very few are for heavy lots. The movement continues to be almost exclusively for current consumption. Early in the week a little stiffer feeling prevailed, and in many quarters nails were selling up to $2.20@2.25 according to quantity. On Saturday last lots were freely offered at $2.15 for car-loads, and at $2.20 for smaller lots, with the usual concessions, and at these figures the market closes, although some dealers are holding to the former figures. It would seem from present values that somebody is losing money. Steel nails have gradually approached iron nails in price, and are now offered at about the same figures in the retail trade. Wire nails are more active, but gain no strength, an additional 5 per cent off being conceded.

OILS—Business continues reasonably active, with prices showing but few fluctuations. Carbon, linseed, turpentine, and lard are firm. Extra lard was advanced 2c yesterday. We quote: Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water, 10¾c; 150 test, prime white, 9¾c; 175 test, headlight, 11¾c; 175 Wisconsin test, prime white, 9½c; Wisconsin test, water white, 11½c; Michigan test, prime white, 11¼c; Michigan test, water white, 12½c; lard, extra, 60c; lard, No. 1, 48c; lard, No. 2, 45c; linseed, raw, 48c; linseed, boiled, 51c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.37; miners', 55@60c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 38c.

PIG-IRON—The situation of this market is without perceptible improvement. Orders are few and for small quantities, and prices are not a whit firmer than before. Some dealers profess to see indications of an improvement in the near future, but to others the prospect is not encouraging. We quote: Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 1 and 2, $21.00@22.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, No. 3, $20.00; Lake Superior, charcoal, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $20.00@21.00; imported Scotch, $23.00@25.00; American Scotch, $20.00@21.00; Southern, $18.00@19.50.

POTATOES—A little more good stock has been received, and previous moderate quotations would have to be shaded slightly were the market being easier. Choice stock would sell for about 35@40c per bu on track. Common stock is dull. Peddlers are the only buyers, and they will not purchase except at about 25c per bu. Good Iowa stock quotable at about 30c.

Sweet-potatoes are slow, with liberal supplies. Illinois sell at $1.50@2.00, Jerseys at $3.00@3.25, and Baltimores at $2.50 per brl.

WOOL—Was quiet but steady at about previous prices. Bright wools from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa are quoted as follows:

Washed.		Unwashed.	
Fine	[illegible]	Fine light	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	Fine heavy	[illegible]
Quarter blood	[illegible]	Medium	[illegible]
Coarse	[illegible]	Quarter blood	[illegible]
Cots'd and r'ugh	[illegible]	Coarse	[illegible]
		Cots'd and r'ugh	[illegible]

POULTRY—Supply larger, demand light. Chickens, live, 10c; turkeys, live, 10@11c; live geese, $[illegible] per doz.

SEEDS—Flax was firm at $1.33, timothy steady at $1.23@1.24, and clover dull at $4.50@4.75.

TALLOW—City was firm at 7¼c; country was easy at 6½c for No. 1 and 6@6¼c for No. 2.

VEAL—Was steady at 6@11½c, according to quality.

WHISKY—Was firm at $1.13 for the raw spirits.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Schwartz paid $6.65 for choice Philadelphia hogs.

The present week's receipts exhibit a considerable increase in all kinds of live stock. Up to last night we had received 8,200 cattle, 19,800 hogs, and 6,000 sheep more than for the corresponding time last week.

Chicago butchers do not get all the cholera hogs that are shipped here. Pittsburg, Cleveland, and other Eastern cities are taking their share of them. The thoroughness with which the health officers are doing their work has rather discouraged the local traffic in diseased meat.

For a Friday the receipts of stock were more than usually liberal, and for hogs and sheep lower prices had to be accepted. Cattle were in active demand and averaged steady. Good to best grades were rather stronger while Westerns were easier. Sales comprised nearly the entire supply of 8,000 head at $2.25@6.75, the bulk going at $4.00@6.00. Hogs were slow and weak, the poorer sorts selling 5@10c lower than Thursday. There was but little trading at over $5.90. The sheep market was overstocked and prices declined 15@25c, with sales at $1.75@4.00.

CATTLE—In comparison with Thursday there was scarcely a noticeable change in prices of any class of shipping cattle. Good to choice kinds were in better supply than for a number of days previous, but there were not enough of them to go around and the market maintained the firm tone heretofore characterizing it. The less desirable grades were again plentiful and again under neglect, but there was no further softening of prices. Notwithstanding adverse New York reports there was a fairly active shipping demand, and everything good enough to meet the requirements of the Eastern trade sold readily and at firm rates. The offerings did not include anything especially fine. There were a few prime 1,350 to 1,450 lb steers for which $6.50@6.75 was obtained, and numerous fair to good bunches that found buyers at $5.25@6.40, but the major part of the sales were at prices ranging downward from $6.00. Poor to fair grassers sold at $4.50@5.20, and a few good ones at higher figures. The market finished firm for decent cattle.

There was fair activity in the market for native butchers' stock. Canners and butchers both bought in a liberal way and were required to pay fully former prices for all descriptions. Inferior to good fat cows sold at $2.25@4.25, bulls (which are in continued strong demand for slop-feeding) at $2.50@4.00, and poor to fair little steers at $1.00@4.25. Veals continue scarce and are quick sale at $4.50@7.50.

Range cattle averaged weaker. There was a large supply of them, and early in the day sellers found it necessary to shade prices a little. The subsequent movement was more active and the market worked a little firmer, closing at about Thursday's quotations. Sales had a pretty wide range—viz.: $3.25@5.85. The Montana Cattle Company had 247 head and the Northwestern Cattle Company (also of Montana) had 78 head, for which the outside figure was obtained. With one exception this is the highest price at which Westerns have been sold here this season. They were sold by Rosenbaum Bros. & Co. The same parties also sold for Swan Bros. & Frank 38 Idaho cattle at $5.25. Other sales of Westerns were at $4.00@4.85.

Stockers and feeders were in as active demand as at any time, and sold at strong prices, the former at $3.35@4.25, and the latter at $4.25@4.70. There was also a continued good inquiry for calves at $9.00@13.00 per head.

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was only a scanty supply of prime hogs. Anything answering to that description sold well up to Thursday's quotations. All poorer grades were 5@10c lower and exceedingly dull. There was a supply of over 20,000, of which only about 15,000 were closed out. Of this number packers took 7,450 and shippers about 5,450. The hogs left over, excepting a very good ones left in scalpers' hands, were of low grades, grassers and coarse mixed predominating. The market finished at $5.00@5.30 for poor to prime light and at $5.00@6.65 for inferior mixed to choice heavy. Sales of skips and grassers were at $3.50@5.00.

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Were again lower, sales dragging at a decline from Thursday of 15@25c. Supplies have been coming forward a little too freely of late. The market has been overstocked, and during the week a decline in common grades of other lambs has been suffered. Fair to prime qualities have not fared so badly, but even the best are from 25@50c lower than a week ago. Yesterday's sales were at $1.75@4.00 for inferior to prime lots. Some fine lambs fetched $4.50.

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,340 head, including 700 head for exportation; declined 30@40c per cwt live weight; closed weak; native steers sold at $4.65@6.50 per cwt; Texas-Colorado do, $4.50@5.00; besides the 67 car-loads received for exportation, several car-loads of choice export steers brought in the yards $6.50 per cwt; shipments tomorrow, 500 head live cattle, 6,050 qrs beef, 2,000 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,800 head; a shade firmer and a fraction higher for good stock; extremes, $2.50@4.50 per cwt for sheep and $4.00@5.50 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,700 head; live hogs quiet at $5.80@6.40 per cwt.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 700; supply light; quality poor; demand light; market dull; exports, $6.40@6.75; good to choice shipping, $5.50@6.30; common to medium, $4.00@5.00; Colorado steers, $4.00@5.00; grass Texans, $3.25@4.40, mainly at $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 1,500; dull; inferior to fair, $1.25@2.75; medium to good, $3.00@3.40; choice to extra, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $3.00@4.50; Texans, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Active; Yorkers, $5.25@5.50; packing, $5.30@5.50; butchers', $5.55@5.75. Receipts, 1,300 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; exports, $6.00@6.30; good to choice shipping, $5.50@5.80; common to medium, $4.00@5.20; feeders, $4.25@4.65; cows, $3.00@3.50; grass Texas steers, $3.30@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500 head; weak; 10@15c lower; lots 226 to 280 lbs, $5.20@5.65, mainly at $5.30@5.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 450 head; quiet; natives, 96 lbs, $2.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 26.—CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 755 head; shipments, 845 head.

HOGS—Slow; receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 3,800 head; Philadelphias, $6.00@6.10; Baltimores, $5.00@5.75; Yorkers, $5.00@5.40; grassers, $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP—Continue demoralized; nothing doing; receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,900 head.

LUMBER.

Trading on the cargo market was fair, with moderate offerings. We quote:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.25 @ 9.50
Piece-stuff, long green	[illegible]
No. 2 boards and strips, green	[illegible]
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	[illegible]
Medium boards and strips, green	[illegible]
No. 1 boards and strips, green	[illegible]
Shingles, extra A	[illegible]
Shingles, standard	[illegible]
Lath, green	[illegible]

There was a moderate trade at the yards. The following is the official list:

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

The last week has seen a large distribution of staple and fancy dry goods. The market was well attended by local and interior merchants, and in all depart-

...ments activity prevailed. The prevailing extremely low prices act as a stimulus to buyers, and while measured in dollars and cents the volume of business may fall something short of last year the number of yards of goods sold is undoubtedly larger than the average. At all events, the present movement is satisfactorily active, exceeding, as it does, all previous expectations. Prices show steadiness. Under the influence of the sustained activity of the last few weeks and the marked curtailment of production all signs of weakness have disappeared, and, while a general advance is by no means among the probabilities, the tendency is to greater firmness. Collections are reported fair.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 6s 8d@7s; spring, 6s 6d@6s 8d; California, 6s 7d@6s 9d; club, 7s@7s 2d. Corn—New, 4s 11d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 72s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear steady at 45s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 38s 3d.

ROSIN—Common dull at 3s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26—3 p. m.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, [illegible]; middling Orleans, 6 1-16d; sales, [illegible] bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer, but not quotably higher; winter red Western, 6s 8d@7s. Corn—New Western mixed, 4s 11d. Receipts last three days—Wheat, [illegible] centals; American, 192,000 centals. American corn, [illegible] centals.

YARN AND FABRICS AT MANCHESTER—Cloth dull. Yarn easier.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Sept. 26.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat tending upward; Western red winter 6s 8d. Corn neglected. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer; American red winter, [illegible]; California, [illegible]. Corn firmer. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Appears to be a better feeling. Corn steady. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 35s; nearly due, 35s 6d; fair average quality of American red winter for prompt shipment, 33s. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French firm. Paris—Wheat and flour steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Winter wheat met with a readier sale for early delivery, in good part for export, and at stronger prices, leaving off firmly: the hardening tendency in ocean freights was against shippers; in futures, No. 2 red advanced for the day about [illegible]c a bu and closed seemingly strong; spring wanted and quoted somewhat firmer. Sales: No. 2 red, [illegible] in elevator and at [illegible] afloat for canal and rail, closing at [illegible] in elevator; No. 2 red, steamer grade, in elevator and afloat, [illegible]; No. 2 red to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, part at [illegible]; No. 1 hard Duluth spring to arrive and here, [illegible]. No. 2 red futures: October [illegible], closing at [illegible]; November [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December [illegible], closing at [illegible]; January, [illegible], closing at [illegible]; February [illegible], closing [illegible]; March [illegible], closing at [illegible]; April [illegible], closing at [illegible]; May [illegible], closing at [illegible]. Corn in moderate request for early delivery, and offered sparingly, quoted stronger, on graded stock gaining for the day [illegible] a bu, and in futures No. 2 fluctuated slightly and closed tamely, September and October deliveries yielding for the day [illegible] and December [illegible], while November and January (as in most favor) hardened slightly. Sales: No. 2 in elevator, [illegible], and afloat, [illegible]. No. 2 futures: September, closing at [illegible]; October [illegible], closing at [illegible]; November [illegible], closing at [illegible]; December, [illegible], closing [illegible]; January, [illegible], closing [illegible]; May, [illegible], closing [illegible]. Oats on a very slow movement have shown comparatively slight changes as to values, closing dull but steady. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, [illegible]; No. 2 white, in elevator, [illegible], mostly at [illegible], closing at [illegible] bid; No. 2 in store and elevator, [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, [illegible]; No. 2 futures: September [illegible], closing [illegible]; October [illegible], closing [illegible]; November [illegible], closing [illegible]. Rye, barley, and seed without important alterations.

PROVISIONS—Hog products attracted less attention, and, in the instance of Western steam lard, reacted sharply and closed weak. Pork moderately sought after for early delivery; new mess, $17.50; family, [illegible]; and short clear, [illegible]. Cut meats held firmly; pickled bellies, medium average, at [illegible], and sundry odd lots of either. [illegible] Western steam lard in light demand for early delivery; considerably [illegible] quoted down to $7.90 asked, choice at $8.00; and to arrive at $7.80. Futures: October [illegible], closing at $7.75; November [illegible], closing at $7.45; December [illegible], closing at [illegible]; January [illegible], closing at $7.43; February [illegible], closing at [illegible].

TALLOW—Easier at [illegible].

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady, on a moderate movement. Refined quiet; cut-loaf and crushed, [illegible]; powdered, [illegible]; standard A at [illegible], and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Further hardened perceptibly in the berth-freight line on a reduced offering of accommodation and a more active call for room. Of the contracts on berth by steam packets were: Hull—Hence, wheat, at 3d; Glasgow—Do, at 3d, and through from the West do on private terms. Avonmouth—Hence, [illegible]. Room for Germany again sought for forward use and quoted at [illegible] pfennigs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—COTTON—Easy at [illegible]; futures barely steady; September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible].

FLOUR—Steady; common to good extra, [illegible]; good to choice, [illegible].

[illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio dull at [illegible]; options dull and a trifle lower. Sales: 7,750 bags Rio No. 7, October, [illegible]; November and December, [illegible]; January and February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible]. Molasses quiet, but steady.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, [illegible].

RESIN—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Dull; easier; [illegible].

EGGS—Western fresh, demand fair and market firm [illegible].

BUTTER—Stronger: [illegible].

CHEESE—Quiet, but firm.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,369 brls, 4,320 sacks; corn, 1,422 bu; wheat, 2,850 bu; oats, [illegible] bu; barley, 575 bu.

FLOUR—Is in fair demand, but prices rule low; Western superfine, [illegible]; common extras, [illegible]; Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands, [illegible]; winter wheat, Michigan, [illegible]; Ohio and Indiana, [illegible]; St. Louis and Illinois, [illegible]; patent spring wheats, [illegible]; patent winter wheats, [illegible].

GRAIN—Corn is steady at [illegible] for steamer mixed, [illegible] for high mixed, and [illegible] for no grade. Oats are quiet at [illegible] for No. 1 and extra white, [illegible] for No. 2 white, [illegible] for No. 3 white, and [illegible] for mixed. Rye, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork is steady at [illegible] for prime, [illegible] for mess, [illegible] for Western and Boston clear and backs. Beef is held at [illegible] for mess, [illegible] for extra mess, and [illegible] for family and plate. Lard is in moderate demand at [illegible] per lb for city and Western. Smoked hams, [illegible] per lb for Boston and Western.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western and Northern creameries, [illegible] for fine and [illegible] for good to choice; Franklin County dairy, [illegible]; New York and Vermont dairies, [illegible] for extra, [illegible] for good and choice, and [illegible] for common to fair; Western dairy at [illegible] for choice, imitation creamery, [illegible]; Western ladle, packed, [illegible] for choice and [illegible] for common to good.

CHEESE—Is held at [illegible] per lb for full cream, [illegible] for fair to good, and [illegible] for skim.

EGGS—Are held at [illegible] for Eastern, [illegible] for Northern, [illegible] for Nova Scotia and Canada, and [illegible] for Western.

WOOL—The business in wool has been moderate; the sales of the week aggregated 2,420,900 lbs domestic fleece and pulled and 67,000 lbs foreign, showing an increase of [illegible] lbs in sales this week compared with those of last week. The total receipts of the week comprise 6,969 bales domestic and 660 bales foreign, against 5,382 domestic and 685 foreign for the corresponding time last year; the total receipts since Jan. 1 have been [illegible] bales domestic and 49,432 bales foreign, against [illegible] bales domestic and [illegible] bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1883.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were lower and irregular. Sales of about 30,000 bu resulted. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, October, [illegible]; No. 2 hard, cash, [illegible]; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 73c; No. 3, cash, 71c; rejected, cash, 65c; receipts of wheat, 117,000 bu; shipments, [illegible] bu; in store, [illegible] bu; oats, 7,570 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; unsettled but higher; No. 2 red, [illegible] cash; [illegible] September; [illegible] October; [illegible] November; [illegible] December; [illegible] May. Corn higher but slow; [illegible] cash; [illegible] asked September; [illegible] bid October; [illegible] November; [illegible] year; [illegible] May. Oats lower and slow; [illegible] cash and October; [illegible] November; [illegible] year. Rye better at 51c. Barley steady; prime to fancy at [illegible].

LEAD—Steady at $3.60.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Lower; [illegible].

FLAXSEED—Steady at [illegible].

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.50.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at [illegible]. Bulk meats quiet; long clear, [illegible]; short ribs, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Bacon quiet; long clear, [illegible]; short ribs, [illegible]; short clears, [illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, [illegible] bu; barley, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat active, firm, and higher; [illegible] October, [illegible] November, [illegible] December, [illegible] May. Corn firmer; [illegible] bid September, [illegible] October, [illegible] November, [illegible] year, [illegible] May. Oats—Nothing done.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26.—FLOUR—Firmer; more inquiry; Howard street and Western super, [illegible]; extra, [illegible]; family, [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat—About steady; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, [illegible] asked; October, [illegible]; November [illegible]; December, [illegible]. Corn—Western dull; mixed, year, [illegible]. Oats easier; Western white, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]. Rye higher; firm at [illegible].

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet. Mess pork at $17.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib sides, [illegible]. Hams, [illegible]. Lard—Refined, [illegible].

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, [illegible]; creamery, [illegible].

EGGS—Firmer and in active demand at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Lower; refined, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, [illegible]. Sugar quiet and steady; "A" soft, [illegible].

COPPER—Refined quiet at [illegible].

WHISKY—Steady at [illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet; cotton, [illegible]; flour, [illegible]; grain at [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,225 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 140 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 26.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, [illegible]. Corn easier but not quotably lower. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Rye firm; [illegible]. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 fall, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $17.00. Lard in good demand but lower; $7.65. Bulk meats easier, but not quotably lower. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Lower; common and light, [illegible]; packing and butchers', [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, 1,600.

EGGS—In fair demand; [illegible].

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; demand light.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, [illegible] September; [illegible] October, [illegible] November, [illegible]. Corn inactive; No. 2, scarce, nominal. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 white, [illegible]. Rye inactive; No. 1 scarce and wanted at [illegible]. Barley dull; No. 2 cash, [illegible]; October, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $16.00 cash and September; $16.00 October. Lard—Prime steam, $7.55 cash and October; $7.20 November. Sweet-pickled hams firm at [illegible].

HOGS—Lower; [illegible].

BUTTER—Demand active; higher; choice creamery, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; best dairy, [illegible].

CHEESE—Firm; best new cream, [illegible].

EGGS—Firm at [illegible].

LAKE FREIGHTS—Nominal; wheat to Buffalo, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,000 brls; wheat, none; barley, 4,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26.—FLOUR—New winter quiet; fresh ground old spring scarce and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; rejected, 65c; No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 2 red September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]. Corn—Options neglected; car-lots dull and lower; No. 3 mixed, [illegible]; steamer mixed, 61c; sail mixed, September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]. Oats weak; rejected white, 29c; No. 3 white, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 1 white, 37c.

BUTTER—Demand active; creamery extras, 30c; do firsts, [illegible]; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 25c; Western dairy extras, [illegible]; Western good to choice, [illegible].

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active; Ohio flats, [illegible]. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 26.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; high grades, [illegible].

GRAIN—Corn dull; in sacks mixed, 64c. Oats—Western dull and scarce; choice, 38c; Texas dull at 30c.

CORN-MEAL—In moderate demand at [illegible].

HAY—In fair demand; common, $12.00; prime, $15.00; choice, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a good demand at $17.25. Lard steady; tierce, refined, [illegible]. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, packed, [illegible]; long clear and clear rib, 10c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, [illegible]; long clear and clear rib, [illegible]. Hams—Choice sugar-cured canvased firm at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime, [illegible]. Sugar dull; common to good common, [illegible]; fair to fully fair, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]; yellow clarified, [illegible]. Rice quiet but steady; ordinary to choice, [illegible].

BRAN—Higher and scarce at 80c.

Toledo, O., Sept. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2, cash and September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; No. 2 soft, [illegible]; No. 3 do, [illegible]. Corn nominal. Oats—Nothing doing.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; prime cash, $4.60 bid; October, $4.65 asked.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat opened dull, but closed active; No. 2 red, cash and September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible] bid; No. 2 soft, [illegible]. Corn quiet; No. 2, cash and September, 55c asked; October, 55c; no grade, 47c. Oats dull; No. 2, [illegible] asked.

CLOVER—Easy, but active; prime, [illegible]; No. 2, $4.40.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 133,000 bu; corn, 8,500 bu; oats, 1,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 125,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; [illegible] for cash and September; [illegible] for October; [illegible] for November; No. 2 red, [illegible] cash; September and October, [illegible]; November, nominal; No. 3 red, 75c, nominal; receipts, 63,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, cash, [illegible], nominal. Oats—Light mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible], nominal; No. 2, [illegible], nominal.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, [illegible] bid, [illegible] asked; October, [illegible]; November, [illegible] bid, [illegible] asked. Corn steady; cash, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; October, 35c; May, [illegible] bid. Oats—[illegible] bid, [illegible] asked.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 26.—**Dry Goods**—Androscoggin L 36 in bleached cottons advanced to [illegible] and the mills closed for an indefinite period.

New York, Sept. 26.—**Cotton**—The following is the weekly cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 118,000 bales; same week last year, 125,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 255,000; same date last year, 273,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 35,000; same week last year, 39,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 88,000; same date last year, 96,000; stock at all United States ports, 230,000; same time last year, 341,000; stock at all interior towns, 15,000; same time last year, 43,000; stock at Liverpool, 557,000; same time last year, 673,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 29,000; same time last year, 21,000. Future deliveries lost [illegible]; recovered part decline, and sold at third call: September [illegible]; October [illegible]; November [illegible]; December [illegible]; January [illegible]; May [illegible], making October [illegible] dearer than yesterday at the closing; others [illegible] lower. Futures steady; October unchanged; November [illegible]; others [illegible] lower than yesterday.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 26.—**Cotton**—Easy and unchanged; net receipts, 3,300 bales; sales, 4,000; stock, 25,000; weekly net receipts, 21,431; gross, 24,010; exports, coastwise, 11,117; sales, 9,054.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 26.—**Cotton**—Easy and unchanged; net receipts, 2,800 bales; gross, [illegible]; sales, 1,000; stock, 25,366; weekly net receipts, 14,778; gross, 15,866; exports, Continent, 258; coastwise, 5,658; sales, 7,350.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—**Cotton**—Quiet; middling, [illegible]; sales, none; receipts, 260 bales; shipments, 466; stock, [illegible].

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 26.—**Cotton**—Quiet; [illegible]; receipts, 440 bales; shipments, none; stock, 6,330; sales, 1,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 26.—**Petroleum**—Irregular; United opened at [illegible]c, declined to [illegible], advanced to [illegible]c, declined and closed at [illegible]c.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 26.—**Wool**—Easier; Ohio and Pennsylvania extra, [illegible]; Michigan fleece, [illegible]; combing and delaine, [illegible]; others unchanged.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 26.—**Whisky**—Firm; basis for finished goods, $1.11.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 26.—**Whisky**—Active and firm at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 26.—**Whisky**—Steady and unchanged; Western rectified, [illegible].

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 26.—**Turpentine**—Dull at 27c.

THE CROPS.

Illinois.

CENTRALIA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The repeated failures of the wheat and corn crops of this and adjoining counties have induced your reporter to inquire into the causes. Among the men interviewed was Mr. J. N. Kerr, a practical farmer for years, and now owning probably the largest acreage of strawberries in this section. From extensive observation he concludes that the constant use of the soil for wheat—of which the acreage is much too large for the demand—without the sowing of clover and its use as a fertilizer, is the prime cause of the deterioration of the crop. Mr. Kerr thought that if the acreage of wheat sown was reduced twenty acres in a hundred the result would be gratifying. A reliable authority living on the borders of Washington County reports the failure of five successive wheat crops. Another man from another section hadn't seen a good crop of corn for three years. He had the best crop in his neighborhood, and that was about two-thirds of a yield. Chinch bugs are also working again. The universal report of the oat crop was flattering, but when thrashed it was found to be far short of what it should be. All these indications point to one conclusion—that mother earth is being imposed upon. Nothing is done to aid her in refertilizing herself, hence the meagre crops. The strawberry plants let out last spring are looking splendidly, and if no injury is suffered from winter weather a good result is expected. As Centralia receives annually upwards of $200,000 for berries, this crop is of much importance.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The corn crop of this county is good—the best for several years—and is now out of danger from frost. Fall grain is nearly all planted and in very fine condition. The acreage, however, is much smaller than last year, as farmers claim they cannot afford to raise wheat at the low prices. Many hundred acres have gone into grass, and this county is rapidly growing into a dairy county. The good crops of this year, however, placed most of the farmers in easy circumstances financially, and times are good among us.

CAMPTON, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The favorable turn of the weather since the autumnal equinox indicates a warm fall and a mild winter. We have strong hopes that corn will get thoroughly ripe. Much of it is now out of danger of frost. If this warm weather continues two weeks longer the late corn will get ripe. The potato crop is light. Winter rye has come up finely and the rye fields begin to look green. There is a large crop of apples.

ONARGA, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Rain the last week has materially aided farmers in fall plowing. Corn is nearly all past harm by frost, and the prospect for a large yield is good. Oats are coming in slow, but most of them are holding out in weight well, some going as high as forty pounds to the bushel.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—The rains of this week have given farmers a chance to push their fall plowing. Up to the present a large amount has been done and wheat is being sown rapidly. Corn is out of all danger and the crop is assured. Although the quality will grade higher than was anticipated, the yield will fall short of expectations. A large number of stalks bore no ears at all.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A very heavy and much-needed rain fell here today. It will be of great benefit to the wheat and fall pastures. The farmers in this section are nearly through sowing wheat, and today's rain came just in season.

Michigan.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—Fall sowing is about finished, and since the bountiful rains of a day or two ago wheat is coming up nicely and in some places covering the ground. The usual acreage has been sown, and in some localities an increase is reported. The rains have had a splendid effect upon the meadows, which are recovering fast, as they were almost entirely withered on account of the drouth. Wheat continues to come in quite freely, but great dissatisfaction is expressed by the farmers at the low prices offered. Corn is all safe, and is pronounced invariably the largest and best crop ever raised here.

Indiana.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—During the last few days we have had some rain in this locality, which has been of vast benefit to the corn crop. For a number of weeks previous a drouth of unusual severity had prevailed, making it impossible to put in wheat and cutting the corn prospect short. The recent rains will fully mature the corn, and the crop will be rather above the average. Potatoes will be abundant. The present low price of wheat does not encourage the farmers to put out a large crop this year, and it is likely that the acreage of this grain will be somewhat smaller in this county than last year. There seems to be a tendency among our farmers to turn to stock-raising, particularly to cattle and sheep, as the most profitable branch of husbandry, perhaps to the neglect in some measure of grain-growing, and the result is manifest in great improvements in the department of stock-raising.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—For several hours this evening it rained heavily, as it did also Wednesday, putting the ground in excellent condition for sowing wheat and greatly benefiting farming and other interests in all this section of country.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of Tuesday you state that a grain-dealer in Southern Indiana writes to his broker at Chicago that "on account of the drouth, the acreage of wheat put in in Indiana and Ohio south of Fort Wayne will not exceed 15 per cent of an average crop," etc. That grain man is certainly mistaken. I have been over Grant, Blackford, and Wells Counties, and I find the acreage is fully equal to last year. The rains of the last of August put the ground in fine condition to break up, and the recent rains have made the wheat "come," and now the fields are as green as "Erin's Isle" itself. I don't know anything about the situation in other counties, but they certainly cannot be much behind the three counties above named. Wells County has the finest corn crop ever raised in it.

FARMER.

A French Newspaper's Summary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Frank S. Mason, United States Consul at Marseilles, France, has sent to the Department of State a translation from the *Semaphore*, a newspaper of that city, relative to the European harvest this year. The *Semaphore*, in summing up the situation, says: "The harvest of 1884 has been plentiful, not only in America but in Europe. The situation is nearly the same as in 1883, with the difference that there existed then no large available surplus from the preceding crop, a circumstance which must now be taken into serious consideration. We may, beside, observe that even if the present crop is by 15 or 20 per cent inferior to that of 1883 Europe will stand in less need than last year for foreign produce. There is no probability that the prices of cereals will rise to the rates of two years ago."

Kansas.

WICHITA, Kas., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—A continued drouth of fully thirty days' duration was broken Wednesday by copious rains, which were very much needed to permit farmers to finish the sowing of fall wheat. The ground became too dry to plow, and that already plowed became dusty. Many farmers persevered, however, upon the theory that a "dusty sowing makes a full harvest," and a very large acreage of fall wheat is already sown. A large amount of rye has also been sown. This is used principally in this section for winter pastures.

HOW TO DISPOSE OF PEARS.

Norristown *Herald*: A "housekeeper" asks the editor of an agricultural journal "How to dispose of surplus pears." Did she never try calling in the surplus children of the neighborhood? By adopting this plan some of both may be disposed of.

AYER'S
Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

CHICKERING PIANOS
Are the Standard Instruments of the World.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

$1,000.00!$

WILL be paid to any one who will find a particle of Mercury, Potash, Iodine, Arsenic, or any poisonous substance in

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

"I have cured Blood Taint by the use of Swift's Specific after I had most signally failed with the Mercury and Potash treatment."
F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga.

"Swift's Specific has cured me of Scrofula of 12 years' standing. Had sores as large as my hand, and every one thought I was doomed. Swift's Specific cured me after physicians and all other medicines had failed."
R. L. HIGH, Lonoke, Ark.

$10,000 would not purchase from me what Swift's Specific has done for me. It cured me of Rheumatism caused by malaria.
ARCHIE THOMAS, Springfield, Tenn.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Y. office, 159 West Twenty-third-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avs. Philadelphia office, 1205 Chestnut-st.

Proposals for Construction of Post of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 18, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 18, 1884, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing the materials and constructing in accordance with plans, specifications, and drawings the following-described buildings—viz.:

6 Company Barracks.
5 Sets Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters.
1 Set Field Officers' Quarters.
6 Sets Captains' Quarters.
1 Commissary Building.
1 Quartermaster Building.
1 Oil-House.
1 Magazine.
1 Engine-House, and
1 Bake-House.

All the above to be of brick. Also the following of wood:

1 Building for Workshops, and
1 Ice-House.

These buildings to be located on sites to be designated at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, the work to be commenced by Oct. 25, or as soon thereafter as contracts are completed. Two sets Barracks and two sets Captains' Quarters to be completed by Dec. 31, 1884, and the remaining buildings by June 30, 1885, if practicable.

Proposals may be made for either or all of the buildings, the price of each to be stated separately.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the sum of $5,000, executed in accordance with forms furnished by this office. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. Plans and specifications may be seen and examined at this office.

Blank proposals and instructions as to bidding, terms of contract, payment, and circular giving full information to bidders, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for construction at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. B. DANDY,
Chief Quartermaster.

Repairs of United States Custom-House.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 p. m. on the 27th of September, 1884, for all the labor and materials required for the repairs of the United States Custom-House building at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with specifications for same, which may be had on application at this office.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check. Those received after the time of opening will not be considered.

G. A. C. SMITH,
Superintendent of Repairs.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received by the undersigned until noon Saturday, Oct. 4, 1884, for the entire furnishing of materials and construction of a Presbyterian Church Building in the City of Clinton, Illinois, according to plans and specifications which can be seen and examined at the office of Palmer, Fuller & Co., West Twenty-second and Union-sts., where bids will be received. The Building Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
WM. BISHOP, Chairman.
S. F. LEWIS, Clerk.

MAX HILDEBRANDT, M. D.
FOR
Diseases of Women.
9-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m.
211 LA SALLE-AV., corner Chicago-av.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the late firm of James Charnley & Co., in the lumber business in Chicago, has been dissolved by mutual consent, all the debts of said firm having been paid.
JAMES CHARNLEY.
JOHN M. DOUGLAS.
JOHN M. DOUGLAS JR.
Chicago, Sept. 26, 1884.

DISSOLUTION.

D. W. WILKINS retired from our firm, and his interest in the same ceased Sept. 26.
RICHARDSON & CO., 143 La Salle-st.
Chicago, Sept. 26, 1884.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

138 and 140 State-st.,

Leaders of Low Prices for Reliable Goods, Have Opened an

IMMENSE DISPLAY
IN

Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Dress Goods, &c.

No. 1—A lot of Heavy Gros Grain Silk at $1.00; former price, $1.50.

No. 2—A lot of Heavy Gros Grain, satin finish, $1.25; former price, $2.00.

No. 3—A lot of superb quality, full 23 inches wide, heavy grain, high lustre, $1.50; former price, $2.25.

These three numbers are extra value. We have also full lines from 50 cts. to $4.00 per yard in our regular line.

Colored Gros Grain Silks, Satin Rhadames, Satin Merveilleux, Surahs, &c., range in prices 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, and $2.50 per yard.

No. 4—200 pcs. Brocade Velvets at $1.50 per yard; former price, $2.50.

No. 5—100 pcs. Brocade Velvets at $1.75; worth $3.00.

No. 6—100 pcs. elegant woven Brocade Velvets, in black and colors, at $2.50; same goods sold last season at $4.00.

No. 7—50 pcs. magnificent, large-figured Black Brocade Velvets, suitable for fall and winter garments, at $4.50; sold last season for $7.00.

One lot Black Moire and Velvet Stripe at the low price of $1.50 per yard. This is a job lot; cost $4.00 to import.

No. 8—One lot 15 pcs. Fancy Stripe Velvets, suitable for combination suits, at $1.50; cost double to import.

50 pcs. Brocade Satins, in all the new evening shades, at 50 cts.

22-inch Black Satin—a great bargain—at 75 cts.

Trimming Velvets in great variety, all shades, from 90c to $3 per yard.

Velveteens in all colors and qualities, both plain and brocade.

A complete line of Quilted Silks and Satins.

Colored Dress Goods.

Tricot Suiting, $1.00; much used for tailor-made suits, and sold elsewhere at $1.25 for same quality.

Drap Tricot Suiting, $1.25; the best value ever shown in Chicago.

56-inch French Ladies' Cloth; finest made; other houses sell them at $1.25. Our price is $1.00.

44-inch Ottoman Soliel, $1.00; worth $1.50.
Arminia Suiting, 60 cts; value for $1.00.
Toukin Suitings, 65 cts; well worth 90 cts.

42-inch Bison Cloth at 50 cts.; others advertise the same at 65 to 75 cts.

French Cashmere at 44, 62½, 70 cts., and $1. The best value in the city.

A lot of 54-inch Plaids, in new designs and beautiful colorings, at $1.19.

A lot of French Foule Plaids at $1 and $1.19. These goods contain the choicest styles imported.

Lot 54-inch Jaquard Figured Cloth at $1.25 and $1.75. The newest and most stylish Dress Goods of the season.

Our 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 29c Dress Goods, same 36 inches wide, are actually worth double.

Black Goods.

Our sales are steadily increasing in this department, as the public are learning the superiority of the goods and colors we give them. Our prices are acknowledged lower than those of any other house in the city.

24-inch Barathea Suitings, 15 cts.; worth 25.
24-inch Armure Suitings, 16 2-3 cts., worth 29.
36-inch imported Cashmere, 30 cts., worth 45.

FRENCH CASHMERE, 48 inches wide, All Wool, from 50 cts. up to $1.60 per yard; 38 and 40 inch from 44 cts. to $1.25; owing to their heavy texture and unfading dye they are the cheapest and most reliable Cashmeres in the market.

44-inch All-Wool French Foule, 50c; worth 65.
44-inch French Armure, 75c; worth $1.00.
44-inch Cashmere Conpures, 72c; worth $1.00.
46-inch Ottoman Soliel, $1.00; worth $1.25.

Complete line of Silk Warp Henrietta and Drap D'Alma from 75c to $2.50.

46-inch Venetian Crepe (something new for mourning), $1.00 and $1.25.

Tricot, $1.00 and $1.19; worth $1.25 and $1.50.

A complete assortment of Courtauld Crepes in all widths and prices.

Shawls.

Special bargains in Persian Shawls at $3.75, $4.25, $5.50, $7.00, and $8.00. These are splendid value and greatly reduced from former prices.

An elegant assortment of Princess Velvet Shawls at $8.00; very cheap.

A lot of Moss Velvet Shawls at $10.00. Elegant goods.

A lot Hindoo Velvets at $12.50. These are superb.

An excellent line of long Wool Shawls in plain and plaids, cheaper than ever before at $5.00, $7.50, and up to the finest grades.

Cloaks and Wraps.

Our Imported goods are coming in every day. The styles of these garments are new and a great improvement on the shape of former seasons, giving grace and symmetry to the former, while they are most comfortable and agreeable to the feelings of the wearer.

Country merchants would do well to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Mail orders and requests for samples promptly and carefully filled.

BEWARE OF Imitations.

ONE AGENT (DEALER ONLY) WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. NO DRUMMERS. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State Street, Chicago.

THE STILLMAN
EUCLID AVENUE,
CLEVELAND .... OHIO.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THE CITY RUN BOTH ON THE
European and American Plan.

This Hotel, newly furnished, thoroughly fire-proof, is beautifully situated on the FINEST AVENUE IN AMERICA, and is the most elegantly-finished west of New York. Rooms single and en suite, with baths and closets attached.

Regular Rates, $3.50 per Day.
A. SOULE, Manager.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis. Used exclusively by ABBOTT BUGGY CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY,
Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.
A First-Class Preparatory School for Boys.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Mrs. Loring's School,
No. 235 Prairie-av., reopens Sept. 24. Pupils who have not been examined will present themselves for classification on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 22 and 23, from 9 to 1.

GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL
487 and 489 La Salle-av., Chicago.
Sixth year begins Sept. 15. Full classical and English courses. Family and day school.
MISS R. S. RICE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
48 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.
Boys prepared for College or the Scientific Schools. Term begins Oct. 1.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER
Will reopen her French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies Oct. 1.
450 MADISON-AV., cor. 55th-st., New York.
A thorough French education. Highest standard in English and classical studies, German, Italian, Drawing. Music taught by the best masters.

Misses Grant's Seminary,
247 and 249 Dearborn-Av., Chicago.
For Boarding and Day Pupils. Sixteenth year begins Tuesday, Sept. 16. Send for circular.

NORWOOD COLLEGE.
(For the University Education of Women.)
TORONTO, CANADA.
COL. C. W. LAWES, M. A.
(Oxford University, England.)
PRINCIPAL.

Norwood College and Grounds, situated in the most healthy part of Canada. The College of Music, under the direction of Prof. Haslam, Professor of Music of the Academie Royale de Musique, Boulogne, France, and late of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England. The Fine Arts School, under the direction of Miss Dunne, late Artist to the Vice-Regal Court of Dublin, Ireland. Pupils received at 7 years of age in Junior Departments, and led to the degree of B. A.—a course of study unattempted by any other institution established for women in Canada. Lessons in Riding and Calisthenics free. Advertised Scholarships are withdrawn. Fees, if paid yearly in advance, are $187 Junior Departments, and $262 advanced departments. No extras. Opening exercises 8th of September.

For prospectus and further information apply to MRS. M. J. RUSSELL, Lady Principal, 240 Victoria-st.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE,
(Corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., Chicago.)
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
Northwestern University, Session 1884-'85.

N. S. Davis, M. D., LL. D., Dean.

The Collegiate year begins Sept. 23, 1884, and closes March 24, 1885.

The course of instruction is graded, students being divided into first, second, and third year classes.

Qualifications for admission are either a Degree of A. B., a certificate of a reputable academy, or a preliminary examination.

The method of instruction is conspicuously practical and is applied in the wards of the Mercy, St. Luke's, and Michael Reese Hospitals daily at the bedsides of the sick. The Practitioners' Course commences the day after the Annual Commencement and continues four weeks. Fees, in advance: Matriculation $5.00. Lectures, $75.00. Demonstrator, $5.00. Hospitals—Mercy, $5.00; St. Luke's, $5.00. Laboratory, $5.00. Breakage, $5.00. Final examination, $30.00. Feb. 1. Practitioners' course, $30.00. For further information address

WALTER HAY, M. D., LL. D., Secretary,
243 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S
English and French Boarding School
FOR YOUNG LADIES, MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

Reopens Sept. 17. Enlarged school-rooms and gymnasium. Large and attractive grounds. Resident native French teachers. Superior teachers of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Art teacher, G. H. McCord, A. N. A. Board and tuition in English and French, $500 per annum. Circulars on application.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York.
Circulars may be obtained at the office of S. C. Griggs & Co., 87 & 89 Wabash-av.

THE HARVARD SCHOOL
(For Boys). 2101 Indiana-av., Corner Twenty-first-st.

Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 24. Primary and higher departments. Preparation for college, scientific school, or business. Building open for inspection daily. For information apply to JOHN J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN C. GRANT.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
647 MADISON-AV., NEW YORK.

The MISSES MOSES, formerly Principals of the Young Ladies' High School at Cologne-on-the-Rhine, will open their Day and Boarding School Sept. 22; first-class foreign and native teachers; thorough education and a pleasant home for boarding pupils; high references.

MISS ANNETTE SCHENCK'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 6 East Fifty-eighth-st., New York (facing Central Park), will open October 1. Kindergarten, Primary, and Collegiate Course. Circulars on application. References: Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Bishop Potter, the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, and Judge Barrett, Supreme Court, New York; Bishop Littlejohn and the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Brooklyn; Gen. R. C. Schenck, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER. 23d year opens Sept. 10. New Buildings. Superior Equipment. Thorough Instruction. A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Catalogues of D. C. NICHOLES, Esq., No. 209 La Salle-st., city, or COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY,
AURORA, N. Y.
MAJ. W. A. FLINT, Principal.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL, 275 and 277 Huron-st.,
Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 17. Kindergarten attached. Private omnibus from South Side.

RUPTURE
Cured by electricity. Only genuine Electric Truss in the world. Science applied to Rupture.

DR. W. J. HORNE, 191 Wabash-av., Chicago.—I hereby heartily indorse Dr. Horne's Electric Truss. I sleep with it on nights without any inconvenience, and it is the most comfortable truss I ever had. For twenty years I was troubled with backache, or kidney trouble, which the Electric Truss has cured. I can lay off the Truss for days and there is no sign of the rupture. I am positive the truss has about cured me. I can honestly recommend Dr. Horne's wonderful Electric Truss to all who are afflicted. Yours truly, M. J. DICKERMAN,
Chicago, July 16, 1884. Engineer C., R. I. & P. R. R.

SOVEREIGN BROS.,
DENTISTS,

Corner Clark and Washington-sts.
Best Gum Sets $8
Fillings 1-3 usual cost.
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air. All work warranted.

CUNARD LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take their old established LANE ROUTE. "Umbria" and "Etruria," now building, 8,000 tons and 12,500-horse power; "Oregon," "Servia," and "Aurania," 8,000 tons and 10,000-horse power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD, with fifteen others for the Atlantic service alone.

This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest line in existence.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.
P. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't,
Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.
(Under Sherman House).

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre, Pier 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.
ST. GERMAIN, Traub, Wednesday, Oct. 1, 7 p. m.
ST. LAURENT, de Jousselin, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1 am.
NORMANDIE, Franguel, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 7 p. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.
U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
Circassia, Oct. 4, 5 a. m. | Furnessia, Oct. 18, 1 a. m.
Ethiopia, Oct. 11, 10 a. m. | Bolivia, Oct. 25, 9 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second class, $35.
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
City of Rome, Oct. 4, 5 p. m.; Nov. 1, 3 p. m.
NEW YORK TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH.
Austral, Saturday, Oct. 25, 4 p. m.
Saloon passage, $60 to $100. Second Class, $40.
Steerage, either service, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails, New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.
"NUMIDIAN," "PARISIAN," "SARDINIAN," "POLYNESIAN," "CIRCASSIAN," "SARMATIAN," and 20 others. Accommodations unexcelled. British Royalty, Lords and Commoners, etc., of both Continents patronize them.
To and from all parts of Europe.
ALLAN & CO., General Western Agents,
72 La Salle-st., Chicago.
CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

GUION LINE.
LIVERPOOL. NEW YORK.
MAIL STEAMERS.
Secure Berths through CRAMER & CO.,
General Western Agents, 9 Dearborn-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $40. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 165 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.
Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee, at 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, 9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at 9 a. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS
—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & Sx City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Lincoln Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & Kansas City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Forreston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ng'r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

aDaily. §Daily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.
Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marinette and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'nel Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS
—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket-offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Kansas City & Texas Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.
NOTE—Palace Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches, Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches, Palace-Chair and Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Peoria, Jacksonville, and Kansas City without change. Palace Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Dallas, Texas, on same train. Meals in elegant Dining-Cars.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Buffalo & Pittsburg Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, Albany, Saratoga, New England, Boston, Portland & New England Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus, Mansfield, Akron, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York and Pullman Buffet Cars to Boston via Albany.
Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. Saturdays leave at [illegible] p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and corner State and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Falls—Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.
(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)
Ticket Offices: 65 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Point Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Depot and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
aNight Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and in the Station. Chicago Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.
"Monon Line."
Offices, 122 Randolph-st., Depot (Fourth-av. and Polk-st.), Tremont, and Grand Pacific House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louisville & Indianapolis Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Great Southern Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Indianapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Lake Sunday Special	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Only line running solid trains and Pullman sleepers to Louisville.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.
Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & [illegible] Falls Short-Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at [illegible] Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st. [illegible] Office, [illegible] and 83 Clark-st. [illegible] Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m. [illegible]
For rates or information [illegible] the company, or address [illegible] General Agent, or CHAS. H. W[illegible] Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

SKETCHES.

The Experience of Two Young Women Who Went West to Get Farms.

An Indian Princess Who Has Lost Caste with Her Tribe by Becoming Civilized.

Dreaming of Desertion—Pretty Dresses—Sleigh-Riding in Summer—Current Poetry and Humor.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below. The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two and one-half columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

My Quarter Section.

We were friends. We had taught together in one of our ward schools for six years. Together we had defied the petty tyranny of the man whom an inscrutable Providence had placed over us in the capacity of principal. Together we had prepared the "Spreads" and "Blowouts," generic names for the official show of examination papers, drawings, etc., that are exhibited to the world of admiring parents as the individual and collective result of the genius of their individual and collective progeny. In the long vacations we had gone on various excursions together, read the most approved educational and literary works, and, in short, wintered it and summered it together for six years. Of course we had planned always to live together and keep the most delightful of old maid's halls, and—well, we were all that is meant by the term intimate friends.

I think it was in March of 1882 that the idea struck us. I do not remember what paper it was that illumined our darkness; however, that is of no consequence. It was a wet March morning and I was standing in the hall of the Sixth Ward schoolhouse, trying to dry my draggled skirts at the register and feeling—well, as though it would be eminently safe for the future candidates for the Presidency to cultivate the foreign accomplishment of walking Spanish for that day, when Miss Arabella Thompson came in with a wet umbrella in one hand and a paper in the other. Thompy was always sunny. It would have taken a veritable deluge of forty days and forty nights to have made her willing to acknowledge that it was bad weather. She came in smiling with a bright "Good-morning," and, without waiting for me to air my eloquence on the subject, she began:

"See here, my dear, I have the brightest plan you ever heard of for our summer vacation," and she proceeded to unfold her paper and her plan. The paper contained a glowing account of the opening splendors of the mighty Territory of Dakota, and the unparalleled chances for making a fortune and gaining a home by going out to the vast, unoccupied prairies and "taking up a claim," just picking it up, you know, so easy and comfortable. Then followed a statement of the laws regarding the acquiring of the various kinds of claims, homestead, preëmption, and timber claims.

"You just go out there, enter your claim, put up a sod house, live in it six months, prove up, pay $1.25 an acre, and you have your claim to live on or to sell."

"Just like Old Jack Means," I interrupted.

"Yes," said Thompy, laughing, "and make heaps an' gobs o' money, all out o' Congress land."

"But," I objected, "you forget that the school year is nine months, and our worthy forefathers in arranging the year have, with their usual want of foresight, planned for only twelve months. Where are you going to get the other three?"

But no objection that I could urge had any weight with Thompy, for, though I am much older than she, she is much better looking than I, and consequently very headstrong. So she overruled every objection that I could bring forward, and, arranging with the Board of Education for a six months' vacation, said we would go.

The upshot of the whole matter was that I meekly yielded, and our noons and recesses for the next three months were spent in making calculations as to what it would cost us to carry out our plans, what supplies in the way of books, provisions, etc., we should take with us, and how we should dress. I was for dressing in bloomer costume and carrying a few revolvers, but Thompy would hear of neither. She said there was no use in our looking like frights just because we were going to do something a little unusual, but then she always was vain of her good looks. As to revolvers, she declared that she could not sleep with one in the house. I yielded about the dressing, but I was firm about the revolver.

"You would be in a pretty condition, wouldn't you," said I, "if when you got your house of 'mud and dirt,' like the foolish little pig of our nursery days, some tramp or other wild animal should come along and take a notion to murder you? No, I mean to have some means of protection," and I did.

I wish in the cause of public instruction, which, as a teacher, of course I am interested in, that I had our calculations to give to the world, but unfortunately they are lost, and the table of our real expenses does not help me to reproduce them. Ah, well! I fear that, could I present it to you, it would be robbed of its illusions and, like the rose which the cunning alchemist recreated from its own ashes,

> Without the bloom, without the lost perfume.

However, I remember that the expenses of our six months' vacation and our quarter-section were to cost us just $354.23. We were very exact. I suggested to Thompy that we could spend the extra two cents in chocolate creams and have an even 25, but she was always close, and she said no, we would do no such thing, that it looked better a good deal to have the three cents there than not; that in all official reports they always managed to have an uneven number to show how very exact they were in their calculations.

We always spoke of our possessions as our "quarter section," as it sounded a great deal larger that way. We took a half bushel of walnuts to plant, walnut timber is so very valuable, you know. Thompy said we were like the man who planted acorns for his first crop. We took about a peck of garden seeds and a hoe without a handle, but time would fail me to tell of all the absurdities we perpetrated. We were ready at last. I presume the journey was much like that of any other two lone teachers who should undertake the same. We met with the most perfect courtesy from railroad officials, hotel-porters, hackmen, and fellow-travelers. Of course we took in all the points of interest about St. Paul and Minneapolis, and we used to enjoy immensely the imaginary sensation it would create among our fellow-travelers if they knew of our daring project, but we never electrified them by disclosing it. They regarded us as a couple of innocent and inoffensive teachers in search of recreation.

How we enjoyed the journey from St. Paul to our destination! It was here that we had our first glimpse of the lovely prairies, gorgeous with the red lilies of the North and a thousand other flowers that crested the waves of the prairie-grass stretching away in endless succession as far as the eye could reach.

I remember distinctly the first spell I had of sinking of the heart. It was when I saw, in the midst of a vast plain, a lone, forlorn little speck away off toward the horizon that was some one's home, not another dwelling in sight over that wide lonely prairie; the next was when we reached Lawnsdale and found that the city consisted of two tents and a woodshed. What an evening when we passed through Moorehead and Fargo, and the luminous ball of electric light shining high over the latter city seemed weirdly beautiful.

We reached our destination in the dim twilight of a summer morning, and stopped to breakfast and rest a little before starting on a tour of investigation preparatory to taking up our claims. Somehow it did not seem so easy as it had at home and not a quarter as romantic, but Thompy was as enthusiastic as ever, and when I said that I wished I had brought a few trees along in my trunk to improve the landscape a little she said it was wilder without and what we wanted was the sunshine.

After interviewing the land agent and a lot more work and bother we finally started over the prairie on an ox-cart. The agent said he thought he knew a place we would like, where we could have our land joining and the other part of the section occupied by a man from New York who had his family along and his brother-in-law. Did you ever ride after an ox team? I hope so, for if you have you will appreciate many privileges that you would perhaps otherwise pass over as but slight advantages. We moved through the prairie (but that was all) and looked at the wide monotonous landscape. After the first hour I remarked to Thompy that I thought we had better go into camp on the wagon as we seemed to be about as far as when we started, but Thompy said she liked it, that she was always afraid of fast horses, and she could get as much exercise and all the scenery she wanted from her perch on the ox-cart. Pretty soon she did get all the scenery she wanted, and then that exasperating girl pulled out a microscope, and proceeded to analyze flowers, just as aggravatingly cheerful and happy as though she were at a picnic.

Along in the afternoon we came to the place of the man from New York, and here we got some dinner and were shown the glories of a sod house. We had seen them at a distance before, but nothing like this. This was a veritable palace of a sod house, with real windows and papered walls, with partitions of unbleached muslin trimmed with Turkey red that looked very pretty and home-like. Thompy went into raptures over it, and regretted deeply that we had not brought something along for our walls. I didn't see as she needed to display our ignorance before that strange woman, but that was just her all over—not a bit of proper pride.

After dinner we went with the ox-team to inspect the other part of the section, which the woman said she hoped we would like, as she wished we might be neighbors; she found it rather lonely being eight miles from town and no near neighbors. I couldn't see as it made any difference where we took up our claim; it all looked alike to me, and I was beginning to think that it might prove a white elephant anyway.

We went to town to get the necessary papers and a man to help get the houses ready, for we were to have one apiece, and we wanted to investigate the little store. The woman from New York, whose name was Herder, said that her husband and brother would do all they could to help us, and in a short time our houses were ready for us to enter and take possession of our long-dreamed-of claims. They didn't look very inviting, I can tell you. We could find no paper to cover the unsightly walls, and our furniture was of the scantiest. We could not make both houses look inviting, so we used mine for a kitchen, though we conscientiously slept in it half the time. They were very near together and not far from our neighbors.

When we were fairly settled and had had our first meal I told Thompy that I felt like the Swiss Family Robinson; she laughed and said she didn't see how I could feel like the whole family without having a stable in the house, as they always did. Now I think it shows an envious disposition to always be making fun of a romantic idea just because you didn't happen to think of it yourself, but I punished her by putting my revolver in sight in a hole which I dug for it in the wall. She dared not take it away, so she always passed by on the other side of the room. We got water from a well belonging to the Herders, who tried in every possible way to soften the hardships of our lot, though Thompy always pretended that there were none—that spoiled bread, no fresh meat, no fruit, and all the horrors of canned goods were fun. We got fresh vegetables occasionally from our neighbors, as we had no garden, it being too late to make one. When I complained, it was not pleasant, to say the least, to be reminded of our pilgrim mothers and the other pioneers. Because they had to eat nasty messes is no reason that I can see for my liking them.

Our neighbors were nice, educated people, and I have nothing to say against them, but I did think it wasn't exactly necessary for the brother, George Bradley, a tall, good-looking Yankee, to be always coming over to our place on one excuse or another. If it wasn't to do something, it was to see if we didn't want something, and Thompy would always stop and talk with him. Sometimes he would come over of an evening to hear me play, for I had my violin along and he had the good taste to like music, though he used to sit and stare at Thompy while I played.

We spent a good many evenings in front of our sod house, I with my violin and Thompy doing nothing but looking picturesque, while George Bradley lay on the dry grass at our feet and stared at her. I didn't mind it for she was well worth looking at, with her soft brown eyes and sweet obstinate mouth. And she was too old for any such nonsense as flirting, else where would be our old maid's hall? The Herders would come over occasionally for a short time, but the baby usually kept them at home. They had a good many cattle, which they hired a boy to herd, and, what with their farm work and getting ready for the long, cold winter, they were very busy all day and very tired when night came.

The long, monotonous days dragged by. I told Thompy that the evening and the morning were the first day, and all the others were just like it. She opened her eyes and looked shocked. She seemed to enjoy everything, and flitted about helping Mrs. Herder in a neighborly way, playing with the baby, analyzing flowers, and just sitting still and watching the shadows drift over the grass, and grew brown and rosy.

For myself I grew almost to hate the long, still days, and, in spite of the never-ceasing winds, days so alike that you could not tell one week from another or Monday from Saturday, to long for November and our return to the civilized world. September came, and I thought of the changing woods and autumn sound of winds among the branches, and it seemed as though it would be almost like Heaven to see a tree. I said so to Thompy, and she responded by singing:

> O'er all the wide, extended plain
> Shines one eternal day!

I shall never forget one day about the middle of the month. Mr. Herder had been at the sheds near the house stacking corn for the winter use of the cattle. We could hear him singing about the place all the drowsy afternoon, and now and again his wife would call to him in her high, sweet voice. George Bradley was in town, and just about 6 the boy came driving the cattle before him. Mrs. Herder was at our door with the baby in her arms inviting us to tea. We all stood there in the late sunshine watching the cattle as they came slowly over the prairie, stopping to nibble the grass here and there until urged on by the boy, who rode a spiteful little pony. As they came up Mr. Herder paused in his work, and, seeing us, waved his hand, let down the bars to the inclosure, and stepped back, holding in his hand the hay-knife with which he had been working.

The cattle passed in one after another, and only the big Durham bull—Mr. Herder's special pride—stopped to sample the straw. Mr. Herder struck at him with the flat side of the knife, and the next moment a horrible thing was happening. The enraged animal turned upon him, and, catching him on its cruel horns, tossed him high in the air. I saw the boy dashing away across the prairie for the help which it would have been madness for him to have attempted to give. I heard Mrs. Herder's cry: "My God, the brute will kill him!" as she sank on her knees with a look of agony on her face the like of which I pray I may never see again. Thompy stood as if turned to stone, till, at a cry from the defenseless man out there all alone, she turned, and snatching the revolver from the wall where it had been avoided so long she dashed by us to his help.

"Arabella Thompson!" I cried, clutching at her as she passed me, "have you lost your senses?"

She was gone! I sank down on my knees, and, burying my face in my hands, lost all consciousness save of a horrible sickening pain in the place where my heart used to beat. I believe I know something of the tortures of the lost in that space. I do not know whether it was long or short, it seemed forever. The first thing of which I became conscious was the noise of voices in excited question and answer. I raised myself from the ground and saw George Bradley and several others about the prostrate body of Mr. Herder. He still lived, though badly hurt, and they soon had him on the bed waiting for the doctor to come from the town.

They found Thompy unconscious not far from where the bull had died, the revolver was some distance beyond, where she had thrown it after shooting. George Bradley brought her in in his arms, and we could none of us make enough of her.

"How did you ever do it, you who are so much afraid of firearms?" I ask.

"There was nothing else to do," she answered simply.

"How did you aim?" asks some one.

"I didn't aim, I just shut my eyes and prayed and then shot and threw it as far as I could."

I believe she was more afraid of the revolver than she was of that horrible beast.

After that the two families got sort of mixed up. Mr. Herder, nursed by us all, struggled slowly back to life. Mrs. Herder could not do enough for Thompy, and as for that George Bradley, he acted as though she belonged to him.

I began to realize about this time that the prospect of our model old maid's hall was growing beautifully less. It did not improve my temper when the cold weather began to threaten and we with a whole month yet to stay. When November did come it found us fairly snowed in with no possible hope of escape. Of course there was no use fretting, but that was no excuse for the exaggerated cheerfulness with which Thompy met this misfortune.

The long winter days, hopeless and relentless, dragged by. There were two people, though, who did not find the days too dark, or the winter too long, but it is rather slow fun for a third party to watch the progress of love-making through a long Dakota winter.

When the late, cold spring finally released me, I turned my back on my ruined estate and blasted hopes, and, leaving the happy lovers behind me (their claims joined), I found my way back to the Sixth Ward schoolhouse, a sadder, poorer, and, I hope, a wiser woman.

My quarter section and my winter in Dakota cost me just $800.20 (and I can't afford to spend the two cents in chocolate creams), to say nothing of my ruined castles in Spain and the loss of my friend. Now, if any one wants this valuable property, he can have it on "long time and easy terms."

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

The Princess Winnemucca—Returning as a Lecturer to the Home of the Piutes—No Longer the Wild Indian Girl, but a Lady of Culture from Boston—The Piutes Suspicious of the Daughter of Their Old Chief.

Virginia City Letter: Sarah Winnemucca, daughter of old Chief Winnemucca, of the Piutes, and sister of the present Chief Naches, has been here for several days, and she delivered a lecture the other evening. She has been in Boston and vicinity for a long time and has been made much of in that city by the people who are inclined to lionize somebody continually.

Sarah is no longer the gay young thing who used to be known to everybody on the Comstock. She stole away from her old father's wickiup many years ago and came down among the whites to live. She was then a bright little girl with irregular features and straight black hair. She was dressed in the costume of her tribe, which consisted of about the poorest stuff that could be found anywhere, and the least of it that frontier etiquet would permit of. A white family took her in and cared for her, giving her a calico dress, of which she was very proud. Soon afterward she got some stockings and shoes and a sun-bonnet. She worked in one family after another, going to school when she could, and in this way earned a living and obtained the rudiments of an English education. When she grew to womanhood she ceased working in kitchens, and took in washing. By this means she earned enough money to buy herself such books as she cared to read, and in the course of time she became a very intelligent woman, fully posted on English literature, a clever speaker and writer, and a conversationalist of great vivacity.

Certain Boston travelers becoming interested in her, she was induced to go to that city some years ago, and since then she has passed most of her time there. Among the impressionable Bostonese she has been accepted as a type of the modern savage, and, seeing in her much to admire and wonder at, they have been generous with money, sympathy, tracts, and old clothes in their dealings with her tribe.

Instead of being proud of her and grateful for what she has done, the Piutes regard her with suspicion. They know that she has adopted the garb of the white sisters, and it is even suspected that she uses soap and a comb and brush occasionally. To the genuine Piute these things are inconsistent with the traditions of the race. They came to look upon her as a lost one when they saw her voluntarily at work in the kitchen and over the washtub of the whites. Her old father, who, though a mighty chieftain in his own estimation, was not above fishing around a swill-barrel for something to eat, and who always banqueted on cold victuals passed out of back doors, could not restrain a feeling of contempt for his fair daughter, who insisted upon working like a slave. She was regarded as a little queer by everybody. The ordinary Piute never cared to speak of her. Chief Naches, her brother, does not recognize her to this day. He cast her off years ago, and holds himself much above her still. Since she has been here this time he has made no effort to see her, and she probably will not undertake to hunt him up.

The people of Boston will be pained to know that Princess Sarah's people and the white residents of the Comstock are not so much interested in hearing about them as the Bostonians are in the stories which Sarah tells of life in the Sage Brush State. Her lecture here on "People I Met in the East" was slimly attended, not a single Piute being in the audience, though many of them are marching around the poker shops with Boston clothing on. When Sarah determined to lecture in Boston, it was agreed that, in order to highten the effect, she must appear in her native costume. The kind ladies who suggested this did it with the purest of motives, but the Indian girl was insulted, and it took some time to straighten matters out. She explained to them that the climate of Boston was such that she could not accede to their request, but the ladies insisted that she must wear some aboriginal costume, and, thinking that she was short of money, they presented her with a fanciful suit of buckskin and flannel, trimmed with beads and feathers, and a head-dress topped off with beautiful plumes. She was delighted with the regalia, and always wore it when appearing in public. To please the Comstockers, who had heard of this suit, she consented to wear it at her lecture here, and a number of them went up to see how she looked in the ideal Indian finery. All agreed that she made a very creditable-looking Indian woman, but they were unanimous in the opinion that the lecturer bore no resemblance to the gay and festive Sally Winnemucca who used to romp around in this country with an old blanket tied at the waist with a piece of clothes-line. When Naches heard of her exhibition he gave an expressive grunt and observed: "Heap circus. Catch um white man's dollar. No more Piute."

Sarah in her lecture describes in a serious and humorous manner the various persons and things of interest which she saw at the East. She claims to have fallen among sharpers when she first went to Boston, and related how they had swindled her. In the main, however, she had found the whites very kind and generous. She described the cities she had seen very graphically, and made many remarks on Caucasian habits, customs, and civilization, which showed that she had a retentive and an appreciative mind.

While Sarah has many friends among the white people here it is probable that she will never be appreciated in the West as she is in the East. The progress which she has made, mainly through her own efforts, is little less than wonderful. The daughter of a Chief whose pride had no other basis than his consuming egotism, she was nevertheless born to poverty, ignorance, and mendicancy. Without a mentor anywhere she voluntarily tore herself away from her tribe, and by the severest toil supported herself and gained an education. From a position in one of the lowest tribes of a deteriorated and inferior race she has risen to an honorable station in a superior race. She can speak and write English and Spanish as fluently as though they were her native tongues, and in power of thought and reason she is the superior of thousands of so-called smart white women.

Pretty Dresses.

A lady who has traveled abroad very extensively, and seen a great deal of the world of society, both in Europe and America, recently remarked that never before in all her experience had she known women to dress as charmingly or look as lovely as they had during the season just past. The daughters of wealth at our fashionable summer-resorts had, she said, eclipsed all other seasons in the quaint beauty and grace and individuality of their attire, and, journey wherever one might, the eye found constantly new studies in the artistic beauties of dress, and all because the rage had been for cool, airy muslins, organdies, lawns, and other diaphanous fabrics, including the countless white robes, with their delicate adornings of lace and ribbon, which have raged the world over. She considered that the toilets worn this year upon the promenade had had a beneficial and elevating effect upon the world at large, keeping the landscape in a constant glow with its changing, shifting scenes of daintily-dressed women. "Why not," she further added, "wear such dresses every summer, and leave the sombre browns, drabs, greens, reds, and all the whole category of dull or intense colors for the dull, dead season?" The Mother Hubbard style of dress has finally been tabooed, after being the favorit, but the Mother Hubbard, shorn of its exaggerations and the foolish extremes to which many carried it, is a pretty and attractive style of dress for all who do not happen to be overblest with adiposity. Some years ago any woman over 25 who wore a white gown was considered to be "dressing young" to a ridiculous degree. Of late fashion has decided that this "hueless hue" is properly worn by women of every age, even unto the silver-haired grandmothers in Israel. A French writer, who goes deeply into the philosophy and ethics of dress, says, "You may laugh in a sky-blue hat, but you must never weep in a rose-colored one." But according to the eternal fitness of things we can all do as we like when in white, as it is always appropriate to every occasion. White is the robe of our infancy. White is folded about our forms as we see the last of earth, and on the day supposed to be the happiest of her life a woman's dress is like the snow from heaven. White is now worn not on festive occasions only, but as a matter of every day, for breakfast, dinner, lunch, or tea, for driving or the promenade; and those who study the picturesque know that a tennis ground throws a white gown into most effective relief. A lady can look as lovely and attractive in a muslin dress as she can possibly appear in any toilet she may don, however rich and elaborate it may be—provided always that it is gracefully made and delicately adorned with the dainty accessories which should always accompany the dress. Poets and painters have immortalized Sainte Mousselaine, identifying the fabric with Arcadia and simplicity. Experience, however, has proved this to the contrary, since muslin more than almost any other material needs much careful and deft manipulating in the beginning to make it a success, and frequent rejuvenating to keep it so, for immaculate it should always be, the white variety especially being charming only when delicate and fine in the beginning; it keeps its fair fame only by frequent calls upon the laundress, and, alas! there be Goths and Vandals who not only stiffly starch their muslin gowns, but even cruelly apply the mixture to their dainty, fragile laces. This is the unpoetic phase of a very poetic, esthetic, delightful, and, it is to be hoped, long-lived fashion.

Sleigh-Riding in Summer—A German Wedding Scene.

In striking contrast with the average American wedding, says a Brooklyn paper, where the contracting parties hie away soon after the ceremony, was a social event last evening in German society in this city, conducted in truly Teutonic fashion. The hymeneal festivities began early in the evening and continued unabated until daybreak this morning. Mr. George Zipp was the happy father, his daughter was the bride, Mr. Peter Niebel the groom, and a host of friends were the guests. At 8 o'clock at the residence of the father, No. 10 Elm place, in the presence of a large company, Miss Josie Zipp was united in wedlock to Mr. Peter Niebel, the ceremony being performed according to the German custom and in the German language by the Rev. Dr. Henniken, pastor of the Henry Street Lutheran Church. The ceremony was brief but impressive. Mr. Zipp gave his daughter away, the parties joining hands, and the groom sealed the contract with a ring and a kiss. The bride was handsomely dressed in maroon silk with lace trimmings, a diamond breastpin, and a diamond ring, and diamond earrings, the gift of her husband. At the conclusion of the ceremony the company walked in couples from the house to the Casino adjoining, and sat down at the banqueting tables in the parlors up-stairs. In the centre of the room was a long table laden with wedding presents and flowers. The collation having been served, Mr. Louis Froehlich, as chief orator of the evening, read an original poem in his native language, dedicated to the bride.

Mme. Pfeizel of New York recited a poem.

At midnight the party assembled in the concert hall, and dancing and merry making began. It had not proceeded long when the guests were made aware that the season had suddenly changed and that they were in the midst of a driving snow-storm. Large white flakes were mysteriously falling from above, and the floor was soon covered with a snowy matting. In the distance was heard the merry ring of approaching sleigh bells. The dancers stopped in amazement, and the bride, clinging to her husband, anxiously waited an explanation of the brilliant tranformation scene. As if by magic the folding-doors rolled back, and a fiery black steed, richly caparisoned, galloped into the hall drawing an elegant Albany cutter. The turnout, driven by Mr. Ferdinand Linn, made the circle of the room several times amid the rousing cheers of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Niebel were invited to a seat in the sleigh, which, in a few appropriate words, was presented to them on behalf of the Messrs. Linn of this city. A short wedding ride was taken, followed by a shower of imaginary snowballs. The affair was decidedly unique and novel, but was a genuine surprise to all save Mr. Zipp and the donors of the gift. The occasion called forth Mr. Froehlich, who congratulated the newly-made couple upon having a father who could furnish them with a sleigh-ride in the hot months of summer.

English and French Girls.

As a rule, the young English girls that one meets in society have as little to say as have the French society damsels, though they are by no means kept under such severe restraint. It has been suggested that the French girls say nothing because they are not permitted to speak, while the English girls say nothing because they have nothing to say. They are very sweet, and simple, and modest, but they lack sparkle and *entrain* most wofully. English girls, too, are in general far less brilliantly educated than are their American contemporaries. There is very little serious devotion to literature or accomplishments, such as one sees in the more literary circles of America among the younger members of society. The amateur singers, for instance, are too dire and dreadful to be even named in the same breath with the usual run of our girl-musicians. In many instances, voice, time, and tune are altogether lacking, and yet the vocalist will placidly warble straight through the innumerable verses of a ballad, or attack a difficult Italian aria with the serene conviction that the whole affair is passing off admirably. How is she to know that it is not?—there is nobody among her hearers to enlighten her. On the other hand, they have much taste in fancy work, and English homes are prettily decorated with satin cushions, mantelpieces, draperies, etc., painted by hand in water colors or with fine and delicate embroideries, the handiwork of the ladies of the family. But as to either intellectual or artistic employments, they are far less addicted to them than are our own young girls. They ride well and are devoted to lawn-tennis and other outdoor games, and in the main are a healthy, happy race, physically superb, but lacking mental brilliancy and charm. It is perhaps for this reason that the married state in England differs so widely from the same institution in America. Here it is a monarchy, while with us it is a republic. The English husband is an autocrat, and admits of no discussion respecting his decrees. The household and its movements are regulated to suit his whims and convictions, and his wife and daughters must shape their actions accordingly. But there is plenty of warm mutual love manifested between husbands and wives in England, and so matrimony here far more resembles the same institution with us than does the wedded state in France.

A Miner's Chivalry.

"Around the dying embers of a fire in a mining camp many miles west of the Mississippi," said an old mining engineer, "there were gathered together one evening in 1878 a group of needy adventurers, who were taking fortune by the throat, so to speak, and bidding her stand and deliver. I was one of them. We had had tough luck, and the fact that we had that day buried one of the kindest-hearted men I ever met, and the cheeriest companion in camp, was not calculated to revive our drooping spirits. Max E—— was a young German practical chemist of good family, who, having run through a large fortune in early life, had crossed the ocean to make another in the United States. A congestive chill had carried him off after a sickness of a few hours. All his worldly goods consisted of a little—a very little—money, a small bundle of clothes, and a packet of letters, yellow and worn, tied together with a faded piece of ribbon. He had never spoken to us about his relatives, and it was in the hope of finding the name of somebody to whom we might communicate the news of his death that we opened the bundle of letters, with the consent of his partner—Bill Cummings—a plain, rough man, who, a strange contrast to Max, the polished and refined, had yet been his stanchest friend. After one letter had been read aloud we all looked at each other in surprise. It was from a well-known and popular actress, a married woman, whose name the breath of scandal has never even lightly touched. The contents of the letter, breathing the wildest, most passionate self-abandoning love and devotion, left no doubt in our minds with regard to the relation that had existed between this woman and our dead friend. Before the second one of the letters, which were all in the same handwriting, could be opened, Bill Cummings rose to his feet, and, taking without a word all the letters from the hand of him that held them, dropped them into the smouldering fire, and pressed them down with his foot until all were reduced to ashes. He then took a long pull at his pocket-flask and, turning to us, said in a matter of course way: 'She's only a woman, ye see, boys, an' I guess that's what he'd a' done if he'd a' know'd his mind when he pass'd in his checks.'"

"Courting-Sticks"—A Queer New England Custom of the Long Ago.

In early New England days, as far back as the middle of the eighteenth century, when hospitality was a practice as well as a virtue, there was in most houses only one large assembly room, and there the family and all the guests and chance callers gathered on winter nights about the blazing fire of logs. We know that youth was youth and love was love, and young men were timid and maidens were shy, and courtship went on in those days. How was courtship possible in this common room, where every word was heard and every look taken notice of? We read in the admirable volume on the recent centennial of Long Meadow, Mass., by Prof. Richard S. Storrs of that town, in the winter evenings for the convenience of young lovers, since there was no "next room," courting-sticks were used; that is, long wooden tubes that could convey from lip to ear sweet and secret whispers. Was this an invention peculiar to Long Meadow?

It is a charming picture that this calls up of life in a Puritan household, this tubular love-making, the pretty girl (nearly every girl is pretty in the firelight of long ago) seated in one stiff high-backed chair, and the staid but blushing lover in another, handling the courting-stick, itself an open confession of complacence, if not of true love. Would the young man dare to say, "I love you," through a tube, and would he feel encouraged by the laughing, tender eyes of the girl when she replied through the same passage, "Do tell!" Did they have two sticks, so that one end of one could be at the ear and the end of the other at the mouth all the while? How convenient, when the young man got more ardent than was seemly, as the flip went round, for the girl to put her thumb over the end of the tube, and stop the flow of soul! Did the young man bring his stick, and so announce his intention, or did the young lady always keep one or a pair on hand, and so reveal both willingness and expectation? It was much more convenient than the telephone, with its "hello" and proclamation to all listeners at each end of the line. Lovers can make love with anything, even with a telephone, the successful courting of a deaf person (for there is one word that nearly every one likes to hear), as we know, can go on through a speaking-trumpet; but these courting-sticks seem to us the ne plus ultra of tender communication—when a third party is present. They would be very useful now at large parties, where there is such a din and babble that one can only court a pretty girl at the risk of bronchitis or laryngitis. Sometimes in the jam you cannot get near the girl; but with a long courting-stick you could wile her away from her too ardent admirer. This invention seems to us worthy of revival for many reasons, and we should be glad of any further information in regard to it. Civilization in its progress drops a good many things that ought to be retained.

A City of Pretty Girls.

"There are no homely girls in Quebec," a native-born Canadian said to a visitor to the ancient citadel city of Canada. "I have often stood at a window and watched for one in the throng passing on the sidewalks, but I have never yet seen a Quebec girl who could be described as ugly. I don't claim that they are all absolutely beautiful; but there is something in the clear, invigorating air, and perhaps in the soil and surrounding of this lofty and rocky city, that gives them sparkling eyes, brilliant complexions, and elasticity of step. Montreal is full of pretty women, but Quebec can beat her in that respect. Have you noticed how easily our Quebec girls climb the steep city streets? When they are ascending a sidewalk that slopes upward at an apparent angle of 30° they don't seem to mind it. They don't lag, they don't get out of breath, they don't stagger from one side of the walk to the other. They just go up as lightly and gracefully as any lady can walk across a parlor floor. You can't do it and keep pace with them unless you've been brought up here. They'd tire you out before you got half way from Breakneck Steps to Dufferin Terrace. The exercise they get is partly the secret of their good looks.

"Then, there's another thing that helps. They're out of doors half the time. On a pleasant evening the terrace, that broad plank promenade which stretches for a quarter of a mile along the top of the precipice under the brow of Cape Diamond, is crowded with them, strolling in pairs and groups, chatting, laughing, and perhaps flirting a little. You don't mind that do you? No. Well, look what a pleasure-ground it is. Two hundred feet above the waters of the St. Lawrence, and facing one of the very finest views in the world, as everybody admits, which extends from Point Levis down the river to Cape Tourment, and from the gorge of Montmorenci far back among the Laurentian Mountains. You can't blame us Quebeckers for being proud of it. And there's where the Quebec girls breathe the pure air that puts roses in their cheeks and the snap into their eyes. Yes, sir; steep streets and plenty of fresh air, and, perhaps, the subtle influence of a world-famous landscape, form the chief secret of the beauty of our girls."

The Green-Eyed Monster.

"But, for the love of heaven, hear me before you drive me from you. I will go far away where you will never see me more, but before you drive me from our little home where we have been so happy, before you tear me from your heart, listen to me! O, George! my husband, my love, hear me! I am not bad, George! I am your own true little wife! O, George, kill me if you will, but do not, O, do not say such awful things to me!" and with a cry of pain May Hartman threw herself at her husband's feet and clasped his knees.

"I have heard enough," replied her husband with cold indifference. "There is all the money I have in the world. Take it and go! Take your child with you! I never want to see either of you again!" and pushing her rudely from him he left the house. Long she lay with her face buried in her hands, heeding not the baby fingers that lifted the masses of golden hair, and crowed with delight as the sunlight glittered upon it. She did not weep or cry out; she silently prayed for death. Only three years a bride! Three years of happiness such as angels might envy. Three years with George, brave, manly, generous, the idol of her heart, the king of her dreams. There was no bitterness in her heart toward the designing woman with her God-like face and devilish malignity who had filled her husband's ears with skillful falsehoods. She only crouched like a wounded fawn and prayed that she might die. Out in the cold December sunshine with her babe in her arms she wandered on and on until the river, with its floating ice and sullen splash, was at her feet. Clasping her child tightly to her bosom, with a prayer for the man whose smile was life to her, she—heard him say: "May, I wish you would put this young kid in his crib. How in thunder can I sleep when he keeps kicking me in the back and putting his fists in my ears?"

The New Style.

"Jennie, I ask you again, Will you marry me? Yes or no?"

"Alfred, dearest, this is so sudden." Then, winding a snowy arm about his neck, the young girl dropped her blushing cheek upon his shoulder and murmured: "Won't you give me just one moment to think?"

"No, my soul's idol," he impetuously replied; "I can no longer endure suspense. Your answer must come now."

"Just a moment," she pleaded in shy accents as her lily hand caressed his arm and wandered softly, with the electric touch of love, toward his hip-pocket.

"Not a moment," he sternly replied. "Will you be my wife?"

Swift as a break in oil her hand jerked the deadly, self-cocking bull-dog pistol from his pocket, and jamming its muzzle against his left ear she murmured: "No, you ice-cream wretch; emphatically no! And if you ain't out of sight in two seconds I'll make a milk-strainer out of you." Then, as his heels glanced around the corner of the next block she murmured: "This new pistol love don't catch me with my hair down."

What Might Be Expected.

"Now, as I understand the tariff, Clarence," said a fair young Albany bride, about whom still clung the odor of the orange blossoms, "nearly everything imported from the Old World has to pay a tax. Am I right, dearest?"

"Yes, fond one," replied Clarence, as he softly stroked her brown tresses; "in order to protect our home industries, under the present system, most importations pay a tax. There is a party who would remove the tariff." "O, Clarence, you will never vote for that party, promise me." "And why not?" asked the devoted husband. "Because then our hired girl could get a French artificial flower bouquet on her spring bonnet just like mine, and that would be perfectly horrid." As Clarence fondly embraced the fair economist he thought of the noble and unselfish motives that would actuate the ballot in the hands of women.

The Name Without the Game.

The other evening a young lady with a white swiss skirt, black Jersey jacket, and white cape, and her beau were promenading, when it suddenly became apparent to them that there was something unusual about them. Men stopped and looked after them, girls giggled, and boys hooted.

"Sylvia, what on earth is the matter with everybody this evening?" queried the beau.

"I don't know, and what is more, I don't care," snorted Sylvia.

"What ails them?" asked one girl of another just as they passed the unhappy couple.

"Don't know, unless she's sick and he has to hold her up," answered her companion.

"Take off your arm!" cried a boy.

"Pull down the blinds!" shouted his chum.

"Gosh! Ain't they lovin'?" bellowed a third.

The young man was angry, and the young woman was mad, and the boys were following at their heels and saying all manner of impertinent things. Two of the little rascals slipped up behind her, and one of them slyly put out his hand, and as the girl and her beau separated the urchin bawled:

"Lord! He ain't got his arm around her! That's where her black wescot sticks out from under her white shawl!" and then the young folks knew that the black streak of Jersey around her waist had been mistaken for his sleeve, and the girl went home to change her clothes.

Her Unbelief.

"You can't deceive me, Mr. Jarphly," said Mrs. Jarphly, snappishly and emphatically. "It was after 1 o'clock, and I wasn't asleep."

"Why, Amandy, you're badly mistaken," responded Mr. Jarphly in a conciliatory voice. "It wasn't more'n half after 11."

"Now, Jarphly, don't you sit there and falsify to me. I'm no fool, if you think I am."

"Amandy, I never said you was; you know I didn't. I only say you're mistaken, my dear, for it was only half-past 11, or mebbe twenty-five minutes to 12."

"Jarphly, wot's the use of your sitting there and lying? Don't you think I could see the clock?"

"Well, Amandy, I've got nothing more to say, if you'd rather believe a 95-cent nickel-plated nutmeg clock than your own married husband," responded Mr. Jarphly, deeply injured.

Gave Himself Away.

"I tell you what," airily exclaimed Perkins, as he sat down to the supper-table, "I was in a tight place this afternoon." "Yes, I know you were," interrupted his wife, in clear, cold utterances that cut like a knife; "I saw you coming out of it." And then it flashed across Perkins that he had incidentally stepped into a saloon with a friend for the purpose of examining a doubtful political statement with the aid of a magnifying glass, and his contemplated anecdote slipped from his grasp like money at a summer resort, while the supper was finished amid a silence so profound that he could plainly hear a napkin ring.

He Was There.

She was young, and sweet, and poetic, and he was young and mischievous. They were sitting out on the veranda in the moonlight, and she grew ethereal.

"O, how I love to sit out here in the moonlight," she cooed, "to be fanned by the languorous perfumes of the roses, and to be kissed by the soft airs from the South!"

Then he kissed her and she grew indignant.

"How dare you!" she almost sobbed.

"Why, I'm a soft heir from the South," he replied contritely.

She didn't say anything when he kissed her again.

A Sensible Girl.

"I offer you myself, my life, my all," said a widower at the feet of a lovely lass. "Will you be mine?"

"I must ask you one question first. Did you give your first wife four new bonnets a year, and eight new dresses?"

"Yes; I gave her six new bonnets and ten new dresses every year for the last six years she lived."

"Then I cannot marry you."

"And why?"

"Because then you haven't money enough left to buy me more than one bonnet and one dress for three years."

Expectant of Dessert.

A little girl who had always attended the Episcopal Church and had never remained through the service staid this summer through it at a well-known Congregational Church in Massachusetts. It was communion Sunday, and little Julie viewed the proceedings with great wonder. After a time she said in a whisper to her sister: "Will there be ice-cream?"

Peculiar, Very.

At a sewing-circle all the women were talking, and some of the subjects got hopelessly confused. For instance, the subject of crickets and church choirs. "I never heard such a horrid noise as they made last Sunday," said one woman, referring to the choir. "Nor I, either," said another, thinking she referred to the fall crickets, "they say they make that noise with their hind legs."

Map of the Bee Line.

A young man blackened his mustache with a lead comb and then took his girl out for a moonlight stroll. When the fair one appeared in the bright light of the family circle a couple of hours later her face looked like a railroad map.

Current Poetry.

THE MATTER WITH HANNAH.

"Pray, Jones, what's the matter 'twixt Hannah and you?
I'm told that your courtship is over.
What caused you to leave her? She wasn't untrue—
Art thou, then, a recreant lover?"
"The matter with Hannah is, 'twixt me and you,
She's learning to play the piano;
She bangs it unceasingly; sings to it, too,
And that's what's the matter with Hannah."

? ? ?

Why do the
summer roses die?
willows weep?
Yankees all like pie?
babies creep?

Why do the
happy days all pass?
lovers sigh?
horse and cow eat grass?
fishers lie?

Why do the
bearded lions roar?
birdies sing?
ancient maidens snore,
And vow they do no such thing?

TAFFY FOR ONE.

I sent a little maiden
To pluck for me a rose,
The sweetest and the fairest
That in the garden grows—
A blush-rose proud and tender
Upon its stem so slender,
Swaying in dreamy splendor
Where yellow sunshine glows.

Back came the little maiden,
With drooping, downcast head
And slow, reluctant footsteps,
And this to me she said:
"I find no sweet blush-roses
In all the garden closes;
There are no summer roses,
It must be they are dead."

Then bent I to the maiden
And touched her shining hair—
Dear heart, in all the garden
Was nothing half so fair!
"Nay!" said I, "let the roses
Die in the garden closes,
Whenever fate disposes,
If I this rose may wear!"

A WOMAN'S WISH.

Would I were lying in a field of clover,
Of clover cool and soft, and soft and sweet,
With dusky clouds in deep skies hanging over,
And scented silence at my head and feet.

Just for one hour to slip the leash of Worry,
In eager haste, from Thought's impatient neck,
And watch it coursing, in its heedless hurry
Disdaining Wisdom's call or Duty's beck!

Ah! it were sweet, where clover-clumps are meeting
And daisies hiding, so to hide and rest;
No sound except my own heart's sturdy beating,
Rocking itself to sleep within my breast—

Just to lie there, filled with the deeper breathing
That comes of listening to a wild bird's song!
Our souls require at times this full unsheathing—
All swords will rust if scabbard-kept too long;

And I am tired—so tired of rigid duty,
So tired of all my tired hands find to do!
I yearn, I faint, for some of life's free beauty,
Its loose beads with no straight string running through!

Ay, laugh, if laugh you will, at my crude speech;
But women sometimes die of such a greed—
Die for the small joys held beyond their reach,
And the assurance they have all they need!

LITTLE BLUE SHOES.

Two little shoes of worsted blue,
With satin ribbons woven through
The scalloped tops, and slowly tied
By trembling hands that could not hide
Their owner's joy as, standing there,
She proudly held aloft the pair,
Two tiny shoes of azure blue
Were shown to me—but not to you.

She softly spoke. What matchless grace
Lighted her sweet Madonna face!
In smiling lips and cheeks aglow
I saw no fear of future wo;
But, with deepening trust in her tender eyes,
She leaned in meditative guise,
And showed me those shoes of heavenly hue,
As she whispered low, but not to you.

She whispers now. I yet can see
Her face with its gentle mystery.
She smiles and beckons; my fancy teems
With fairy etchings faint as dreams,
But dimly true, that I saw in thought
As I looked on the work her hand had wrought
In hours transcendent; those shoes of blue,
Long hid from me—still hid from you.

Like little ships, serene and still,
They wait for passengers to fill
Their cozy cabins, warm and neat,
Crotcheted to shelter baby feet.
In many a port of love and cheer
Such harbingers of life appear.
From myriad pictures this I choose,
A woman showing tiny shoes.

For little shoes must ever wait
The little feet that kindly fate
Brings into the hallowed parlor fair
Of father's kiss and mother's care;
And I hold that, fast as the world may go,
Such shoes and shoemakers 'twill never outgrow.
Queer little shoes, so soft and blue,
Sometime—sometime you'll see them too.

THE WARRIOR'S QUEST.

A warrior rode upon a quest
For deeds to crown a noble name,
And give to her whom he loved best
Not only love, but fame.
Where'er the storm of war might drift,
Its din to him was music rare;
Nor e'er did smoke of battle lift
But he was there.

Of him the lands afar had heard;
His prowess lived in many a song;
His name became a household word—
The Righter of the Wrong.
The years like moments sped away,
While onward still some vision lured,
And calm within his bosom lay
His love assured.

But the sweet lady for whose sake
The warrior rode upon his quest
Found the years long to watch and wake
For tidings east or west;
And oft she sat within her bower
Silent and sad as day grew dim,
And oft she climbed the lofty tower
To watch for him.

"O, love," she sighed, "since life is sweet,
Since life is brief, why seek so long
For gifts to lay before my feet?
Thou doest love a wrong.
I can not ride from east to west
To meet thee in the battle's fray,
But I must bear an aching breast
From day to day."

Homeward at length the warrior turned,
Sated with victory, and full fain
To tell the love that once more burned
Into a cherished pain.
His glorious steed with trappings gay
Bore him right proudly, and his train
Of gallant knights far stretched that day
Across the plain.

But as they neared the castle walls
Where dwelt the lady of his love,
What sight upon their joyance falls,
What sound their fear doth move?
A funeral train from out the gate
To tolling bells is slowly led;
Glory and love have come too late—
They greet the dead.

Humors of the Day.

He (an old hand)—They have dropped their anchor. She (a beginner)—Served them right! It has been hanging over the side all day long.

A Northern Texas editor complains that the number of marriages is ridiculously small when compared with the time squandered in buggy-riding.

Storekeeper—Stockings, miss? Yes, miss. What number, miss, do you——. Matter-of-fact young lady—Why, two, of course? Do you think I've got a wooden leg?

This is the season of the year when the seaside belle packs away her fashionable bathing-suit, comes home, and prepares to be shocked by the grand opera ballet.

Flat? She—Why did you come to the country so late this year? He (recently married)—I have been ransacking the city to get a stylish flat for next winter, but I couldn't fine one. She—You are not as lucky as your wife.

"And so you have been to Europe? Did you go to Switzerland? and did you see the glaciers?" Mrs. Shoddy—O, yes, we saw mechanics of all kinds; but then, you know, I don't take any interest in such vulgar persons.

"What influence has the moon upon the tide?" asked the Professor. The class wag replied that he did not know exactly what influence it had upon the tied, but that it had a tendency to make the untied awfully spoony.

Some inventive genius has produced a machine that will darn stockings. One by one the few remaining inducements for men to marry are being withdrawn, and it is not surprising that women are casting about for new spheres.

"My dear Mrs. K——," exclaimed a lady visitor, "how have you managed to preserve your strength so perfectly at your time of life?" "By husbanding it," replied Mrs. K——, pointing through the open door to a male figure laboriously engaged in washing dishes.

"Mrs. Jones," exclaimed Smithers, sauntering into the breakfast-room, "the war in China has removed one serious cause for complaint against you." "Against me!" replied the presiding matron from behind the urn. "Yes; I see that the market-reports quote tea as being stronger."

It was the second week of their honeymoon. She floated over to the piano, raised the cover, and softly swept her fingers over the keys. Gently, but firmly, he withdrew the lily hand from the ivories, and shutting down the cover, said: "Darling, let this holy time be one of unalloyed happiness."

"No," said an old lady, "I'm not one to talk agin my neighbors, or say anything behind their backs. Now, there is Mrs. Brown, she who lives over in the corner house. I may not like her very well, still there's no reason why I should run her down. But I do feel miserably sorry for poor Mr. Brown and the children."

The adopted daughter of a North Carolina farmer ran away and returned to the family hovel on the mountain. A neighbor looking for her stray cows came across her standing in the door, and accepted an invitation to enter. Looking around at the squalor and filth, she exclaimed: "I don't see, Sallie, what made you leave them good folks, where everything was so nice and neat." "Wa'al," was the reply, "you see, I was just gorged with neatness."

"Charley," said Kate, "why is it you don't visit Clara nowadays? You can't certainly have any reason to dislike her; I know she is just the girl to suit you." Charley—Yes, Clara's a good enough sort of girl, but she won't answer. Kate—Nonsense, Charley! She's every way worthy of you, and I want you to propose to her the very first chance. Charley—Didn't I tell you she wouldn't answer? I have proposed half a dozen times already. Kate—Oh!

A blue-eyed girl went into the music-store and said: "Have you any easy Boston-Providence pieces for beginners?" "What are Boston-Providence pieces?" asked the astonished clerk. "Pieces without any runs in them," explained the blue-eyed girl, sweetly. The clerk gasped, and then handed down a piece in nine sharps, the score of which included two basses and was full of short stops. He said he thought that would catch her, as it was pitched pretty low.

Jones—"I tell you what it is, there's nothing like having a highly-educated wife." Smith—"I am a great admirer of cultivated women myself, and hope when I marry I will get one." "Take no other, my friend; take no other. You don't know how much unpleasantness I have escaped on account of my wife's accomplishments." "I do not quite catch your drift." "Well, you see, the first time she welcomed me with a curtain lecture I whispered to her that the servants might overhear. So, ever since that she has always done her scolding in French." "A good idea, certainly, but how does that relieve you?" "I don't understand the language."

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174